



The 8th Zellwood Bird Report

August 15, 2005 to August 14, 2006

By

Harry Robinson

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Bird Usage of the Lake Apopka North Shore Restoration Area

Specifically

**The former Zellwood Drainage and Water Control District's Units 1 and 2
together with the Zellwin Sand Farm property all at Zellwood, Orange
County, Florida**

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Introduction.....	1
Map showing the watershed.....	4
Acknowledgements.....	6
The survey route.....	7
An Annotated Checklist – August 15, 2005 to August 14, 2006.....	8
Table A the Spreadsheet – August 15, 2005 to August 14, 2006.....	141
Table B Habitat usage on a daily basis.....	238
Table C Survey information: hours surveying, number of species seen etc.....	243
Table D Systematic Lists of all species seen August 15, 1998 to August 14, 2012.....	248
Appendix A Historical Bird Sightings at Zellwood.....	260
Appendix B Field Descriptions.....	261
Appendix C Butterflies.....	262
Appendix D Dragonflies and Damselflies.....	265
Appendix E Amphibians and Reptiles.....	268
Appendix F Mammals.....	271

INTRODUCTION

This is the eighth report on the birds that visited the former Zellwood Drainage and Water Control District's Units One and Two together with the Zellwin Sand Farm Property, also now included is the property previously owned by W.F.R. off Jewell Foliage Road. For simplicity I call this area "the Nursery". All are located in Orange County, Florida.

This detailed summary covers the period August 15, 2005 to August 14, 2006. The survey is ongoing. At the end of this survey year a total of 834 surveys had been completed involving at least 10,517 hours of field work. I have now completed an analysis of the first five years together with an analysis of the second set of five years. For information about these analyses please contact the author at sirharrydeland@gmail.com.

Table C gives details of the days the site was visited; the hours spent doing the field work and the number of species/individuals seen. During this year a total of 1,629 hours were spent on fieldwork over 131 visits. This year there were two breaks in coverage. In late September my wife passed away and in April 2006 I travelled to England for her memorial service. Countering the effect of this from October 21, 2005 the number of surveys each week rose from two to three.

The survey started on August 15, 1998 as there was an urgent need for detailed information on the birds that visited the then flooded fields of Unit Two. After the fields were finally drained in February, 1999, the whole area continued to be a major draw for birds. In all seasons this area continues to surprise with many species setting new records for the State of Florida.

During the year Lake Apopka and the Sand Farm Cattail Marsh were the main areas of permanent water. The water level in Lake Apopka and the Lake Level Canal remained high but in the spring the interior canals started to dry up causing extensive areas of mud in April and May. The District later allowed water to flow into the canals from the Lake Level Canal in order to safeguard the turtles etc.

The cattail marsh at the Sand Farm has recovered and the open water area that the hurricanes created remains. The water level is lower due to the low rainfall this year and the northern end of the marsh is now dry. There is a very productive area either side of the canal that runs for two miles to the west from the Sand Farm Bridge. At approximately 1.5 miles there is now a new bridge leading onto the Duda property I call this the Duda Bridge. There are stands of willows, belts of Elderberry, saltbush and *Ludwigia* all lining the ditches. The rest of the Sand Farm is on sandier soils, it was mowed once during the year.

The District has purchased a former plant nursery that was situated in an open piece of oak woodland near Jones Avenue; it is surrounded by the Sand Farm. This wood covers approximately 200 acres. I identify this site as "The Nursery". This has become an important part of the survey due to my ability to now check for birds inside a wood. Previously I could only look at the outer edge of the various pieces of woodland. New growth is now replacing the limbs destroyed by the 2004 hurricanes. The ground however is littered with fallen trees/limbs. The year was very dry so the wet parts of this wood dried up. The District during the year filled in nearly all the drainage ditches around this wood and through the drier areas of the Sand Farm. They are going to plant Slash Pines throughout the field system at the Sand Farm.

It is the intention of the District to roller-chop an area for two consecutive years each targeted field to be chopped once each year. Then the fields will be mowed, perhaps three times a year until the fields can be flooded. It could be 2010 before the whole area is being mowed. The Sand Farm is not part of this regime. This means that the Elderberry beds, the *Ludwigia* and the lines of willows will for the most part be gone. However because the birds of prey are a useful control of the rodent population it is possible vegetation will be allowed along the ditches to provide suitable perches for these birds; thus creating something quite like the English field system.

Much of Units One and Two were mowed. Mowing refugia areas with thick/old vegetation were set aside to provide habitat for birds and wildlife in Phase 1 and in designated areas at the north end of the property, along Roach Road and south of Hooper Farms Road. During this year the area from the McDonald Canal to Lust Road and west to Pole Road was roller-chopped along with the fields south of Lust Road and west of Airport Road. There is also an extensive area of willows near the southern border.

The habitat along the border varied from scrub to woodland along the northern and eastern borders. To the west excluding the Sand Farm there is the Lake Level Canal and Lake Apopka. The most important areas of woodland are the Nursery which is surrounded by the Sand Farm, the wood between Lust and Hooper Farms Road and the wood that stretches from the Workshops to the eastern end of Interceptor Road. The wood that lay between the Lake Level Canal and Lake Apopka was the most important piece of woodland but most of the trees have died and fallen down. The cause is uncertain but the long term very high water levels in Lake Apopka may have weakened the trees allowing a virus to finish them off. Whatever the cause it is a serious situation as trees have died all along the lake shore. The District has tried to identify the cause but the experts do not agree.

In all I survey some 10,200 acres, this total includes 2,800 acres of Unit One, 6,000 acres of Unit Two, 1,200 acres of the Sand Farm and 200 acres of the Nursery. The District has given the whole area the name Lake Apopka North Shore Restoration Area or LANSRA for short. This is the name used by the American Birding Association in its reports. As I am only covering the

eastern half of this area I am using the old ornithological name of "Zellwood" in an attempt to avoid later confusion.

The aim of this report is to record what I saw during the twelve months. I concentrate on the basic unit an influx (this is defined in both of the five year analyses) and I try to show you its shape and duration. The actual pattern of migration at Zellwood is very different from the generalized ideas that are out there. Hopefully I will show you that winter visitors for instance are in fact passage migrants. One thing is very clear bird migration follows a very strict timetable.

Again there was no breeding bird survey this year; access to some of the eastern areas was now impossible making any counts meaningless. A survey was conducted during the years 1999 to 2004 and these counts are detailed in the 2003/2004 report.

I have also tried to identify all butterflies, dragonflies, damselflies, amphibians, reptiles and mammals that I came across. I have listed all the species seen during the first eight years but I have only given the first date for each species seen during the calendar years 2004, 2005 and 2006.

There is also a bird list of all the bird species seen during the eight years together with the highest daily count for each species. For comparison purposes I am including a second list for the 14 years to August 14, 2012. The spreadsheet is included together with a simple analysis which aims to give an idea of how many birds used a particular habitat on a daily basis.

This map shows most of the Lake Apopka watershed together with Units One and Two, the Sand Farm and the Nursery. This map was kindly provided by Pam Bowen of the St. Johns River Water Management District

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Once again I wish to thank the staff of the St. Johns River Water Management District for their help, they make this project possible. Specifically Gian Basili, Roxanne Conrow, Pam Bowen and Jim Peterson have been unwavering in their support.

Kacy Ray, well without her help you would not be reading this book. It is not just the creation of the front cover; sorting out the page numbering it is all the work she does in each of these reports to transfer excel spreadsheets into these word documents. That does not even include her work on the pivot table in order to create a Table B in each of these works. Somehow she has managed to do this whilst working full time for the American Bird Conservancy. Thank you Kacy for all you work.

Rachel Gerker has now come to my aid in the preparation of this edition for Orange Audubon Society's web site; thank you Rachel.

Front Cover: the picture of an Ash-throated Flycatcher was kindly provided by Paul Hueber. The photograph was taken by Lust Road on November 5, 2011.

THE SURVEY ROUTE

I arrived at the Laughlin Road gate in the dark and drove to the Sand Farm Bridge via Interceptor Road checking for owls. From March to May I varied this route by traveling north down Potter's Farm Road to Canal Road. I then travelled west and then south to get me to the Sand Farm Bridge. I did this in order to count a population of Chuck-will's-widows.

After the initial dispersal of birds from their roosts I walked west from the Sand Farm Bridge for 1.5 miles. A new bridge has now been built over the canal joining the Duda and the Sand Farm properties and I call this the Duda Bridge. I then continued westward for another $\frac{1}{2}$ mile making two miles in all. I returned to the Duda Bridge and walked north for .25 mile before returning to the Sand Farm Bridge. This walk is the backbone of the survey.

After that the actual area surveyed has varied according to the season, weather conditions and from time to time construction work. I do a circular walk of the Nursery every day except during the Swallow-tailed Kite season (the early fall). With the exception of the area described above I spend the rest of the day working my way to the southern border. Every day I drove along the bank of Lake Apopka for a distance of five miles with stops at selected sites to check the lake. I did try to keep to the same route seasonally in order to make the counts comparable. I also tried to ensure that the same habitats were visited each day even if it could not be the same location.

AN ANNOTATED CHECKLIST OF THE BIRDS OF

ZELLWOOD

AUGUST, 15, 2005 to AUGUST 14, 2006

This checklist covers the 8th year of the survey. I hope in the future to make available printed reports for the 1st to the 7th years. At this time the 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th and 13th reports have been printed. Also available are two analysis covering the first ten years of the survey. The survey covers Units One and Two, the Sand Farm and the Nursery. In all some 10,200 acres were surveyed three times a week normally on Wednesdays, Fridays and Sundays. During the year I carried out 131 surveys and spent 1,629 hours on the field work.

A brief description is given of each species indicating its Zellwood status for this particular year. The description in the other reports may differ due to changes in the habitat. In the text I attempt to show the ebb and flow of passage by identifying each influx and by describing their shape.

The report covers the period from August 15, 2005 to August 14, 2006 but the fall passage and any post-breeding gatherings do not recognize such dates. I am therefore providing records from earlier in 2005 where this helps to provide a better picture. The same situation could arise in August 2006 in which case I will describe records proper to the following report. **These entries are all in italics to show that they do not belong to this survey year.**

Pacific Loon (*Gavia pacifica*)

This was a vagrant. There was one on Lake Apopka on December 11. This is the first record for Zellwood. There is a description in Appendix B.

Common Loon (*Gavia immer*)

This was a vagrant. For the fall passage there were singles on November 11 and November 22. There were no later sightings.

Pied-billed Grebe (*Podilymbus podiceps*)

Present in low numbers through the year there were slightly higher numbers in the early fall. Whilst I have no information on the size of the breeding population the first young (two) were seen on April 14. Early fall records: *there were nine on July 11 with 11 on July 14, then seven seen on July 17 with four on July 20. There were 11 on July 23 with eight to August 7 and three on August 10.* There were four on August 15 with eight on August 17, then six seen on August 25 with three on August 28 and one on August 31. There were seven on September 4 with five on September 7, two on September 12 and one on September 19. That was the end of the early fall passage. For the main fall passage there were two on September 22 with three on October 2 and nine on October 8, then four seen on October 12. There were eight on October 16 with 16 on October 19, then 15 seen on October 21 with 11 on October 23 and nine on October 26. There were 13 on October 28 with 17 on October 30 and 27 on November 4, then 24 seen on November 9 with 19 on November 11 and five on November 13. There were 16 on November 15 with 26 on November 18, then 16 seen on November 20 with 12 to November 25 and 11 on November 27. That closed the main fall passage. For the winter passage there were 15 on November 30 with 18 on December 2, then 12 seen on December 4. There were 14 on December 7 with 17 on December 9, then 12 seen on December 11. There were 15 on December 13 with 16 on December 16, then 15 seen to December 23 with 14 on December 26 and nine on December 28. There were 18 on December 30 with 21 on January 1 and 26 on January 4, then 21 seen on January 6 with 19 on January 11, 16 to January 15 and nine on January 18. The winter passage overran a bit this year. For the early spring passage there were 18 on January 20 with 19 to January 27, 25 on January 29 and 27 on February 1, then 15 seen on February 5. There were 21 on February 8 with 24 on February 10, then six seen on February 12. There were 22 on February 14 with 25 on February 17 then 26 seen on February 19 and February 22 with 14 on February 24. That concluded the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were 24 on February 27 with 29 on March 1, then 15 seen on March 4. There were 21 on March 5 with 24 on March 10 and 30 on March 12, then 25 seen on March 15

with 22 on March 17. There were 26 on March 19 with 18 on March 22. There were 21 on March 24 with 27 on March 26. There were no further counts until April 14. There were 17 on April 14 with ten on April 19 and four to April 23. There were six on April 25 with five on April 28, four to May 5, three to May 10 and two on May 12. That concluded the late spring passage. For the summer passage there were six on May 14 with nine on May 17, ten on May 19, 15 on May 24, 19 on May 28 and 24 on May 31, then 20 seen on June 4 with 17 on June 8. There were 27 on June 11 with 28 on June 16 and 31 on June 21, then 30 seen on June 23 with 15 on June 25. There were 21 on June 28 with 22 on June 30, then 21 seen on July 5 with 19 on July 10. That was the end of the summer passage. For the early fall passage there were 20 on July 12 with 21 on July 14, 32 on July 16 and 33 on July 21, then 22 seen on July 23. There were 29 on July 26 and July 28 with 32 on July 30, 36 on August 2, 39 on August 4, 42 on August 6 and 47 on August 11, *then 41 seen on August 16 with 35 on August 18.*

Horned Grebe (*Podiceps auritus*)

This was a vagrant. There was one present from December 21 to January 20. It was actually seen on December 21, December 26, December 28, December 30, January 8, January 13 and January 20.

American White Pelican (*Pelecanus erythrorhynchos*)

Whilst there were records for the fall and winter passages this was a spring passage migrant even if it was only seen in low numbers. For the fall passage there were 25 on November 13 and again on November 20. For the winter passage there were seven on December 7 with five on December 9. There were 32 on December 16 with seven on December 23. There were 28 on January 4 with two to January 11. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were 15 on January 13 with one on January 15. There were two on February 5 with singles to February 14. There were three on February 17 with five on February 19 and 12 on February 22, then seven seen on February 24 with five on February 27 and one on March 1. That concluded the early spring passage. For the main spring passage there were 13 on March 4 with four on March 5 and one on March 8. There were six on March 10 with 20 on March 12, then seven seen on March 17 with six on March 19. On March 12 along with the 20 in the area a total of 120 flew to the north. There were 17 on March 22 with five on March 24 and four on March 26. There was one on April 14 with three on April 19. There were no later records.

Brown Pelican (*Pelecanus occidentalis*)

This was a vagrant. For the late spring passage there was one on March 22.

Double-crested Cormorant (*Phalacrocorax auritus*)

A very common winter and spring passage migrant, numbers were much lower from April to October. Early fall records: *there were 16 on June 19 with 17 on June 26 and 35 on July 3, then 28 seen on July 11 with 22 on July 14 and 21 on July 17. There were 32 on July 20 with 35 on July 23, then 24 seen on July 28 with 20 on July 31. There were 24 on August 3 with 29 on August 7, then 23 seen on August 15 with 19 on August 21 and nine on August 25. There were 16 on August 28 with 18 on August 31 and 20 on September 4, then 13 seen on September 7 with 12 on September 12. There were 17 on September 19 with 19 on October 2, then 15 seen on October 8 with ten on October 12. There were 20 on October 16 with 28 on October 19, then 14 seen on October 21. That appears to be the end of an extended early fall passage. For the main fall passage there were 22 on October 23 with 33 on October 26, 34 on October 28, 69 on October 30, 78 to November 7, 87 on November 9, 125 on November 11, 205 on November 13, 213 on November 18, 216 on November 20, 258 on November 25 and 352 on November 27, then 197 seen on November 30 with 114 on December 2. Just one influx covered the main fall passage. For the winter passage there were 120 on December 4 with 280 on December 7, then 285 seen on December 9 and December 11 with 267 on December 13. There were 280 on December 19 with 310 on December 21, then 73 seen on December 26. There were 284 on December 28 with 430 on December 30, then 84 seen on January 6. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were 430 on January 8 with 475 on January 11 and 665 on January 13, then 590 seen on January 18 with 475 on January 22 and 425 on January 25. There were 500 on January 27 with 410 on January 29, 380 on February 1 and 295 on February 5. There were 335 on February 8 with 405 on February 10, 450 on February 12, 490 on February 14 and 540 on February 17, then 450 seen on February 19 with 385 on February 22. There were 545 on February 24 with 415 on February 27, 365 on March 1 and 200 on March 4. That was the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were 275 on March 5 with 375 on March 8 and 445 on March 10, then 312 seen on March 12. There were 330 on March 15 with 355 on March 17, then 350 seen on March 19 with 255 on March 22 and 245 on March 24. There were 305 on March 26 however I do not know what came next as I was away for three weeks. There were 96 on April 14 with 145 on April 21, then 70 seen on April 25 with 48 on April 28 and 39 on April 30. That concluded the late spring passage. For the summer passage there were 53 on May 3 with 36 on May 5, 26 on May 7, 21 on May 10 and 15 to May 19. There were 31 on May 21 with 21 on May 24, 16 to June 4 and 13 on June 8. There were 26 on June 11 with 21 on June 14, 14 on June 16 and 13 on June 19. There were 20 on June 21 and June 23 with 19 on June 25 and 14 on June 28. That closed the summer passage. For the early fall passage there were 17 on*

June 30 with 18 on July 2, 19 on July 5 and 21 on July 12, then 16 seen on July 16 with 14 on July 19. There were 23 on July 21 with 19 on July 23 and 13 on July 26. There were 25 on July 28 with 19 on July 30 and 13 to August 4. There were 17 on August 6 with 22 on August 8, then 21 seen on August 11 with 19 on August 13 and 17 to August 18.

This year I noted very little visible migration; in the fall flying to the south there were 55 on November 13, nine on November 15, 14 on November 20, ten on November 27 and six on November 30. Flying to the north there were five on March 10, two on March 12, 27 on April 25 and 13 on May 3. That was a very poor spring passage. These totals are included in those detailed earlier.

Anhinga (*Anhinga anhinga*)

A very common winter to early spring visitor with a very significant post-breeding gathering this year, it was still common during the other months. A pair bred on an island near the western end of Lust Road, they raised three young. Early fall records: *for the post-breeding gathering there were 35 on June 5 with 51 on June 12, 58 on June 19, 59 on July 1, 61 to July 14, 68 to July 23, 70 on July 28 and 71 on July 31, then 76 seen on August 7 and August 17 with 39 on August 21.* That was the end of the post-breeding gathering. For the early fall passage there were 50 on August 25 with 82 on August 28, then 79 seen on August 31 with 74 on September 4 and 68 on September 7. There were 84 on September 12 with 88 on September 22, then 45 seen on October 2. That closed the early fall passage. For the main fall passage there were 62 on October 8 with 81 on October 12, then 76 seen on October 19 with 73 on October 21. There were 89 on October 23 with 55 on October 26 and 44 on October 28. There were 68 on October 30 with 72 on November 2 and 80 on November 4, then 71 seen on November 7 with 66 on November 9. There were 81 on November 11 with 100 on November 13, 108 on November 18, 137 on November 20, 155 on November 22, 162 on November 25 and 194 on November 27, then 143 seen on November 30 with 140 on December 2. That concluded the main fall passage. For the winter passage there were 142 on December 4 with 175 on December 7, 201 on December 9 and 211 on December 11, then 150 seen on December 13 with 146 on December 19, 112 on December 21, 94 on December 23 and 42 on December 26. There were 82 on December 28 with 114 on December 30, then 73 seen on January 1. There were 75 on January 4 with 76 on January 6 and 125 on January 8, then 112 seen on January 11. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were 137 on January 13 with 125 on January 15 and 103 on January 18. There were 137 on January 20 with 100 on January 22. There were 102 on January 25 with 123 on January 27 and 153 on January 29, then 129 seen on February 1 with 63 on February 5. There were 76 on February 8 with 121 on February 10, then 66 seen on February 12. There were 80 on February 14 with 88 on February 17, 129 on February 19, 131 on February 22 and 167 on February 24, then 126 seen on February 27 with 121 on March 1 and

97 on March 4. That was the early spring passage. As the post-breeding gathering starts so early the summer passage has to start here there were 99 on March 5 with 107 on March 8, 125 on March 10 and 141 on March 12, then 92 seen on March 15. There were 102 on March 17 with 67 on March 19, 53 on March 24 and 37 on March 26. There were 34 on April 14 with 48 on April 19, then 41 seen on April 21 with 29 on April 23 and 28 on April 25. There were 38 on April 28 with 39 on April 30, 52 on May 3 and 62 on May 5, then 34 seen on May 7. That closed the summer passage. For the post-breeding gathering there were 50 on May 10 with 54 on May 14, 65 to May 21, 77 on May 24, 81 on May 28, 94 on May 31, 117 on June 8 and 127 on June 11, then 87 seen on June 14. There were 117 on June 16 with 163 on June 19, 221 on June 21 and 236 on June 25, then 166 seen on June 28. There were 175 on June 30 with 272 on July 2, then 201 seen on July 5. There were 242 on July 10 with 254 on July 12, then 204 seen on July 16 with 195 on July 19 and 183 on July 21. There were 221 on July 23 with 280 on July 26, then 266 seen on July 30 with 256 on August 2 and 251 on August 4. There were 304 on August 6 with 297 on August 8 and 248 on August 11. The count of 304 was the highest count for Zellwood; the new high count is that of 873 on July 2, 2010. There were 302 on August 13 with 267 on August 16. *That was the end of the post-breeding gathering.*

American Bittern (*Botaurus lentiginosus*)

A common passage migrant and winter visitor from mid-October to February, most sightings were at the Sand Farm Cattail Marsh. Early fall records: *there was one on August 10*. For this year there were also singles on August 15, August 17, August 25 and August 28 with two on September 7, three to September 22 and nine on October 2, then four seen on October 8. That was the early fall passage. For the main fall passage there were eight on October 12 with nine on October 16, 18 on October 19 and 22 on October 23, then 11 seen on October 26 with eight on October 28. There were 12 on October 30 with 20 to November 7 and 22 on November 9, then 18 seen on November 11 with 17 on November 13, ten on November 15 and seven on November 18. There were 15 on November 20 with 16 to November 27, then nine seen on November 30. That closed the main fall passage. For the winter passage there were 15 on December 2 with 18 on December 4, then seven seen on December 7. There were ten on December 9 with 14 on December 11, then 12 seen on December 16 with eight to December 23. There were ten on December 26 with 15 on December 28 and 16 on January 1, then 15 seen on January 4 with 12 on January 6. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were 20 on January 8 with 21 on January 13 and 23 on January 15, then 22 seen on January 18 with 16 to January 22. There were 19 on January 25 with 21 on January 27, then 19 seen on February 1 with eight on February 5. There were 14 on February 8 with 18 on February 10 and 21 on February 14, then 18 seen on February 17 with 16 on February 19 and ten on February 22. There were 14 on February 24 with 25 on February 27, then 20 seen on March 1 with nine on March 4. There was one singing on March 1. That concluded the early

spring passage. For the late spring passage there were 13 on March 5 with 14 on March 8, then 11 seen on March 10 with ten on March 12, nine on March 15, six on March 17 and five on March 19. There were seven on March 22 with nine on March 26 however I do not know how the counts went as I was away in England There were four on April 14 with five on April 19, then singles seen on April 21 and April 25. Finally for the late spring passage there were two on April 28. There were no summer sightings this year. For the early fall passage there was one at the Sand Farm on August 6.

Least Bittern (*Ixobrychus exilis*)

A summer visitor but I do not know the number of breeding pairs. Early fall records: *there were 16 on June 19 and July 1 with 28 on July 3, then 13 seen on July 11 with four on July 14, two to July 20 and one on July 23. The count of 28 was the highest count for Zellwood but the high count now stands at 76 on July 9, 2008. There were four on July 28 with three on August 3 and singles to August 10.* For this year there were singles on August 15, August 25, September 7 and September 12. Those were the fall records. For the spring passage there were three on April 19 and April 21 with four to April 28 and five on May 3, then four seen on May 5 with two on May 7. That was the end of the spring passage. For the summer passage there were six on May 10 with nine on May 12, then eight seen on May 14 with four on May 17 and two on May 19. There were seven on May 21 with six on May 24, five on May 31 and four on June 4. There were ten on June 8 with four to June 16, three on June 21 and one on June 23. There were three on June 25 and June 28 with two to July 2. That closed the summer passage. For the post-breeding gathering there were five on July 5 and July 12 with three on July 16, two on July 21 and singles to July 28. There were two on July 30 with one on August 2. There were three on August 8 with one on August 13.

Great Blue Heron (*Ardea herodias*)

Present all year in varying numbers, the highest numbers were from December to March. Two pairs bred this year: a pair at the Sand Farm had two young on February 22; there was also a pair on the southern border. Early fall records: *there were 15 on June 26 with 24 on July 1, then 23 seen on July 3 with 15 on July 6. There were 19 on July 11 with 25 on July 14 and 35 on July 17, then 26 seen on July 23 with 20 to July 31. There were 24 on August 3 with 32 on August 7, then 24 seen on August 15 with 13 on August 17 and ten on August 21. There were 19 on August 25 with 21 on August 28 and 23 on September 4, then 19 seen on September 12 with nine on September 19. There were 20 on September 22 with 12 on October 2. That was the end of the early fall passage. For the main fall passage there were 17 on October 8 with 24 on October 12, 33 on October 16, 36 on October 19 and 39 on October 23, then 35 seen on*

October 26 with 31 on October 28. There were 32 on October 30 with 48 to November 4 and 50 on November 9, then 49 seen on November 11 with 45 on November 13 and 29 on November 15. There were 58 on November 18 with 48 on November 20 and 45 on November 22. There were 73 on November 25 with 74 on November 27, then 49 seen on November 30. That closed the main fall passage. For the winter passage there were 68 on December 2 with 67 on December 4, 59 on December 9, 51 on December 13, 41 on December 16 and 33 on December 19. There were 58 on December 21 with 52 on December 26 and 46 on December 28. There were 75 on December 30 with 49 on January 1 and 41 on January 4. There were 62 on January 6 with 89 on January 8, then 55 seen on January 11. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were 80 on January 13 with 84 on January 15 and 86 on January 20, then 83 seen on January 25 with 73 on January 27. There were 76 on January 29 with 78 on February 1, then 72 seen to February 10 with 37 on February 12. There were 67 on February 14 with 72 on February 17 and 87 on February 22, then 78 seen on February 24 with 76 on February 27. That concluded the early spring passage. For the main spring passage there were 79 on March 1 with 73 on March 4 and 72 on March 5. There were 93 on March 8 with 98 on March 12, then 82 seen on March 15 with 57 on March 17 and 53 on March 19. There were 70 on March 22 with 64 on March 26 but I do not know what happened next. There were 49 on April 14 with 51 on April 19, then 46 seen on April 23 with 44 to April 28. That was the end of the main spring passage. For the summer passage there were 49 on April 30 with 34 on May 5, 31 on May 7 and 22 on May 10. Counts were now lower to the end of the survey year. There were 30 on May 14 with 26 on May 17 and 24 on May 19. There were 30 on May 21 with 27 on May 24, 25 to May 31 and 22 on June 4. There were 28 on June 8 with 32 to June 16, 39 on June 21 and 42 on June 25, then 34 seen on June 28. That was the end of the summer passage. For the early fall passage there were 35 on June 30 with 43 on July 2, then 32 seen on July 5 with 30 on July 10. There were 43 on July 12 with 30 on July 14, 23 on July 16, 20 on July 19 and 16 on July 21. There were 28 on July 23 with 29 on July 26, then 26 seen on July 30 with 23 on August 2 and 22 to August 6. There were 24 on August 8, August 13 *and August 16 with 25 on August 18, then 23 seen on August 23 with 20 on August 25.*

Great Egret (*Ardea alba*)

With the very limited expanse of open water this species was only seen in low numbers although there did appear to be a post-breeding gathering in 2006. Early fall records: *there were 17 on June 12 with 23 on June 19, 33 on June 26 and 62 on July 1, then 25 seen on July 3 with 22 on July 11, 21 on July 14, ten on July 17 and eight on July 20. There were 14 on July 23 and July 28 with 12 on July 31 and six on August 3. There were 16 on August 7 with 18 on August 15, then eight seen on August 21 with six on August 25. There were nine on August 28 with two on August 31. There were six on September 4 with seven on September 7, then three seen on September 12. There were six on September 19 with nine on September 22, then six*

seen to October 8. That closed the early fall passage. For the main fall passage there were 14 on October 12 with 15 on October 19, then ten seen on October 23 with eight on October 26. There were 22 on October 28 with 17 on October 30 and 11 to November 4. There were 13 on November 7 and November 9 with 17 on November 13, then 12 seen on November 15. There were 15 on November 18 with 21 to November 25 and 39 on November 27, then 26 seen on November 30 with 23 on December 2. That was the main fall passage. For the winter passage there were 35 on December 4 with 15 on December 7. There were 16 on December 9 with 32 on December 11 and 40 on December 13, then 23 seen on December 16 with 12 on December 19. There were 25 on December 21 and December 23 with 37 on December 26, then 26 seen on December 30 with 21 on January 1. There were 28 on January 4 with 11 on January 6. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were 19 on January 8 with 34 on January 11 and January 13, then 26 seen on January 15 with 22 on January 20, 21 on January 22 and 17 on January 25. There were 20 on January 27 with 26 on January 29, then 13 seen on February 1 with 12 on February 5. There were 16 on February 8 with 23 on February 10, then 16 seen on February 12. There were 22 on February 14 and February 17 with 27 on February 19, then 14 seen to February 24. There were 22 on February 27 with 30 on March 1, then 25 seen on March 4 with 17 on March 5. That closed the early spring passage. For the main spring passage there were 30 on March 8 with 50 on March 10, then 20 seen on March 12 with 15 on March 15 and 14 to March 19. There were 17 on March 22 with 26 on March 26; again I do not know how the counts went from this point. There were 15 on April 14 with 45 on April 19, 54 on April 23 and 85 on April 25, then 28 seen on April 30 with 27 on May 3. That concluded the main spring passage. For the summer passage there were 35 on May 5 with 63 on May 10, then 29 seen on May 14. There were 55 on May 17 with 36 on May 19 and 19 on May 21. There were 105 on May 24 with 42 on May 28. There were 68 on May 31 with 191 on June 4, then 137 seen on June 8 with 105 on June 11, 72 on June 14, 58 on June 16, 35 on June 19, 29 on June 21 and 16 on June 23. There were 24 on June 25 with 79 on June 28, then 56 seen on June 30 with 48 on July 2. That appeared to be the end of the summer passage. For the post-breeding gathering there were 49 on July 5 with 60 on July 10, 90 on July 12, 118 on July 14 and 193 on July 16, then 155 seen on July 21 with 146 on July 23, 110 to July 30 and 62 on August 2. There were 133 on August 4 with 152 on August 6, 215 on August 8, 310 on August 11 and 340 on August 13, *then 15 seen on August 16. There were 44 on August 18 with 260 on August 20, then 136 seen on August 23 with 128 on August 25, 113 on August 27 and 53 on August 30. That was the post-breeding gathering.*

Snowy Egret (*Egretta thula*)

Seen in low numbers for most of the year, there was a single one day passage and a marked post-breeding gathering. For both this and the last species there was a significant influx during the summer passage, not sure what this meant. Early fall records: *for the post-breeding*

gathering there were 17 on June 26 with 186 on July 1, then 185 seen on July 3 with 160 on July 6, 32 on July 11 and nine on July 14. That was the limited post-breeding gathering. For the early fall passage there were ten on July 17 with 12 on July 20 and 25 on July 23, then 16 seen on July 28. There were 19 on July 31 with 24 on August 3, then 17 seen on August 7. There were 20 on August 10 with 41 on August 15, then 28 seen to August 21. There were 47 on August 25 with 34 on August 28 and 30 on August 31. There were 48 on September 4 with 34 on September 12, 28 on September 19, 21 on September 22 and 16 to October 8. That was the end of the early fall passage. For the late fall passage there were 21 on October 12 and October 16 with 25 on October 19, then four seen on October 21. There were eight on October 23 with 13 on October 26, 21 to November 2 and 23 on November 4, then 13 seen on November 7 with six on November 9 and four on November 11. There were five on November 13 with seven to November 18 and 83 on November 20, then eight seen on November 22. That concluded the late fall passage. For the winter passage there were 26 on November 25 with 48 on November 27 and 215 on December 2, then 29 seen on December 4 with 22 on December 7 and seven on December 9. Perhaps surprisingly this was the only such short-lived influx this year. There were 26 on December 11 with 39 on December 13, then 17 seen on December 16. There were 21 on December 19 with 50 on December 21, then 23 seen on December 23 with 18 on December 26 and 16 on December 28. There were 26 on December 30 with 24 on January 1, 18 on January 6, ten on January 11 and eight on January 13. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were 11 on January 15 with 13 on January 20, then 11 seen on January 22 with eight on January 25. There were 22 on January 27 with 21 on February 1, 16 on February 8 and 13 on February 10. There were 17 on February 12 with 14 on February 14 and ten on February 17. There were 29 on February 19 with 23 on February 24, 22 on February 27, 17 on March 1 and 15 on March 4. That was the early spring passage. For the main spring passage there were 46 on March 5 with 36 on March 10 and eight on March 12. There were 28 on March 15 with 30 on March 17, then 25 seen on March 19 with 21 on March 22 and 13 on March 26. There were 23 on April 14 with 41 on April 19 and 58 on April 23, then 26 seen on April 25. There were 27 on April 28 with 53 on April 30, then 31 seen on May 5 with 21 on May 7. That closed the main spring passage. For the summer passage there were 48 on May 10 with 36 on May 14. There were 56 on May 17 with 62 on May 19 and 253 on May 24, then 225 seen on May 31 with 135 on June 4, 130 on June 11, 54 on June 16, 36 on June 21 and four on June 23. As I mentioned earlier I do not know what this influx represents. That was the summer passage. For the post-breeding gathering there were 32 on June 25 with 44 on June 28, 57 on July 2, 78 on July 5, 140 on July 10, 285 on July 12 and 535 on July 16, then 215 seen on July 19. There were 217 on July 21 with 270 on July 23, then 150 seen on July 26 with 143 on July 28. There were 160 on July 30 with 203 on August 4, 262 on August 8 and 340 on August 13, then 94 seen on August 16. There were 190 on August 18 with 420 on August 20, then 255 seen on August 25 with 17 on August 27. There were 165 on August 30 with 230 on September 1, then 145 seen on September 3 with 135 on September 6 and nine on September 8. There were 81 on

September 10 with 176 on September 13, then 52 seen on September 17 with 18 on September 21. That was the post-breeding gathering; it covered the whole of the early fall passage.

Little Blue Heron (*Egretta caerulea*)

Present in good numbers through the year; again there was a post-breeding gathering. Early fall records: *there was a hybrid Little Blue Heron x Cattle Egret at the Fish Ponds off Hooper Farms Road on July 31, August 3 and August 7. For the early fall passage there were 30 on June 19 with 37 on June 26 and 54 on July 1, then 23 seen on July 3. There were 34 on July 6 with 55 on July 11 and 76 on July 17, then 72 seen on July 23 with 47 on July 28 and 30 on July 31. There were 53 on August 3 with 41 on August 10, 32 on August 15 and 26 on August 17. There were 46 on August 21 with 69 on August 28, then 55 seen on September 4 with 39 on September 7 and 34 on September 12. There were 36 on September 19 with 50 on September 22, then 35 seen on October 2 with 26 on October 8. That closed the early fall passage. For the main fall passage there were 40 on October 12 with 49 on October 16 and 61 on October 19, then 36 seen on October 21. There were 46 on October 23 with 52 on October 26, 61 on October 28 and 78 on November 2, then 58 seen on November 4 with 53 on November 9, 51 on November 13 and 35 on November 15. There were 61 on November 18 with 68 on November 20, then 64 seen on November 25 with 63 on November 27. That was the main fall passage. For the winter passage there were 72 on November 30 with 86 on December 2 and 113 on December 7, then 88 seen on December 9 with 85 on December 13, 68 on December 19, 64 on December 21, 59 on December 23, 56 on December 26 and 44 on December 28. That was three weeks without any additional birds in the area. There were 50 on December 30 with 57 on January 1 and January 6, then 50 seen to January 11. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were 77 on January 13 with 59 on January 15 and 32 on January 18. There were 49 on January 20 with 56 on January 22, 59 on January 25, 64 on January 27 and 72 on January 29, then 53 seen on February 1 with 34 on February 5. There were 49 on February 8 with 59 on February 10 and 63 on February 12, then 47 seen on February 14 with 30 on February 17. There were 63 on February 19 with 29 on February 22. There were 45 on February 24 with 46 on February 27 and 63 on March 1, then 57 seen on March 4 with 54 on March 5. That was the end of the early spring passage. For the main spring passage there were 55 on March 8 with 78 on March 10, then 40 seen on March 12. There were 71 on March 15 with 91 on March 17 and 94 on March 19, then 41 seen on March 22. There were 82 on March 24 with 83 on March 26; I do not know what happened next. There were 58 on April 14 with 41 on April 19 and 40 on April 21. That ended the main spring passage. For the summer passage there were 49 on April 23 with 50 on April 28, then 48 seen on April 30 with 38 on May 5 and 25 on May 7. There were 41 on May 10 with 66 on May 17, then 26 seen on May 19. There were 37 on May 21 with 57 on May 24, 76 to June 4 and 93 on June 8, then 50 seen on June 14 with 41 on June 16, 37 on June 9, 30 on June 21 and 23 on June 23. That concluded the summer*

passage. For the post-breeding gathering there were 77 on June 25 with 167 on June 28, then 128 seen on June 30 with 123 on July 2. There were 137 on July 5 with 148 on July 10, 175 on July 12 and 285 on July 16, then 185 seen on July 21 with 128 on July 23 and 35 on July 26. There were 54 on July 28 with 68 on July 30, 78 on August 2 and 94 on August 4, then 70 seen on August 6 with 63 on August 8. There were 105 on August 11 with 40 on August 13 *and 14 on August 16. That was the end of the post-breeding gathering.*

Tricolored Heron (*Egretta tricolor*)

Seen in low numbers through the year although the figures were a little higher in the early fall. Early fall passage: *there were eight on June 26 and July 1 with 14 on July 3, then 11 seen on July 11 with nine to July 17. There were 11 on July 20 with 14 on July 23 and July 31, then eight seen on August 3. There were ten on August 7 with 16 on August 10, then 13 seen to August 17 with nine on August 21.* There were ten on August 25 with 11 on August 28, then nine seen to September 4 with seven on September 7. There were 14 on September 12 with 19 on September 22, then six seen on October 2 with three on October 8. That closed the early fall passage. For the late fall passage there were 11 on October 12 with 12 on October 16, then ten seen on October 19 with five to October 23. There were 12 on October 26 with 13 on October 28 and November 2, then 11 seen on November 4 with nine on November 7, six to November 11 and one on November 13. There were eight on November 15 with 12 on November 20, 13 on November 25, 16 to November 30 and 18 on December 2, then nine seen on December 4 with seven on December 7. That concluded the late fall passage. For the winter passage there were 16 on December 9 with 14 on December 13, 12 on December 16, 11 to December 23, seven on December 26 and five on December 28. There were eight on December 30 and January 4 with four on January 6 and two on January 8. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were three on January 11 with seven on January 13 and 11 on January 15, then eight seen on January 18 with seven on January 20. There were ten on January 22 and January 25 with three on January 27. There were seven on January 29 with ten to February 8 and 13 on February 10, then 11 seen on February 14 with five on February 17. There were 14 on February 19 with five on February 22. That was the early spring passage. For the main spring passage there were 13 on February 24 with 15 on February 27, 18 on March 4 and 29 on March 8, then 23 seen on March 10 with nine on March 12. There were 16 on March 15 with 47 on March 17, then 45 seen on March 19 with 36 on March 22 and 14 on March 24. There were 41 on March 26 but I missed the next three weeks. There were 19 on April 14 with ten on April 19. There were 11 on April 19 with 15 on April 23, 21 on April 28 and 24 on April 30, then 17 seen on May 5 with 11 on May 7. That ended the main spring passage. For the summer passage there were 20 on May 10 with 29 on May 17, then nine seen on May 19. There were 18 on May 21 with 25 on May 24, then 16 seen on May 28. There were 23 on May 31 with 27 on June 4, 29 on June 8 and 44 on June 11, then 29 seen on June 14 with 24 on June 16 and

17 on June 19. That closed the summer passage. For the early fall passage there were 27 on June 21 with 33 on June 25, 37 on June 28, 45 on June 30 and 52 on July 5, then 44 seen on July 10 with 37 on July 12. There were 46 on July 14 with 42 on July 16. There were 44 on July 19 with 60 on July 21 and 61 on July 23, then 28 seen on July 26. There were 29 on July 28 with 58 on July 30 and 59 on August 2, then 57 seen on August 6 with 49 on August 8. There were 52 on August 11 with 74 on August 13, *then 71 seen on August 18 with 51 on August 20, 39 on August 23 and 28 on August 25.*

Cattle Egret (*Bubulcus ibis*)

A common resident with the exception of March when scarce; there were at least 250 pairs breeding in a colony on the southern border, I did not note the date when the first young were seen out in the fields this year. Early fall records: *for the post-breeding gathering there were 925 on July 11 with 1,165 on July 14, 1,330 on July 17, 1,590 on July 20, 1,915 on July 23, 2,025 on July 31 and 2,100 on August 3, then 1,305 seen on August 7. There were 1,405 on August 10 with 1,420 on August 15, then 965 seen on August 21 with 850 on August 25.* That closed the post-breeding gathering. For the fall passage there were 1,220 on August 28 with 935 on September 4, 685 on September 7, 580 on September 19 and 300 on September 22. There were 770 on October 2 with 520 on October 8. There were 685 on October 12 with 1,030 on October 16 and 1,060 on October 21, then 540 seen on October 23. There were 600 on October 26 with 1,365 on October 28, then 480 seen on October 30 with 300 on November 2. There were 800 on November 4 with 840 on November 7 and 910 on November 11, then 195 seen on November 13. There were 410 on November 15 with 415 on November 18 and 610 on November 20, then 450 seen on November 25 with 390 on November 27 and 280 on November 30. That ended the fall passage. For the winter passage there were 355 on December 2 with 555 on December 4, 980 on December 9 and 1,065 on December 11, then 650 seen on December 13 with 360 on December 16. There were 365 on December 19 with 450 on December 21 and 460 on December 23, then 440 seen on December 28 with 155 on December 30 and 45 on January 1. There were 750 on January 4 with 450 on January 6 and 138 on January 8. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were 400 on January 11 with 370 on January 13 and 335 on January 15. There were 460 on January 18 with 315 on January 22. There were 410 on January 25 with 600 on January 27, then 360 seen on February 1 with 245 on February 5. There were 495 on February 8 with 150 on February 10 and 80 on February 12. There were 240 on February 14 with 465 on February 17, then 80 seen on February 19 with 73 on February 22 and 61 on February 24. That was the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were 135 on February 27 with 198 on March 4, then 97 seen on March 5 with 30 on March 8. There were 260 on March 10 with 190 on March 15, 170 on March 17, 63 on March 19 and 46 on March 22. There were 130 on March 24 with 23 on March 26. That was the extent of the late spring passage. Later after the break for the summer

passage there were 48 on April 14 with 128 on April 19 and 150 on April 21, then 130 seen on April 23 with 110 on April 25. There were 170 on April 28 with 230 on April 30 and 247 on May 3, then 215 seen on May 5 with 170 on May 7. There were 440 on May 10 with 285 on May 12 and 190 on May 14. There were 510 on May 17 with 585 on May 19 and 630 on May 24, then 560 seen on May 31 with 195 on June 4. That was the summer passage. For the post-breeding gathering there were 510 on June 8 with 605 on June 11, 650 on June 14, 850 on June 16, 1,110 on June 19 and 1,805 on June 23, then 1,600 seen on June 25 with 1,500 on June 28 and 1,200 on June 30. There were 2400 on July 2 with 3070 on July 10, 3150 on July 14 and 3660 on July 16, then 3,550 seen on July 19 with 3,200 on July 21, 2,640 on July 23 and 2,150 on July 26. There were 2,450 on July 28 with 2,700 on July 30, then 1,670 seen on August 2. There were 2,150 on August 4 with 2,400 on August 6 and 2,500 on August 8, then 2,330 seen on August 13 with 2,250 on August 16, 2,200 on August 18, 1,400 on August 20, 1,200 on August 25, 800 on August 30 and 720 on September 1. That was the end of the post-breeding gathering.

Green Heron (*Butorides virescens*)

Principally a summer visitor, this year it was also a winter visitor with much lower numbers in the early spring, I have no information on the local breeding population. Early fall records: *there were 85 on July 11 with 83 on July 17, 70 on July 23, 68 on July 28 and 66 on July 31. There were 72 on August 3 with 45 on August 7, 32 on August 10 and 26 on August 15.* There were 29 on August 17 and August 21 with 36 on August 25, 37 on August 28, 39 on September 4 and 41 on September 7, then 27 seen on September 19 with 24 on September 22 and 18 on October 2. That closed the early fall passage. For the late fall passage there were 19 on October 8 with 15 to October 19, 12 on October 21 and eight on October 23. There were 13 on October 26 and October 30 with six on November 2. There were nine on November 4 with 14 on November 7, then ten seen on November 9 with nine on November 11. There were 14 on November 13 with ten on November 15 and eight on November 18. There were 12 on November 20 with six on November 22. There were 11 on November 25 with 21 on November 27, then six seen on November 30. That concluded the late fall passage. For the winter passage there were seven on December 2 with 14 on December 4 and 18 on December 9, then 15 seen on December 13 with four on December 16. There were eight on December 19 with nine on December 21 and 15 on December 23, then five seen on December 26. There were seven on December 28 with ten on December 30, then seven seen on January 1 with six on January 4. There were ten on January 6 with six on January 8 and five on January 11. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were seven on January 13 and January 15 with eight on January 18, then seven seen to January 22. There were nine on January 25 with seven on January 27. There were eight on January 29 with nine on February 1, then two seen on February 5. There were six on February 8 with seven on February 10, then three seen on February 12. There were five on February 14 with six to February 19, eight on February 22 and

nine on February 27, then seven seen on March 1 with five on March 4. That was the early spring passage. This species breeds very early so for the summer passage there were ten on March 5 with 11 on March 10, 12 to March 17 and 14 on March 19, then eight seen to March 24. There were also 11 on March 26. Later there were 20 on April 14 with 23 on April 19, then 20 seen on April 23 with 15 on April 25. There were 24 on April 28 with 23 on April 30 and 22 on May 3. That closed the summer passage. For the post-breeding gathering there were 34 on May 5 with 21 on May 7 and 19 on May 10. There were 26 on May 14 with 33 on May 19, then 28 seen on May 21 with 21 to May 28. There were 29 on May 31 with 30 on June 8, then 27 seen on June 14 with 21 on June 16 and 19 on June 19. There were 20 on June 21 with 27 on June 23 and 30 on June 25, then 23 seen on June 28. There were 27 on June 30 with 65 on July 2, then 47 seen on July 10 with 45 on July 14, 33 to July 21 and 32 on July 23. There were 45 on July 26 with 36 on July 28, 29 to August 2, 28 to August 6, 19 on August 8, 17 on August 11 and 15 on August 13. That ended the post-breeding gathering.

Black-crowned Night-Heron (*Nycticorax nycticorax*)

Whilst scarce in the early fall it was seen frequently during the rest of the year with the greatest numbers being seen during the summer. Early fall records: *there were three on June 26 and July 1 with seven from July 3 to July 11, then two seen on July 14. There were three on July 17 with four on July 20, then two seen to August 10* with singles to August 28. There were two on August 31 with one on September 4. There were three on September 7 and September 12 with six on September 19, then two seen on September 22. That was the early fall passage. For the main fall passage there were seven on October 2 and October 8 with eight on October 12 and ten on October 19, then three seen to October 23 with two to October 28. There were three on October 30 with four on November 2 and eight on November 4, then six seen on November 7 with five on November 9. There were 12 on November 11 with eight on November 15, five on November 20 and three on November 22. There were seven on November 25 with four on November 27, two on November 30 and one on December 2. That closed the main fall passage. For the winter passage there were seven on December 4 with five to December 11, four on December 16 and three on December 19. There were seven on December 21 with four on December 26 and three on December 28. There were six on December 30 with three on January 4 and two on January 6. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were four on January 8 and January 11 with three on January 15 and one on January 18. There were two on January 20 with three on January 22, then two seen on January 25 with one on January 27. There were four on January 29 with singles to February 10. There were two on February 17 and February 19 with four on February 22, then two seen on February 24. That ended the early spring passage. For the main spring passage there were five on February 27 and March 1 with eight on March 5, 12 on March 8 and 14 on March 12, then 11 seen on March 15. There were 12 on March 17 with 15 on March 19 and 25 on March 22, then

15 seen on March 26. Later there were 21 on April 14 with 12 on April 21 and ten on April 23. There were 25 on April 25 with four on April 28 and two on April 30. That was the end of the main spring passage. For the summer passage there were seven on May 3 with nine on May 5 and ten on May 7, then seven seen on May 10 with two on May 12. There were six on May 14 with 14 on May 17, then one seen on May 19. There were two on May 21 with three to May 28 and 12 on May 31, then three seen on June 4 with one on June 8. There were seven on June 11 with four on June 14 and two on June 16. There were five on June 19 and June 21 with ten on June 25 and 21 on June 30, then 16 seen to July 10 with 12 on July 12. That was the summer passage. For the early fall passage there were 22 on July 14 with 24 on July 19, then eight seen on July 21. There were nine from July 23 to July 28 with 11 on July 30, then eight seen on August 2 with six on August 6 and five on August 8. There were seven on August 11 with six on August 13 *and five to August 18.*

Yellow-crowned Night-Heron (*Nyctanassa violacea*)

Spring passage migrant and summer visitor; proving breeding is difficult. Early fall records: *there were singles on June 26, July 1, July 3 and July 6. There were two on July 11 and July 14 with three on July 20, then two seen to July 28 with singles to August 3. There were two on August 7 with one on August 10.* For this year there were three on August 15 with two on August 17 and one on August 21. There were two on August 28 with one on August 31. Later there was one on September 12. That completed the fall passage. There was a very late record that I place in the late fall passage. There was an adult at the Sand Farm on November 27. There were no winter sightings. For the early spring passage there were singles on January 15, January 22, February 1, February 10, February 14, March 1, March 10, March 12 and March 19. These records were for the most part too spaced out to indicate influxes. That was the early spring passage. For the main spring passage there were six on April 14 with 22 on April 19, then 12 seen on April 21 with eight on April 23. There were 27 on April 25 with 19 on April 30 and 13 to May 5. The count of 27 was the highest count for Zellwood but the new high count is that of 28 on April 24, 2011. Note the closeness in the dates. There were 26 on May 7 with ten on May 10 and six on May 12. That ended the main spring passage. For the summer passage there were 13 on May 14 with six on May 17. There were ten on May 19 with 11 on May 21, then five seen to May 28. There were six on May 31 with five to June 11, four on June 16, three on June 19 and two on June 21. There were three on June 23 with four on June 25, then three seen on June 30 with singles to July 10. There were two on July 14 with one on July 16. There were two on July 21. Later there was an adult on August 2 with immatures on August 6, August 8 and August 13. That was the end of the summer passage.

White Ibis (*Eudocimus albus*)

Seen in good numbers through the year there was the suggestion of a post-breeding gathering. Early fall records: *there were 325 on July 3 with 545 on July 6, then 144 seen on July 11. There were 235 on July 14 with 700 on July 17 and 1,035 on July 20, then 107 seen on July 23 with 92 on July 31 and 80 on August 3. There were 215 on August 7 with 370 on August 10, then six seen on August 15 with three on August 17. There were 220 on August 21 and August 25 with 150 on August 28, 31 on August 31 and ten on September 4. There were 42 on September 7 with 37 on September 12 and ten on September 19. There were 100 on September 22 with 23 on October 2 and five on October 8. That was the early fall passage. For the late fall passage there were 80 on October 12 with 47 on October 19, 22 on October 21 and 14 on October 23. There were 33 on October 26 with 51 on October 30, 58 on November 2 and 147 on November 7, then 100 seen on November 9 with 94 on November 11. There were 122 on November 13 with 221 on November 15, then 120 seen on November 18 with 77 on November 22 and 49 on November 25. There were 139 on November 27 with 278 on November 30, then 107 seen on December 2 with 65 on December 4. That closed the late fall passage. For the winter passage there were 325 on December 7 with 103 on December 9, 75 on December 13, 52 on December 16 and 35 on December 19. There were 93 on December 21 with 260 on December 23, then 78 seen on December 26 with 62 on December 28. There were 300 on December 30 with 322 on January 4, then 141 seen on January 8 with 68 on January 11. Passage seemed to be a little heavier during this event. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were 156 on January 13 with 177 on January 18 and 184 on January 20, then 33 seen on January 22. There were 38 on January 25 with 297 on January 27, then 118 seen on January 29. There were 130 on February 1 with 182 on February 5, then 113 seen on February 8 with 88 on February 10 and 50 on February 12. There were 97 on February 14 with 180 on February 19, then 121 seen on February 24 with 103 on February 27 and 95 on March 1. That ended the early spring passage. For the main spring passage there were 188 on March 4 with 109 on March 5 and 70 on March 8. There were 180 on March 10 with 525 on March 15, then 323 seen on March 17 with 253 on March 22 and 223 on March 24. There were 375 on March 26; I do not know what happened next. There were 208 on April 14 with 88 on April 19 and 58 on April 21. There were 143 on April 23 with 123 on April 28, 95 on April 30, 70 on May 3, 17 on May 5 and 13 on May 7. That concluded the main spring passage. For the summer passage there were 100 on May 10 with 118 on May 14 and 157 on May 17, then 130 seen on May 19 with 53 on May 21. There were 150 on May 24 and May 31 with 190 on June 4, then 110 seen on June 8 with 14 on June 11. There were 31 on June 14 with 37 on June 16 and 125 on June 19, then 118 seen on June 23 with 89 on June 25. That was the end of the summer passage. For the early fall passage there were 350 on June 28 with 625 on June 30 and 1,180 on July 5, then 1,065 seen on July 10 with 980 on July 14 and 435 on July 16. There were 515 on July 19 with 555 on July 21 and 1,110 on July 23, then 985 seen on July 26 with 740 on July 28, 200 on July 30, 94 on August 2 and 90 on August 4. There were 120 on August 6 with 90 on August 11, 55 on August 13 and*

17 on August 16. The records from June 28 suggest a post-breeding gathering but that is not the case for the other years.

Glossy Ibis (*Plegadis falcinellus*)

Present throughout the year in low numbers except for the summer and what appears to be a post-breeding gathering. Early fall records: *there were 395 on July 20 with 72 on July 23, 37 on July 31 and 13 on August 3. There were 52 on August 7 with 28 on August 10 and 23 on August 15.* There were 43 on August 17 with 112 on August 21, 140 on August 25 and 200 on August 28, then 69 seen on August 31 with 58 on September 7, 22 on September 12 and eight on September 19. There were also 12 on September 22. That was the end of the early fall passage. For the late fall passage there were 35 on October 2 with 39 on October 12, then 20 seen on October 19 with two on October 21. There were 14 on October 23 with 25 on October 26, then 17 seen on October 28 with 12 on October 30. There were 61 on November 2 with 50 on November 7, 32 on November 11 and 27 on November 13. There were 61 on November 15 with eight on November 18. There were 24 on November 20 with 31 on November 22, then 12 seen on November 25. That closed the late fall passage. For the winter passage there were 13 on November 27 with 44 on November 30 and 53 on December 2, then 51 seen on December 4 with 48 on December 7. There were 82 on December 9 with 155 on December 11, then 78 seen on December 13. There were 121 on December 16 with 145 on December 19 and 177 on December 21, then 123 seen on December 23. There were 127 on December 26 with 164 on December 28, then four seen on December 30. There were six on January 1 with seven on January 4, then three seen on January 6. Again there was a stronger winter passage. For the early spring passage there were seven on January 8 with eight on January 11, ten on January 13, 13 on January 18, 39 on January 20 and 230 on January 25, then 64 seen on January 27 with 60 on January 29 and 49 on February 1. There were 60 on February 5 with 113 on February 8, then 80 seen on February 12 with 25 on February 14 and 15 on February 17. There were 41 on February 19 with 55 on February 24 and 56 on February 27, then 36 seen on March 4 with 32 on March 5. That ended the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were 48 on March 8 with 39 on March 10 and 17 on March 12. There were 19 on March 15 with 27 on March 17 and 133 on March 22, then 26 seen on March 24 with 23 on March 26. There were 72 on April 14 with 79 on April 19 and 130 on April 23, then 119 seen on April 28 with 43 on April 30, 31 on May 3 and 30 on May 5. That concluded the late spring passage. For the summer passage there were 39 on May 7 with 69 on May 10, 129 on May 14 and 257 on May 17, then 140 seen on May 19 with 56 on May 21. There were 545 on May 24 with 685 on May 31, then 315 seen on June 8 with 275 on June 14 and 185 on June 16. There were 250 on June 19 with 265 on June 21 and 307 on June 23, then 220 seen on June 25. That was the summer passage. For the post-breeding gathering there were 550 on June 28 with 740 on June 30, 1,070 on July 2, 1,270 on July 5, 1,320 on July 12, 1,420 on July 14 and 1,510 on July 19, then 1,360 seen on

July 23 with 1,130 on July 26, 560 on July 30, 205 on August 2, 95 on August 4 and 85 on August 6. That influx lasted for some six weeks. That was the end of the post-breeding gathering. For the early fall passage there were 87 on August 8 with 90 to August 13 *and 150 on August 18, then 120 seen on August 20 with 95 on August 23.*

Roseate Spoonbill (*Platalea ajaja*)

In the 2004/2005 survey year there were no sightings; for this year there were a few summer sightings. For the summer passage there were 11 on June 19 with four on June 25 and one on June 30. For the early fall passage there were two on July 23 with four on July 28 that was it.

Wood Stork (*Mycteria americana*)

For this year there were records in the late fall and the summer. Early fall records: *there were singles on July 6 and July 14.* There were no further sightings until October. For the main fall passage there were two on October 16 with three on October 23 and ten on October 28, then singles seen to November 7. There were two on November 13 with one on November 15. There were three on November 22 with four on November 30, then one seen on December 4. That completed the main fall passage. There was a single record for the early spring passage there being one on February 10. For the summer passage there was one on May 10 with two on May 14, then singles seen to May 19. There were three on May 21 with one on May 28. There were three on June 4 with later singles on June 16, June 21 and June 28. There were nine on June 30 with three on July 2. That ended the summer passage. For the early fall passage there were four on July 10 with six on July 14, then one seen on July 19. There were seven on July 28 with four on July 30; later there was one on August 13.

Black Vulture (*Coragyps atratus*)

Normally seen in small numbers through the year, there was however a major influx at the end of the survey year. Early fall records: *there were eight on July 14 with 23 on July 20, then five seen on July 23 with two to July 31. There were 12 on August 3 with 47 on August 7, then 27 seen on August 15 with four on August 17. There were 11 on August 21 with 12 on August 25 and 14 on August 28, then two seen on August 31 with one on September 4. There were also eight on September 7.* That was the early fall passage. For the main fall passage there were two to October 2 with six on October 8 and ten on October 12, then seven seen on October 19 with three on October 21 and one on October 23. There were five on October 26

with one on October 28. There were two on October 30 with 29 on November 2, then eight seen on November 7 with two on November 9 and one on November 11. There were 27 on November 13 with four to November 18 and two on November 20. There were 12 on November 22 with three on November 25. That closed the main fall passage. For the winter passage there were seven on November 27 with 19 on November 30 and 29 on December 4, then 16 seen on December 7 with six on December 9 and two on December 11. There were 12 on December 13 with seven on December 16, two on December 19 and one on December 21. There were 11 on December 23 with ten on December 26 and three on December 28. There were five on December 30 with ten on January 1, then two seen on January 4. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were eight on January 6 with seven to January 11, five on January 13, four to January 18 and three on January 20. There were five on January 22 with nine on January 27, then three seen on January 29. There were six on February 1 with 23 on February 5, then 11 seen on February 8 with eight on February 10, three to February 17 and two on February 19. That concluded the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were four on February 22 with 17 on February 27 and 24 on March 1, then five seen on March 4 with three on March 5 and one on March 8. There were five on March 10 with seven to March 15 and 13 on March 17, then five seen on March 19. There were ten on March 22 with 21 on March 24, then eight seen on March 26. Later there were 11 on April 14 with seven on April 21 and four on April 23. There were eight on April 25 with four on April 28 and three on April 30. That ended the late spring passage. For the summer passage there were five on May 3 with six on May 5, then five seen on May 7 with four on May 10. There were 16 on May 14 with nine on May 19 and five on May 21. There were 16 on May 24 with five on May 28, four on May 31 and three on June 4. There were 12 on June 8 with 13 on June 11, 22 on June 16 and 31 on June 21, then 21 seen on June 25 with seven on June 28 and three on June 30. That concluded the summer passage. For the early fall passage there were 13 on July 2 with 33 on July 5, then ten seen on July 10 with four on July 12 and three on July 14. There were four on July 16 with 22 on July 19, then 14 seen on July 21 with 12 on July 23. There were 43 on July 26 with 129 on July 28, then 77 seen on July 30 with 39 on August 2, 13 on August 4 and two on August 6. There were 14 on August 8 with 137 on August 11, *then 49 seen on August 16 with 22 on August 18 and seven on August 20.* The count of 137 was the highest count for Zellwood but the high count now stands at 1,340 on February 28, 2007.

Turkey Vulture (*Cathartes aura*)

Present in small numbers for most of the year there was however a major invasion in the late fall. Early fall records: *there were 22 on June 26 with 36 on July 1, then 25 seen on July 3 with 21 on July 6. There were 27 on July 11 with 110 on July 14, then 27 seen to July 20. There were 105 on July 23 with 134 on July 28 and 163 on August 3, then 72 seen on August 10 with 68 on August 17 and 20 on August 21. There were 65 on August 25 and August 28 with 69 on*

August 31, then 39 seen to September 7. There were 60 on September 12 with 42 on September 19, 33 on September 22 and 20 on October 2. That was the early fall passage. For the main fall passage there were 36 on October 8 with 59 on October 12, then 44 seen on October 16. There were 47 on October 19 with 52 on October 21, then 30 seen on October 23 with nine on October 26. Now the invasion started. There were 18 on October 28 with 1,076 on October 30; these were flying to the south-east. There were 50 on November 2 with 181 on November 4, 275 on November 7, 700 on November 9 and 1,200 on November 11, then 480 seen to November 18 with 130 on November 22 and 87 on November 25. On November 15 a very large flock was seen going to roost south of Lake Apopka. It seems likely that the birds of October 30 stayed in the general area for two weeks. The count of 1,200 was the highest count for Zellwood; the high count now stands at 2,800 on February 11, 2009. That was also the end of the main fall passage. For the winter passage there were 100 on November 27 with 155 on November 30, then 115 seen on December 2 with 60 on December 4. There were 90 on December 7 with 130 on December 9, then 28 seen on December 11. There were 45 on December 13 with 125 on December 16, then 23 seen on December 19. There were 50 on December 21 with 66 on December 23 and 115 on December 28, then 26 seen on January 1 with 25 on January 4. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were 46 on January 6 with 165 on January 8 and 230 on January 11, then 65 seen on January 13 with 43 on January 18, 42 on January 20 and 20 on January 22. There were 108 on January 25 with 80 on January 29, 31 on February 5 and 30 on February 8. There were 35 on February 10 and February 14 with 45 on February 17, then 14 seen on February 19. There were 20 on February 22 with 86 on February 24, then 73 seen on March 1 with 25 to March 5. That ended the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were 47 on March 8 with 25 to March 12. There were 69 on March 15 with 28 on March 17, 26 on March 19 and 11 on March 22. There were 17 on March 24 with 29 on March 26. As I was absent for the next three weeks I do not know how this influx/passage ended. Counts were now very low for the summer passage. There were five on April 14 with one on April 19 and none on April 21. There were two from April 23 to April 28 with one on April 30. There were four on May 3 with three on May 7 and one on May 10. There were six on May 12 with seven on May 14, then six seen to May 19 with four on May 21. There were ten on May 24 with seven on May 31 and two on June 4. There were ten on June 8 with eight on June 11 and seven on June 14. That concluded the very weak summer passage, I am not sure that there has ever been a day when none seen before this. Counts now significantly higher with the start of the early fall passage. There were 14 on June 16 with 78 on June 19, then 62 seen on June 21 with 60 on June 23 and 35 on June 25. There were 54 on June 28 with 100 on June 30, then 44 seen on July 2 with 25 on July 5 and 23 on July 10. There were 43 on July 12 with 66 on July 14 and 67 on July 19, then 29 seen on July 21 with 14 on July 23. There were 52 on July 26 with 42 on July 28 and 35 on July 30. There were 45 on August 2 with 27 on August 4. There were 35 on August 6 with 36 on August 8, 40

on August 11 and 50 on August 16, then 48 seen on August 18 with 41 on August 20 and 28 on August 23

Black-bellied Whistling-Duck (*Dendrocygna autumnalis*)

An increasing visitor with the highest numbers in the winter and the early spring however there was only one record for February/March. Early fall records: *there were four on July 1 and July 3 with seven on July 6, then six seen on July 11 with two to July 20 and one on July 23. There were two on July 28 with five on August 3.* For this year there were four on August 15 with one on August 17. There were three on August 21 and August 25 with one on August 31. There were three on September 19 with 15 on September 22, then nine seen on October 2. That was the early fall passage. For the main fall passage there were 14 on October 8 with 36 on October 12, then four seen on October 19. There were also eight on October 21. There were six on November 15 with 29 on November 18 and 43 on November 20. It would seem that a winter influx hijacked this main fall passage influx as there were 204 on November 25 with ten on November 27. There were 152 on November 30 with 270 on December 2, then 16 seen on December 4. There were 36 on December 9 with 42 on December 11, then 30 seen on December 21 with 17 on December 23 and 12 on December 26. There were 61 on December 28 with 345 on January 1, then 54 seen on January 4 with two on January 6. That completed a very strong winter passage. The count of 345 was the highest count for Zellwood however the high count now stands at 1,660 on February 5, 2010. For the early spring passage there were seven on January 8 with 37 on January 11 and 41 on January 13, then 39 seen on January 20 with 36 on January 22 and ten on January 27. There were 113 on January 29 but there were no further sightings until February 19 when three seen. That was the early end of the early spring passage. There were 15 on April 21 and that was the sole record for the late spring passage. For the summer passage there were ten on May 5 with 11 on May 10 and May 21, then two seen on May 28. There were five on May 31 but none seen on June 4. There were two on June 8 and June 14 with one on June 19. That was the end of the summer passage. For the early fall passage there were two on June 21 with three on June 28, seven on July 2 and nine on July 5, then eight seen on July 12 with two to July 16. Later there were three on July 30 and August 6 with two on August 8 and one on August 13.

Fulvous Whistling-Duck (*Dendrocygna bicolor*)

Only seen in very low numbers this year, there were no records for January and June. Early fall records: *there were singles on June 26 and July 1 with two on July 6 and July 11 then eight seen on July 28 with one on August 10.* For this year there were singles on August 15 and August 17 with five on August 31. There were also eight on September 12 with later 21 on

October 2. That was the early fall passage. For the main fall passage there were three on October 23. There were 24 on November 4 with one on November 9. There were also 35 on November 25. That completed the main fall passage. For the winter passage there were singles on December 2, December 4 and December 9. For the early spring passage there were three on February 1 with later three on February 22 and February 24. That was the extent of the early spring passage. For the main spring passage there were four on March 1 with nine on March 5 and 15 on March 8 and March 10, then two seen on March 17. There were two on April 19 with four on April 23 and 28 on April 25, then six seen on April 30 with two on May 3 and one on May 5. There were two on May 10 with seven on May 12, then four seen on May 14 with two on May 21. That ended the main spring passage. There were no summer records. For the early fall passage there were singles on July 12, July 14 and July 16 with six on July 26, then two seen on August 4 with singles on August 6 and August 8.

Black Swan (*Cygnus atratus*)

This was an exotic. There was one on Lake Apopka on May 10. There had been one there previously on June 10, 2002.

Snow Goose (*Chen caerulescens*)

This was a vagrant. For the fall passage there were two adult white morphs on November 15 with three immature white morphs on November 18. For the winter passage there was an adult blue morph with the Ring-billed Gulls on Lake Apopka on December 21.

Egyptian Goose (*Alopochen aegyptiaca*)

This was an exotic. There were three at the Sand Farm on July 23. This is the first record for Zellwood.

Muscovy Duck (*Cairina moschata*)

This was another exotic. A party of four flew north up the Lake Level Canal and then turned to the west over Duda on November 18. This is the highest count for Zellwood.

Wood Duck (*Aix sponsa*)

Seen throughout the year in low numbers; there was no post-breeding gathering this year. Early fall records: *there were two on June 26 with three on July 1 and five on July 3. Later there were five on July 14 with four on July 17. There were five on July 28 with four on August 7 and two on August 10.* For this year there were two on August 17 with later two on August 28, then three seen on August 31 and September 4 with singles to September 19. There were also two on September 22. That was the end of the early fall passage. For the main fall passage there were two on October 2 with four on October 8 and October 12. Later there was one on October 23. There were four on November 2 with two on November 4 and one on November 9. There were two on November 11 with 12 on November 13, then five seen to November 18. There were eight on November 20 with seven on November 27, four on November 30 and three on December 2. That closed the main fall passage. For the winter passage there were five on December 4 with ten on December 9, then four seen to December 16 with two on December 19. There were four on December 21 with six to December 30 and ten on January 1, then four seen on January 4 with two on January 6. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were eight on January 11 with 16 on January 13, then two seen to January 20. There were four on January 22 with eight on January 27, then three seen on January 29 with two to February 5. There were ten on February 8 with two on February 10 and one on February 12. There were ten on February 14 with five on February 17 and two on February 19. There were ten on February 22 with six to February 27. That concluded the early spring passage. Numbers now lower for the late spring passage there were 12 on March 1 with two to March 5. There were four on March 8 with two to March 12 and singles to March 17. There were two on March 19 and March 22. There were two on April 21 with one on April 25. That was the late spring passage. For the summer passage there were four on May 7 with two on May 10. There were four on May 14 with one on May 17. There were four on May 24 with two later on June 4. There were nine on June 11 with five to June 16, two on June 21 and one to June 28. That ended the summer passage. For the early fall passage there were four on June 30 with eight on July 5 and 13 on July 10, then eight seen to July 14. There were 13 on July 16 with seven to July 21 and four to July 26. There were seven on July 28 with five on July 30, four on August 2 and two on August 4. There were 11 on August 6 with five on August 11 and three on August 13.

Gadwall (*Anas strepera*)

This year an uncommon passage migrant and winter visitor; for the fall passage there were two on November 4 with three on November 7, then two seen on November 13. There were three on November 18 with 11 on November 20 and November 22, then four seen on November 27. That closed the fall passage. For the winter passage there were nine on

December 2 and December 7 with seven on December 11, five on December 13 and two on December 16. There were three on December 19 with 13 on December 21, then 11 seen on December 28. That completed a rather short winter passage. For the early spring passage there were five on January 15 with later two on January 27 and January 29. There was one on February 19 with 16 on February 24, then two seen on March 5.

American Wigeon (*Anas americana*)

A very uncommon fall passage migrant and winter visitor, there were no spring records. For the fall passage there were two on October 21, November 13 and November 20. For the winter passage there were three on December 7 and December 13 with two on December 30.

American Black Duck (*Anas rubripes*)

This was a vagrant. This year there was one at the Sand Farm Cattail Marsh on October 30.

Mallard (*Anas platyrhynchos*)

Very scarce during the fall and winter but present in low numbers from late January to the end of the survey year; a female with a brood of six was seen in the Roach extension canal on April 23. Early fall records: *there were singles on June 26, July 6, July 11 and July 28*. There were no further sightings until one seen on September 7. There was also one on September 22. That was the early fall passage. For the late fall passage there were four on October 28 with singles on November 4, November 11 and November 13. For the winter passage there were singles on December 11, December 13, December 19, December 30 and January 1. For the early spring passage there were singles on January 8 and January 11. Later there were singles on January 20, January 27 and January 29. There were two on February 1 with singles to February 17. There were two from February 19 to February 27 with singles to March 4. That was the early spring passage. For the main spring passage there were two on March 5 and March 10 with singles to March 15. There were three on March 19 with two on March 26. The main spring passage came to an end at some point during the next three weeks. For the summer passage there were six on April 14 with seven on April 23 (includes a brood of six), then two seen to April 30 with singles to May 12. There were three on May 14 with singles to May 19. There were two on May 21 with three on May 24, then two seen to May 31 with one on June 8. There were three on June 16 with singles to July 5. That closed the summer passage. The early fall passage followed and this was the only event with any numbers. There were eight on July

10 with three on July 12, two to July 16 and one on July 19. There were six on July 21 with five on July 23, four on July 26 and two on July 28. There were four on July 30 with five on August 2, six on August 6 and ten on August 11, then six seen on August 13 *with four on August 16 and three on August 18.*

Mottled Duck (*Anas fulvigula*)

Whilst quite scarce in the fall this species was seen through the year with a minor influx in the late spring and with a slightly stronger post-breeding gathering. Early fall records: *there were five on July 6 with three to July 14 and one on July 17. There were eight on July 23 with five on July 28, three to August 10,* two to August 17 and one to August 25. There were two on August 28 with four on September 7, six on September 19 and seven on September 22, then two seen on October 2. That was the early fall passage. For the late fall passage there were four on October 8 however none then seen to the 21st. There was one on October 21 with 11 on October 26, then seven seen on October 28 with four to November 4, two on November 7 and one on November 9. There were three on November 11 with five on November 13, then four seen on November 15 with two on November 18. There were four on November 20 and November 25 with two on November 27. That closed the late fall passage. For the winter passage there were four on November 30 with five on December 2, then four seen on December 9 with two on December 11. There were five on December 13 with nine on December 16, then six seen on December 21 with two on December 23. There were four on December 26 with seven on December 28 and January 1, then six seen on January 4 with two on January 6. That completed the winter passage. For the spring passage there were six on January 8 with four to January 15 and two to January 20. There were four on January 22 with two to January 27. There were ten on January 29 with 12 on February 5, then six seen on February 10 with three on February 12. The heavier spring passage started at this point. There were nine on February 14 with ten on February 17, 12 on February 19, 14 to March 1 and 25 on March 5, then 21 seen to March 15 with 12 on March 17. There were 23 on March 19 with 14 on March 24 and 13 on March 26. At some point during the next three weeks this passage ended. There appeared to be a single spring passage this year. Numbers were now much lower with the start of the summer passage. There were six on April 14 with eight on April 19, then three seen on April 21 with one on April 23. There were two on April 25 with seven to April 30 and ten on May 3, then four seen to May 7. There were five on May 10 with three on May 12. There were four on May 14 with 15 on May 17, then five seen on May 19. There were six on May 21 with eight on May 24 and May 28, then five seen on May 31 with two to June 8 and one on June 14. There were three from June 16 to June 23 with two on June 25. That concluded the summer passage. For the post-breeding gathering there were five on June 28 and June 30 with 11 on July 5, 27 to July 12 and 36 on July 14, then 33 seen on July 19 with 30 on July 21, 25 on

July 23 and 12 on July 26. There were 18 on July 28 with 24 on July 30 and 26 on August 4, then 21 seen on August 6 with 11 to August 13.

Blue-winged Teal (*Anas discors*)

A passage migrant and winter visitor, there were no major influxes this year. Early fall records: *there were two on June 26 (any records after June 21 are likely to be fall records)*. For this year there were eight on August 25 with five on August 28. There were six on August 31 with eight on September 7. Later there were 22 on September 22. Those were the only early fall passage sightings. For the main fall passage there were 11 on October 2 with two on October 8. There were six on October 12 with 18 on October 16, then six seen on October 19 with two to October 23. There were seven on October 26 with singles to October 30. There were ten on November 2 and November 4 with 20 on November 7 and 64 on November 11, then 41 seen on November 13 with 26 on November 15. There were 38 on November 18 with 54 on November 20, 122 on November 22 and 169 on November 27, then 133 seen on December 2 with 86 on December 4. That closed the main fall passage. For the winter passage there were 147 on December 7 with 60 on December 9, 53 on December 11 and 43 on December 13. There were 190 on December 16 with nine on December 19, eight on December 21 and five on December 23. There were eight on December 26 with 17 on December 28 and 57 on December 30, then 56 seen on January 1 with four on January 4. That completed the winter passage. In this instance the “fall” passage appears to have run from November 2 to December 19. For the spring passage there were 16 on January 6 with 25 on January 8 and 30 on January 11, then 20 seen on January 13 with 12 on January 15. There were 25 on January 18 with 34 on January 22, then 16 seen on January 27 with five on January 29. There were 27 on February 1 with 25 on February 5 and 20 on February 8. There were 32 on February 10 with 53 on February 12, then 44 seen on February 14 with 36 on February 17 and 25 on February 19. There were 60 on February 22 with 72 on February 24, 96 on February 27 and 106 on March 1, then 86 seen on March 5 with 53 on March 8 and 25 on March 10. There were 42 on March 12 with 78 on March 15, 80 on March 17, 85 on March 19 and 111 on March 22, then 100 seen on March 24 with 38 on March 26. The heavier passage came to an end at some point during the next three weeks. There were 12 on April 14 with 16 on April 19, then 12 seen on April 21 with six to April 28, four on April 30, two to May 12 and one on May 14. Later there was an adult male on May 28. That concluded the spring passage; again I have to treat it as a single event. For the early fall passage there were two on August 4 with four on August 11.

Cinnamon Teal (*Anas cyanoptera*)

This was a vagrant. There was a female at the Sand Farm Cattail Marsh on December 4 and December 9, both winter passage records.

Northern Shoveler (*Anas clypeata*)

An uncommon passage migrant this year there were greater numbers seen during the winter passage. For the fall passage there were singles on October 8 and October 12. There were three on November 18 with six on November 22, then three seen on November 25. Those were the fall passage records. For the winter passage there were 18 on November 27 with nine on November 30. There were 16 on December 2 with 20 on December 4, then ten seen on December 7. There were 16 on December 9 with 17 on December 11 and 22 on December 13, then 16 seen on December 16. There were 18 on December 19 with 22 on December 21 and 35 on December 23, then 12 seen on December 28. There were 16 on December 30 with 19 on January 1, then 13 seen on January 4 with five on January 6. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were 14 on January 8 with 13 on January 13 and ten to January 18. There were 17 on January 20 with four to January 29, three on February 1 and one on February 8. There were seven on February 10 with singles on February 14, February 17 and February 22. There were no later records.

Northern Pintail (*Anas acuta*)

An uncommon fall passage migrant and winter visitor; there was a single record for the early spring passage. For the fall passage there were two on October 21 and October 28 with singles on November 22 and November 25, that was it. For the winter passage there were five on November 27 with singles on November 30, December 2 and December 7. There were three on December 9 with five on December 11, then one seen on December 13. Finally for the winter passage there were three on December 21. For the early spring passage there was one on February 17. What we are missing for all these ducks is extensive areas of open water.

Green-winged Teal (*Anas crecca*)

Excepting the Ruddy Duck this was the commonest species this year, second place normally goes to the Blue-winged Teal. This was a common winter visitor and spring passage migrant there were a few records for the fall passage. For the fall passage there were singles on September 22, October 16 and October 30 with two on November 4, five on November 13, eight on November 15, 23 on November 20 and 40 on November 22, then 12 seen on

November 25. That was the fall passage. For the winter passage there were 36 on November 27 with 183 on November 30, 225 on December 2 and 525 on December 7, then 415 seen on December 9 with eight on December 11. There were 46 on December 13 with 250 on December 16, then 158 seen on December 21 with ten on December 23 and six on December 26. There were 133 on December 28 with 42 on January 1 and one on January 4. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were six on January 6 with 60 on January 8, 88 on January 11, 110 on January 15 and 160 on January 18, then 110 seen to January 27 with 80 on January 29 and 74 on February 1. There were 165 on February 5 with 310 on February 8 and 500 on February 12, then 380 seen on February 14 with 370 on February 17, 210 on February 19 and 60 on February 22. There were 275 on February 24 with 100 on February 27, 64 on March 1, 55 on March 5, 35 on March 8, four on March 12 and two on March 19. Finally for the early spring passage there were five on March 22. Excepting the last record the influx that peaked at 100 on February 27 was interesting. It would have probably ended on March 4 with the new influx covering up the decline but as there was no new influx we see the real extent of this influx.

Common Teal (*Anas crecca crecca*)

This was a vagrant from Europe, at some time it will probably be treated as a separate species. There was an adult male in breeding plumage at the Sand Farm Cattail Marsh on January 22 making this a spring record. This is the first record for Zellwood. There is a description in Appendix B.

Canvasback (*Aythya valisineria*)

This was a vagrant. There was a female on November 27; this could be either a fall or a winter record. I did not note the location.

Redhead (*Aythya americana*)

This was a very uncommon visitor to the Sand Farm Cattail Marsh or Lake Apopka. For the fall passage there were five at the Sand Farm Cattail Marsh on October 26. For the winter passage there was a female at the Sand Farm Cattail Marsh from December 4 to December 26. For the early spring passage there was one in the Lake Level Canal on January 25. Very exceptionally there was also a female at the Sand Farm Cattail Marsh on May 3 (it was with a female Ring-necked Duck).

Ring-necked Duck (*Aythya collaris*)

A common passage migrant and winter visitor, the greatest numbers were during the early spring passage. For the fall passage there were 26 on November 11 with 42 on November 13, 52 on November 18 and 62 on November 20, then two seen on November 22. There were four on November 25 with 12 on November 27, then one seen on November 30. That closed the fall passage. For the winter passage there were seven on December 2 with 140 on December 4, then 15 seen on December 9 with seven on December 13 and one on December 16. There were six on December 19 with 12 on December 21, 13 on December 23, 24 on December 26, 48 to January 1, 52 on January 4, 67 on January 6, 95 on January 8 and 170 on January 11, then 41 seen on January 13. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were 151 on January 15 with 170 to January 20 and 180 on January 25, then 158 seen on January 27 with 142 on January 29. There were 201 on February 1 with 250 on February 8 and 450 on February 12, then 238 seen on February 14 with 83 on February 17, 66 on February 22 and 55 on February 24. That was the end of the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were 92 on February 27 with 99 on March 1 and 110 on March 4, then 42 seen on March 8 with 12 on March 12, four on March 15, three to March 22 and one on March 26. That concluded the late spring passage. Exceptionally there was a female at the Sand Farm Cattail Marsh on May 3 – see Redhead.

Greater Scaup (*Aythya marila*)

A very uncommon passage migrant and winter visitor; I did not record ages/sex or locations. For the fall passage there were singles on November 9, November 11, November 13 and November 15 with three on November 18, then two seen from November 22 to November 30. That was the extent of the fall passage. For the winter passage there were singles from December 2 to December 13. Later there were singles from December 28 to January 6. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were singles on January 13 and January 18 with two from January 20 to January 25, then singles seen to February 8. There were two on February 14 with one on February 19. That concluded the early spring passage. There were no later records.

Lesser Scaup (*Aythya affinis*)

A passage migrant and winter visitor, there were no large flocks on Lake Apopka this year. For the fall passage there were six on November 11 with 14 on November 13 and 22 on November 18, then five seen on November 20 with one on November 22. There were 13 on November 25 with six on November 27. That was the fall passage. For the winter passage there

were eight on November 30 with 18 on December 2, then six seen on December 4. There were 12 on December 7 with 17 on December 9 and 23 on December 13, then ten seen on December 16. There were 16 on December 19 with 17 on December 21 and 38 on December 26, then 13 seen on December 28 with nine on December 30 and seven on January 1. There were nine on January 4 with 12 on January 6, then seven seen on January 8. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were nine on January 11 with 29 on January 13, then 12 seen on January 15. There were 16 on January 18 and January 20 with 38 on January 22, then 20 seen on January 25 with 16 on January 27, 15 on January 29, 13 on February 1 and nine on February 5. There were 16 on February 8 with four on February 10. There were six on February 12 with 18 on February 14 and 24 on February 19, then seven seen on February 24 with five to March 4 and singles to March 8. That was the end of the early spring passage; there were no later records.

Bufflehead (*Bucephala albeola*)

This was an uncommon passage migrant and winter visitor. The November sightings are perhaps best treated as part of the winter passage. Therefore for the winter passage there were three on November 20 and November 25 with four from November 27 to December 2, then three seen to December 7 with two on December 9. There were four on December 13 with two to December 21 and one on December 26. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were two on January 8, January 13 and January 15.

Common Goldeneye (*Bucephala clangula*)

This was a vagrant. For the fall passage there were two on November 22. This is still the highest count for Zellwood. For the winter passage there was a female in the Pole Road canal from December 28 to January 4. For the early spring passage there was one on Lake Apopka on January 27. This is by far the best year for this species.

Hooded Merganser (*Lophodytes cucullatus*)

An uncommon passage migrant and winter visitor; there was however a significant influx from late December to mid-January. For the fall passage there were four on November 13 with one on November 15. There were two from November 20 to November 30 with three on December 2, then two seen on December 4. That was the fall passage. For the winter passage there were three on December 9 with four to December 16, seven on December 19, eight on December 21, ten on December 23, 28 on December 26 and 32 on January 30, then 25 seen on

January 1 with 17 on January 4. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were 19 on January 6 with 45 on January 8, then nine seen on January 11 with five on January 13. There were 39 on January 15 with seven on January 18 and one on January 20. There were four on January 22 with five on January 25 and 14 on January 27, then nine seen on January 29 with eight on February 1. There were 13 on February 5 with eight on February 8 and one on February 10. There were ten on February 12 with 17 on February 14, then six seen on February 19 with five on February 24 and two to March 1. There were six on March 4 with five on March 5 and two on March 8. That was the end of the early spring passage. I would normally have put the last influx into the late spring passage but it was such a minimal event that I have placed it in the earlier passage.

Red-breasted Merganser (*Mergus serrator*)

This was a vagrant. There was a female/immature on November 22.

Ruddy Duck (*Oxyura jamaicensis*)

This species is always a problem as there are two populations. There is a minor population that uses the Sand Farm Cattail Marsh and a very large population that roosts during the day on Lake Apopka. I can only count the population on the lake when it is calm; even a light breeze can distort the water enough so that these tiny ducks cannot be seen. I am therefore going to try to separate out the counts for the two locations. To take the marsh first for the fall passage there were 11 on October 21 with 14 on November 4 and 72 on November 9, then 40 seen on November 11 with 12 on November 13 and one on November 15. Those were the only fall records that I can identify. For the winter passage there were 22 on November 27 with 25 on November 30, 60 to December 9 and 160 on December 11, then 29 seen on December 13 with 28 on December 16 and 12 on December 19. There were also 25 on December 23 and December 26 with 14 on December 28. That was the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were seven on January 13 with 12 on January 20, then singles seen to February 12. For the late spring passage it gets more difficult. There were ten on March 4 but there do not seem to be any more such counts until April. There were eight on April 21 with ten on April 25 and 26 on May 3, then 17 seen on May 10 with six on May 17 and five on May 21. There were seven on June 8 with a very late individual on June 28. This may be best treated as an early fall record. It is possible that some of these April counts came from Lake Apopka.

Now to the Lake Apopka records there were 140 on November 18 with 225 on November 20 and 2,650 on November 25, then 174 seen on December 2. That was the fall passage. For the winter passage there were 10,500 on December 4 however there were no

further counts possible until 560 seen on December 21 even that might be a partial count. It is possible that the next counts should be treated as part of the early spring passage. There were 32,000 on December 30 and January 1 with 34,000 on January 4, then 6,000 seen on January 8. There were 27,000 on January 11 with 34,000 again on January 15, then 16,000 seen on February 1 with 14,000 on February 17, 6,800 on February 22, 5,000 on February 27 and 1,500 on March 1. The counts of 34,000 are still the highest counts for Zellwood. The highest count prior to this year was that of 23,000 on February 20, 2005. That closed the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were 9,500 on March 5 with 5,900 on March 10, 3,200 on March 12 and 400 on March 15. There were 5,750 on March 17 with 2,800 on March 19, 2,300 on March 22, 210 on March 24 and 120 on March 26.

Osprey (*Pandion haliaetus*)

Whilst this species did not breed in the survey area it was always present in good numbers; there was a significant influx in late May. Early fall records: *there were 41 on June 12 with 44 on June 19, 57 on June 26, 88 on July 1 and 102 on July 3, then 65 seen on July 11 with 32 to July 17. The count of 102 was the highest count for Zellwood at that time. With the improvement in the water quality the numbers have been going up each year. There were 75 on July 20 with 62 on July 28 and 47 on July 31. There were 77 on August 3 with 73 on August 10, 36 on August 15, 35 on August 21 and 25 on August 25. There were 36 on August 28 with 24 on September 4 and 23 on September 7. There were 24 on September 12 with 26 on September 19 and September 22, then 13 seen on October 2. That was the early fall passage. For the late fall passage there were 21 on October 8 with 27 on October 12 and 28 on October 19, then 19 seen to October 23 with 18 on October 26. There were 21 on October 28 with 23 on November 2, then 18 seen on November 4. There were 21 on November 7 with 24 on November 9, then 16 seen on November 11. There were 23 on November 13 with 24 on November 15 and November 20, then 19 seen on November 25 with 16 on November 27 and 13 on November 30. That closed the late fall passage. For the winter passage there were 16 on December 2 with 18 on December 4, 19 on December 9 and 24 on December 11, then 17 seen on December 13 with nine on December 16. There were 24 on December 19 with 15 on December 21 and nine on December 26. There were 13 on December 28 with 14 on December 30, then 11 seen on January 1 with nine on January 4. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were 16 on January 6 with 19 on January 11, then 13 seen on January 13 with 12 on January 15 and nine on January 18. There were 17 on January 20 with 16 on January 22, 14 to January 27, 11 to February 1 and six on February 5. There were 17 on February 8 with 18 on February 10, then 14 seen to February 14. There were 31 on February 17 with 26 to February 22. There were 31 on February 24 with 30 on March 1 and 27 on March 4. That concluded the early spring passage. It is noticeable how the numbers of Ospreys are at their lowest when the Bald Eagles are present in numbers. For the main spring passage there were 37 on March 5 with*

31 on March 10, 23 on March 12 and 18 on March 15. There were 19 on March 17 with 24 on March 19 and 28 on March 24, then 23 seen on March 26. There were 21 on April 14 with 22 on April 19, 31 on April 21, 37 on April 23, 55 on April 28 and 71 on April 30, then 62 seen on May 3 with 55 on May 7 and 48 on May 10. That ended the main spring passage. For the summer passage there were 65 on May 14 with 113 on May 17, then 90 seen on May 19 with 74 on May 21. The count of 113 was the highest count for Zellwood but the high count now stands at 201 on July 11, 2012. There were 103 on May 24 with 51 on May 31, 46 on June 8 and 44 on June 11. There were 52 on June 14 with 65 on June 19, then 47 seen on June 23 with 38 on June 25. There were 39 on June 28 with 53 on June 30 and 74 on July 2, then 52 seen to July 10. That was the end of the summer passage. For the post-breeding gathering there were 58 on July 12 with 61 on July 16, then 48 seen on July 19. There were 59 on July 21 with 69 on July 23, 77 on July 28 and 78 on July 30, then 52 seen on August 2 with 43 on August 4. There were 59 on August 6 with 58 on August 8, 44 on August 11, 41 on August 13 and 37 on August 16.

Swallow-tailed Kite (*Elanoides forficatus*)

An irregular summer visitor with a spectacular post-breeding gathering; these birds travelled daily from their roost at Lake Woodruff in Volusia County. Early fall records: *for the post-breeding gathering there were 207 on June 19 with 274 on June 26, then 104 seen on July 1 with 41 on July 3. There were 480 on July 6 with 809 on July 14 and 856 on July 17, then 667 seen on July 20 with 393 on July 23. There were 446 on July 28 with 486 on July 31, then 341 seen on August 3 with 182 on August 7, 46 on August 10, 28 on August 15, 22 on August 17, eight on August 21 and five on August 25. That was the end of the post-breeding gathering.* There was just one spring sighting there being one on March 10. For the summer passage there were two on April 30 and May 3 with one on May 5. There were two on May 10 with three on May 14, four on May 17, 22 on May 21, 25 on May 24 and 49 on May 28, then 19 seen on May 31 with one on June 4. This summer influx may involve birds that had failed to successfully breed this year. That completed the summer passage. For the post-breeding gathering there were 97 on June 8 with 45 on June 14 and 42 on June 16. There were 80 on June 19 with 165 to June 25 and 378 on June 28, then 290 seen on July 2 with 216 on July 5. There were 1,440 on July 10 (the previous high count was that of 856 on July 17, 2005) with 830 on July 14, 775 on July 19, 510 on July 21 and 56 on July 23. There were 1,560 on July 26 with 950 on July 28, 674 on August 2, 228 on August 4 and 196 on August 6. The count of 1,560 on July 26 was the highest count for Zellwood but the new high count is that of 1,642 on August 3, 2012. I stood on a pile of alum towards the eastern end of the McDonald Canal and in a 360 degree sweep I counted over 1,000 birds.... There were 343 on August 8 with 86 on August 11, 31 on August 16 and 11 on August 20. Finally for the post-breeding gathering there was one on September 6.

Mississippi Kite (*Ictinia mississippiensis*)

This was a vagrant. An adult flew north on August 28 along an outer feeder band of Hurricane Katrina.

Bald Eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*)

Present all year but numbers very low from April to October, there was a truly amazing invasion in the fall as they gathered to feed in the fields that had been either mowed or roller-chopped. Early fall records: *there were singles on seven dates from June 26 to July 28 with two on August 3 and August 7*, then singles seen again to September 4. There were four on September 7 with two to October 2. That was the early fall passage. For the main fall passage there were three on October 8 with five on October 12, nine on October 19 and 16 on October 23, then 12 seen on October 28 with seven on October 30. There were 16 on November 2 with 34 on November 4, then 16 seen on November 7 with 11 on November 9. There were 98 on November 11 with 109 on November 13, then 67 seen on November 18 with 44 on November 20, 30 on November 22, 25 on November 25, 19 on November 27, 17 on November 30 and 15 on December 2. On November 13 the majority were juveniles. The count of 109 is still the highest count for Zellwood. To put this into perspective the previous high count was only that of 36 on February 8, 2005. For the winter passage there were 17 on December 4 with 27 on December 7 and 28 on December 9, then 24 seen on December 11 with 23 on December 13, 17 on December 19, 13 on December 23 and ten on December 26. There were 11 on December 28 with 12 on December 30, then seven seen on January 1. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were 11 on January 4 and January 6 with 16 on January 8, 23 on January 11 and 26 on January 13, then 11 seen on January 15 with seven on January 18. There were 20 on January 20 with 24 on January 25, then 12 seen on January 29 with 11 to February 10 and four on February 12. There were six on February 14 with 14 on February 17, then 13 seen on February 22 with 11 on February 27, nine on March 1 and six on March 4. That concluded the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were 17 on March 5 with 16 on March 8, 13 on March 10, 11 on March 12, five on March 15 and four on March 17. There were eight on March 19 with seven to March 24. There were 11 on March 26 again I have no idea how this influx went. There were six on April 14 and April 19 with eight on April 23, then three seen to April 28. That ended the late spring passage. For the "summer" passage (this is a winter nester) there were four on April 30 with three on May 3 and two on May 5. There were four on May 7 with two on May 10 and one on May 12 and May 14. There were three on May 17 with two to May 28. There were two on June 4 with three on June 8, then singles seen to June 16. There were two on June 19 with four on June 21, then two seen to July 2. That was the summer passage. For the early fall passage there were two on July 12 with later one on July 19 with two on July 21 and three on July 23, then two seen to August 4 with singles to August 13.

Northern Harrier (*Circus cyaneus*)

This is the most important site in the United States for this species, now that is a statement. In the literature so far researched there have been just two roosts elsewhere in the country where over 100 birds were counted on single occasions, there were 22 such days this year at Zellwood and 11 more probably had counts of over 100 but fog made it impossible for me to count them as they left the roost(s). Early fall records: *there was one on August 10*. For this year there were single adult males on August 25 and August 28 with two (not aged/sexed) on September 4, then singles seen to September 19. Those were the early fall records. For the main fall passage there were six on September 22 with 14 on October 2, 21 on October 12, 27 on October 16, 31 on October 19, 59 on October 23, 118 on October 26, 155 on October 28, 170 on October 30 and 191 on November 4. The next two counts were lost to fog. There were at least 50 on November 11 with 90 on November 13 and 96 on November 18, then 62 seen on November 22 with 45 on November 25. That closed the main fall passage. For the winter passage there were 56 on November 27 with 101 on November 30, then 56 seen on December 2 with 55 on December 7 and 40 on December 9. There were 81 on December 11 with 77 on December 13. There were 78 on December 16 and December 19 with 84 on December 21 and 89 on December 23, then 87 seen on December 26. The next four counts were lost due to fog leaving 76 on January 6. That was the last record for the winter passage. For the early spring passage the first three counts were lost to fog. There were 113 on January 15 with 223 on January 18, then 114 seen on January 20. Whilst the count of 223 is a very high count even by Zellwood standards the high count for Zellwood is actually that of 305 on December 12, 2004. There were 156 on January 25 with 106 on January 27 and 91 on January 29. There were 135 on February 1 with 157 on February 8 and 160 on February 12, then 156 seen on February 14 with 131 on February 24 and 113 on February 27. During this event there was also a count of 142 on February 10. That concluded the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were 170 on March 4 with 113 on March 8, 109 on March 15 and 94 on March 19. There were 97 on March 22 with 113 on March 24, then 110 seen on March 26. There were 43 on April 14 with 24 on April 19, 16 on April 23, 13 on April 28, 12 on April 30 and two on May 3 and May 5. There were also 100 on March 5. I have detailed these “extra” counts of 100 or more so that every count of 100 or more is listed.

Sharp-shinned Hawk (*Accipiter striatus*)

A regular passage migrant and winter visitor; the highest numbers were seen from November to early January. Early fall record: *There was an adult male that flew to the south down Pole Road extension on August 10*. Such early fall records are not unknown at Zellwood. For the actual fall passage there was one on October 19 with two on October 23, six on October 26, eight to November 4 and 12 on November 7, then five seen on November 9 with three to

November 13 and two on November 15. There were three on November 18 with six on November 20 and 13 on November 25, then eight seen on November 27 with three on November 30 and one on December 2. That was the fall passage. For the winter passage there were five on December 4 and December 7 with 14 on December 9, then ten seen on December 11 with nine on December 16, six on December 19 and one on December 21. There were nine on December 23 with eight on December 26 and three on December 28. There were 12 on December 30 with three to January 4. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were 14 on January 6 with ten on January 8, eight on January 11, seven on January 15, five on January 20, three on January 22 and two on January 25. The counts of 14 were the highest counts for Zellwood; the highest count is now that of 26 on November 30, 2007. Counts were now significantly lower there were five on January 27 with six on January 29, then five seen on February 1 with three to February 8. There were four on February 10 with six on February 12, then five seen on February 14 with four to February 19 and three on February 22. There were six from February 24 to March 1 with three on March 4 and two on March 5. That ended the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were three on March 8 and March 10 with four on March 15 and March 19, then three seen on March 22 with two on March 24 and one on March 26.

Cooper's Hawk (*Accipiter cooperii*)

This was a resident with a strong post-breeding gathering however there still appeared to be the influxes. I have no information on the number of breeding pairs. Early fall records: *for the post-breeding gathering there were two on July 1 with three on July 6, six on July 14, ten on July 17 and 16 on July 23, then 14 seen on July 31 with 13 on August 3, 12 on August 7, seven on August 15 and five on August 17. There were eight on August 21 with ten on August 28, then nine seen on August 31 with five on September 4. There were ten on September 7 with three on September 12 and one on September 19. That was the post-breeding gathering. For the fall passage there were three on September 22 with four on October 2 and five on October 12, then singles seen to October 21. There were three on October 23 with five on October 26, then three seen on October 28 with two on October 30 and one to November 4. There were two on November 7 with three on November 9 and November 13, then two seen on November 15 with one on November 18. There were three on November 20 with two on November 25 and one on November 27. That closed the fall passage. For the winter passage there were five on November 30 with two on December 2 and singles to December 7. There were two on December 9 with three on December 11, then two seen on December 13 with one on December 16. There were three on December 19 with four on December 21, then two seen on December 23 with one on December 26. There were two on December 28 with five on December 30, then four seen on January 4 with one on January 6. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were two on January 8 with four on January 11 and*

January 13, then two seen to January 22. There were three on January 25 with singles to February 10. There were two on February 12 with four on February 14, then two seen to February 19. There were three on February 22 with six on February 24 and eight on February 27, then singles seen to March 5. I have no idea what this last influx represents. That was also the end of the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were two on March 8 and March 10 with one on March 12. There were two on March 15 and March 19 with singles to March 26. There were singles on April 14 and April 19 with two on April 21, then singles seen to April 25. That concluded the late spring passage. For the summer passage there were singles on six dates from April 30 to May 19. There were two from June 8 to June 21 with singles to June 25. That was the summer passage. For the post-breeding gathering there were three on July 2 with one on July 5. There were two on July 10 with three to July 14, five on July 16, six on July 21, seven on July 23, eight on July 26, ten on July 28 and 16 on July 30, then five seen on August 2. There were seven on August 4 with 28 on August 6, then 15 seen on August 11 with 11 on August 13 and eight on August 16. *The count of 28 was the highest count for Zellwood but read on. There were 18 on August 18 with 13 on August 20. There were 15 on August 23 with 45 on August 25, then 18 seen on August 30 with eight on September 1 and seven on September 3. There were nine on September 6 with 16 on September 8, then 11 seen on September 10 with six on September 13. That was the end of the post-breeding gathering. The count of 45 is now the highest count for Zellwood.*

Red-shouldered Hawk (*Buteo lineatus*)

A resident in the wooded borders, the number of pairs is not known. A pair by the Lake Level Canal had two young in the nest on May 31; they were nearly ready to leave. This species can be seen throughout the area it is hardly a woodland species at Zellwood. There was a noticeable fall passage with declining numbers through to March. From March to mid-June numbers were very low then a major post-breeding gathering occurred. Early fall records: *there were seven on July 1 with three on July 3. There were four on July 6 with nine on July 11 and 15 on July 17, then 13 seen on July 20 with 11 on July 23. There were 14 on July 28 with 19 on July 31, 24 on August 7 and 32 on August 10, then 19 seen on August 15 with 18 on August 17. There were 23 on August 21 with 22 to August 31, 17 on September 4 and 11 on September 7. Perhaps this was a very weak post-breeding gathering. For the remainder of the early fall passage there were 24 on September 12 with 23 on September 22 and 13 on October 2. That was all that was left. For the main fall passage there were 24 on October 8 with 27 on October 16 and 38 on October 19, then 29 seen to October 23. There were 42 on October 26 with 31 on October 28. There were 33 on October 30 with 37 on November 2, 47 on November 4 and 59 on November 7, then 39 seen on November 9 with 37 on November 11. There were 64 on November 13 with 84 on November 15, then 47 seen on November 20 with 11 on November 22. At this point the count of 84 was the highest count for Zellwood. There were 56 on*

November 25 with 51 on November 27 and 34 on November 30. That closed the main fall passage. For the winter passage there were 49 on December 2 with 51 on December 4, then 34 seen on December 7. There were 38 on December 9 with 43 on December 11, then 41 seen on December 13 with 29 on December 16 and 21 on December 19. There were 35 on December 21 with 33 on December 23 and 15 on December 26. There were 35 on December 28 with 29 on December 30, 27 on January 4 and 21 on January 6. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were 35 on January 8 with 18 on January 11 and 15 on January 13. There were 25 on January 15 and January 20 with 23 on January 25, 19 on January 27 and 15 on January 29. There were 23 on February 1 with 20 on February 8, 16 on February 10 and 14 on February 12. There were 20 on February 14 with 17 on February 17 and 14 on February 19. There were 18 on February 22 with ten on February 24. That was the end of the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were 15 on February 27 with 21 on March 1, then 15 seen on March 5 with 11 on March 8, nine on March 10, seven on March 15 and six to March 19. There were nine on March 22 and March 26 however I do not know what happened next. That concluded the late spring passage. For the summer passage there were ten on April 14 with five on April 19. There were six from April 21 to April 25 with seven on April 28 and ten on May 3, then eight seen to May 7 with six to May 14. There were eight on May 17 and May 21 with five on May 24. There were six on May 28 with nine on May 31, then eight seen on June 8 with seven on June 11 and six to June 16. There were ten on June 19 with nine on June 23, seven on June 25 and four on June 28. That closed the summer passage. For the post-breeding gathering there were seven on June 30 with nine on July 2, 14 on July 5, 17 on July 12, 20 on July 16, 25 on July 19, 35 on July 21, 39 on July 23, 85 on July 28 and 101 on July 30, then 52 seen on August 2. The count of 101 was the highest count for Zellwood but the highest count is now that of 133 on September 29, 2006. There were 53 on August 4 with 61 on August 6 and 66 on August 8, then 55 seen on August 13 with 54 on August 16. That was the end of the post-breeding gathering.

Broad-winged Hawk (*Buteo platypterus*)

This was a vagrant. For the fall passage there was an adult at the Nursery on October 16; later an immature flew to the south down the side of Lake Apopka to the south of the Hooper Farms Road extension on November 4. It seems that a number of immatures wander south from the breeding areas soon after fledging. This year there was an immature at the Sand Farm on July 12.

Short-tailed Hawk (*Buteo brachyurus*)

This was a vagrant. Early fall record: *there was an adult dark morph on the eastern border on July 31*. For this year there was an immature light morph at the eastern end of the McDonald Canal on October 8. Those were the fall sightings. The next record could be a fall or a winter passage record as there was an immature dark morph at the Nursery on November 27.

Swainson's Hawk (*Buteo swainsoni*)

This was a vagrant. For the fall passage there were juvenile light morphs at the Sand Farm on November 15 and by Interceptor Road on November 25.

Red-tailed Hawk (*Buteo jamaicensis*)

An exceptional year in that there was little to suggest passage i.e. there were no major influxes; this species bred in the more secluded pieces of woodland along the eastern border. I have no information on the number of breeding pairs. Early fall records: *there were seven on June 26 and July 1 with four on July 3 and three on July 6. There were six on July 11 with nine on July 17 and July 23, then five seen on July 28. There were eight on July 31 with 11 on August 3 and 15 on August 7, then 14 seen on August 10 with nine on August 15. There were 15 on August 17 with 17 on August 21, then eight seen on August 25. There were 15 on August 28 with 16 on August 31 and 17 on September 4, then 14 seen on September 7 with 11 on September 12 and seven on September 19. There were ten on September 22 with 13 on October 2, then nine seen on October 8 with eight on October 12. There were ten on October 16 with 12 on October 19, then ten seen on October 21. There were 11 on October 23 and October 26 with 15 on October 28, then 13 seen to November 7 with 11 on November 9. There were 14 on November 11 with 13 to November 15. There were 18 on November 18 with 21 on November 22, 34 on November 25 and 42 on November 27, then 31 seen on December 2 with 27 on December 4 and 15 on December 7. That closed what appeared to be a single fall passage. For the winter passage there were 29 on December 9 with 21 on December 11. There were 23 on December 13 with 25 on December 16, then 23 seen on December 19 with 14 on December 21. There were 22 on December 23 with 30 on December 26, then 20 seen on December 28. There were 25 on December 30 with 29 on January 1, then 17 seen on January 4. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were 22 on January 6 with 35 on January 8, then 24 seen on January 11 with 12 on January 13. There were 34 on January 15 with 30 on January 20, 29 on January 25, 24 to February 1, 20 on February 5 and 19 on February 8. There were 26 on February 10 with eight on February 12. There were 23 on February 14 with 24 on February 17, then 20 seen on February 19 with 14 on February 22.*

There were 20 on February 24 with 25 on February 27, then 13 seen on March 1. That was the end of the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were 14 on March 4 with 25 on March 5, then 18 seen to March 12 with ten on March 15. There were 11 on March 17 with 14 on March 19, then nine seen on March 22. There were ten on March 24 with 14 on March 26 but...this was still the end of the late spring passage. For the summer passage there were eight on April 14 with six to April 21. There were nine on April 23 with five to April 28. There were six on April 30 with seven on May 3 and nine on May 5, then five seen on May 7 with four on May 10. There were eight on May 14 with seven on May 19 and six on May 21. There were ten on May 24 with five on May 28. There were seven on May 31 with 11 on June 4, then eight seen on June 8 with six on June 14 and five on June 16. There were eight on June 19 and June 21 with six to June 25 and four on June 28. That was the summer passage. For the early fall passage there were six on June 30 and July 2 with four on July 5. There were five on July 10 with eight on July 12, then nine seen on July 14 and July 16 with five on July 19. There were seven on July 21 with 13 on July 23, then 12 seen on July 26 with nine on July 28. There were 12 on July 30 and August 4 with 13 on August 6 and 21 on August 8, then 18 seen on August 11 with 17 on August 13. The influxes here were very unusual through the year as they were all very short-lived.

The Krider's form of this hawk was seen as follows: there was one by Laughlin Road from November 4 to December 9 there was another at the Sand Farm from November 22 to December 7 with two there on December 2. There was also one by Lust Road on December 9. The later records were not identified as to location there being three on February 17 and one on March 26.

Rough-legged Hawk (*Buteo lagopus*)

This was a vagrant. There was one between Lust and Hooper Farms Roads on December 9 and December 11. It was a light morph but I did not record age.

American Kestrel (*Falco sparverius*)

A fall and winter passage migrant there were smaller numbers in the spring. Early fall records: *there was a female at Lust Road on June 26*. For this year there was an adult male on August 25. I did not identify their sex/ages after this record. There were singles on September 4 and September 12 with three on September 19, then one seen on September 22. That was the extent of the early fall passage. For the main fall passage there were six on October 2 with eight to October 12, 12 on October 16 and 19 on October 19, then 14 seen to October 23. There were 15 on October 26 with 19 on October 28, 22 on October 30, 23 on November 2 and 24 on

November 7, then 15 seen on November 9 with 13 on November 11. There were 15 on November 13 and November 15 with 16 to November 22 and 18 on November 25, then 17 seen on November 30 with 13 on December 2. That closed the main fall passage. For the winter passage there were 19 on December 4 with 16 to December 9, 15 on December 13, 13 to December 21 and 12 on December 23. There were 14 from December 26 to December 30 with 11 on January 1 and eight on January 4. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were 11 on January 6 with 12 on January 11, then ten seen on January 15 with nine on January 20, eight on January 22 and seven on January 25. There were 14 on January 27 with 11 on January 29, ten on February 1 and eight on February 5. There were 14 on February 8 with 11 on February 10, eight on February 12 and six on February 14. There were eight on February 17 with 11 on February 19 and 14 on February 22, then 13 seen to February 27 with 11 on March 1. That concluded the early spring passage. For the main spring passage there were 14 on March 4 with 17 on March 5, then ten seen on March 8. There were 11 on March 10 with 13 on March 12, 15 on March 17, 16 on March 19, 18 on March 24 and 20 on March 26. I of course do not know how this influx would have progressed. Finally for the main spring passage there were three on April 14. There were no summer sightings this year. For the early fall passage there was an adult male at the Workshops on July 14 with a juvenile there on July 23. I did not record age/sex after those records. There were singles on July 26 and August 6 with two on August 8, then one seen on August 11.

Merlin (*Falco columbarius*)

A fall passage migrant there were lesser numbers in the winter and the early spring. For the fall passage there were three on September 22 with two on October 2 and singles on October 16 and October 19. There were two on October 21, October 23 and October 26 with three on October 28 and October 30, then six seen on November 2 with singles on November 7 and November 9. The count of six was the highest count for Zellwood but there has now been a count of eight on September 30, 2007. There was one on November 13 with two on November 15 and November 20. That completed the fall passage. For the winter passage there were singles on 11 dates from December 7 to January 4 with two on December 28. For the early spring passage there were singles from January 8 to January 20 with two on January 27. Later there was one on February 19. Those were the early spring records. Finally for the late spring passage there was one on March 10.

Peregrine Falcon (*Falco peregrinus*)

This is an uncommon passage migrant and winter visitor. For the fall passage there was one on October 2 with two on October 8, then singles seen on seven dates to November 11.

There were two on November 13 with singles on November 15 and November 17. That closed the fall passage. For the winter passage there were two on December 2 with singles on four dates to December 16. That was the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were singles on nine dates from January 8 to February 27. For the late spring passage there were singles on March 4, March 5 and March 22. An exceptionally late individual flew north by Lake Apopka to the south of the Hooper Farms Road extension on May 7.

Wild Turkey (*Meleagris gallopavo*)

An occasional visitor to the survey area most sightings were in the spring. For the fall passage there were two by Lake Apopka to the south of the Hooper Farms Road extension on October 16. This was the highest count for Zellwood; the count now stands at 13 on October 21, 2009. For the spring passage there were singles by Lake Apopka to the south of the Hooper Farms Road extension on March 26 and April 19. There was also one at the Nursery on April 30. I believe that the sightings by Lake Apopka relate to birds that wander in from the woods on the southern border follow the track until they reach the end of the trees and then stop at that point.

Northern Bobwhite (*Colinus virginianus*)

A resident with the greatest numbers at the Sand Farm I do not know how many pairs there were this year. Early fall records: *there were 26 on July 11 with 20 on July 14 and 18 on July 17. There were 25 on July 20 with 19 on July 23. There were 22 on July 28 with 56 on July 31, then 15 seen on August 3 with nine on August 7 and seven on August 10. There were eight on August 15 with 11 on August 17 and 17 on August 25, then five seen on August 28 with two on August 31. There were 15 on September 4 with 22 on September 12 and 23 on September 22, then three seen on October 2. That closed the early fall passage. For the late fall passage there was one on October 8 and October 12. There were 22 on October 16 with nine on October 19 and three on October 21. There were 11 on October 23 with four on October 26, three on October 28 and singles on October 30 and November 2. There were two on November 4 with 18 on November 7, then 11 seen on November 9 with singles to November 13. There were two on November 15 with three on November 18, then 13 seen on November 20 and November 25 with two on November 27. That ended the late fall passage. For the winter passage there were five on November 30 with 14 on December 2, then 11 seen on December 7 with singles to December 19. There were 14 on December 21 with 16 on December 30, then two seen on January 4 with one on January 8. That completed the winter passage. There were no "influxes" for both the early and late spring passages. Normally one to three seen but there were coveys of 12 on January 20, ten on January 25 and 16 on February 22. The "influxes" returned with the*

summer passage. There were 20 on April 14 with eight on April 19. There were 16 on April 21 with 18 on April 23 and 24 on April 28, then 15 seen on April 30 with eight on May 3. There were 11 on May 5 and May 7 with 14 on May 10, then 22 seen on May 14 and May 17 with 20 on May 21 and 18 to May 28. There were 32 on May 31 with 25 on June 8, 24 on June 11, 20 on June 16 and 16 to June 21. There were 17 on June 23 with 35 on June 25, then 12 seen on June 28. That was the end of the summer passage. For the early fall passage there were 21 on June 30 with 31 on July 2 and 39 on July 5, then 28 seen on July 10 with 24 on July 12, 20 on July 14 and 18 on July 16. There were 26 on July 19 with 12 on July 21 and eight on July 23. There were 30 on July 26 with 19 on July 30, eight on August 2, seven to August 8 and four on August 13.

King Rail (*Rallus elegans*)

The event of the year was the post-breeding gathering; numbers were lower for the fall and winter passages but very low for the spring passage. This species did breed in the survey area but I have no information on the number of pairs. A chick was seen on June 21 location unknown. Early fall records: *for the post-breeding gathering there were nine on June 26 and July 1 with ten on July 3, then two seen on July 6. There were eight on July 11 with 21 on July 17, 25 on July 20, 56 on July 23, 141 on July 28, 175 on July 31, 183 on August 3, 236 on August 10 and 295 on August 15, then 254 seen on August 17 with 242 on August 21, 234 on August 25 and 145 to August 31. The count of 295 was the highest count for Zellwood but the highest count is now that of 523 on August 23, 2006. There were 185 on September 4 with 152 on September 7, 126 on September 12, 78 on September 19 and 32 on September 22. The post-breeding gathering took up the whole of the space normally occupied by the early fall passage. For the main fall passage there were 34 on October 2 with 60 on October 8, then 52 seen on October 16 with 48 on October 21, 25 on October 23 and 13 on October 26. There were 39 on October 28 with 31 on November 2 and 28 on November 4. There were 45 on November 7 with 37 on November 9 and 28 on November 11. There were 49 on November 13 with 22 on November 15. There were 27 on November 18 with 53 on November 20 and 75 on November 25, then 68 seen on November 27 with 48 on November 30. That closed the main fall passage. For the winter passage there were 58 on December 2 with 71 on December 4, then 58 seen on December 7 with 35 on December 9. There were 60 on December 11 with 55 on December 16, 32 on December 21, 16 on December 23 and 13 on December 26. There were 27 on December 28 with 30 on January 1, then 13 seen on January 4 with 11 on January 6 and ten on January 8. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were 13 on January 11 with ten on January 13 and three to January 18. Counts were now much lower. There were four on January 20 with five on January 22, then three seen on January 25 with one on January 27. There were 12 on January 29 with nine on February 1, eight on February 8, four on February 10 and one on February 12. There were ten on February 14 with seven on February 17. There were 12 on February 22 with three on February 24. That was the early spring passage. For the main*

spring passage there were six on February 27 with ten on March 1, 12 to March 8 and 16 on March 10, then 14 seen on March 12 with 11 on March 1, seven on March 19, three on March 24 and two on March 26. There were ten on April 14 with seven to April 21. There were eight on April 23 and April 25 with seven on April 28. That concluded the main spring passage. For the summer passage there were 11 on April 30 with 14 on May 5 and 15 on May 7, then 13 seen to May 12. There were 14 on May 14 with 13 on May 17 and ten on May 19. There were 14 on May 21 with 12 on May 28 and six on May 31. There were eight on June 4 with 12 on June 8 and June 11, then ten seen on June 14 with seven on June 16. There were 13 on June 19 with 16 on June 21, then eight seen on June 23. That closed the summer passage. For the post-breeding gathering there were 15 on June 25 with 24 on June 28, 31 on June 30, 39 on July 5, 56 on July 10, 68 on July 12, 83 on July 14 and 194 on July 16, then 136 seen on July 19 with 112 on July 21. There were 209 on July 23 with 148 on July 26, 122 on July 28 and 105 on July 30. There were 328 on August 2 with 342 on August 4, then 181 seen on August 6. There were 298 on August 8 with 436 on August 11, 447 on August 13, *451 on August 18 and 523 on August 23, then 411 seen on August 25 with 215 on August 27. The count of 523 is still the highest count for Zellwood. There were 233 on August 30 with 243 on September 1 and 332 on September 3, then 229 seen on September 6 with 212 on September 10, 191 on September 13, 141 on September 15, 132 on September 17, 87 on September 21 and 78 on September 23. There were 88 on September 25 with 114 on September 27, then 95 seen on October 1 with 84 on October 4. Again the post-breeding gathering took up the whole of the early fall passage.*

Virginia Rail (*Rallus limicola*)

This was an uncommon passage migrant and winter visitor. For the fall passage there were singles on October 2, October 8, October 12 and October 16 with three on October 21, then two seen to October 28. There were four on November 2 with singles to November 7. There were two on November 9 with three on November 13 and November 15, then two seen to November 25 with one on November 27. That closed the fall passage. For the winter passage there were three on December 2 with two to December 26 and one to January 1. There were two on January 4 with three on January 8, then two seen on January 11. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were singles on six dates from January 15 to February 17. Finally there was a late individual at the Sand Farm on April 25.

Sora (*Porzana carolina*)

A very common fall and winter passage migrant; numbers were lower through the spring. For the fall passage there was one on September 12 with six on September 19, 24 on September 22, 77 on October 2, 113 on October 8, 208 on October 12 and 238 on October 19,

then 140 seen on October 21 with 132 on October 23 and 105 on October 26. There were 188 on October 28 with 229 on November 2, then 116 seen on November 4 with 96 on November 9, 94 on November 13 and 80 on November 15. There were 101 on November 18 with 116 on November 20 and 172 on November 25, then 153 seen on November 27 with 125 on November 30. That was the end of the fall passage. For the winter passage there were 172 on December 2 with 260 on December 4, then 177 seen on December 9 with 162 on December 13, 122 on December 16 and 120 on December 19. There were 181 on December 21 with 158 on December 23, 147 on December 26 and 121 on December 28. There were 125 on December 30 with 157 on January 1, then 138 seen on January 4 with 99 on January 6. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were 146 on January 8 with 151 on January 11, then 74 seen on January 13 with 67 on January 15. There were 97 on January 18 with 115 on January 20, then 36 seen on January 22. There were 43 on January 25 with 57 on January 27, then 48 seen on February 1 with 19 on February 5. There were 55 on February 8 with 24 on February 10, 20 on February 14, 18 on February 17 and 13 on February 19. There were 20 on February 22 and February 24 with 14 on February 27 and 11 to March 4. That closed the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were 23 on March 5 with 13 on March 8 and 12 on March 10. There were 21 on March 12 with 16 on March 15, 11 on March 17 and nine on March 19. There were 14 on March 22 with 15 on March 24 and 17 on March 26....There were 17 on April 14 and April 19 with 19 on April 21, then ten seen on April 23 with nine on April 25 and singles to April 30. There were three on May 3 and May 5 with one on May 7.

Purple Gallinule (*Porphyrio martinica*)

A summer visitor that was present in low numbers at other seasons, there were two for the winter and just one for the early spring. I have no information on the size of the breeding population this year. Early fall records: *there were 26 on June 26 with 27 on July 1 and 29 on July 6, then 22 seen to July 17 with 15 on July 20 and 11 on July 23. There were 18 on July 28 with 16 on July 31, 15 on August 3, eight on August 7 and six on August 10.* For this year there were 12 on August 15 with 11 on August 17, nine on August 21, eight to August 31 and two to September 7. There were five on September 12 with eight on September 19, then five seen on September 22. That ended the early fall passage, it is noticeable that this species does not have a post-breeding gathering they just drift away. For the late fall passage there were three on October 2 with two to October 12 and one on October 16. There were two on October 19 with three on October 21, then two seen on October 26 with singles to November 2. There were two on November 4 with three on November 9 and four on November 13, then singles seen to November 18. There were three from November 20 to November 27 with singles to December 2. That closed the late fall passage. For the winter passage there two from December 4 to December 9 with three on December 11, then two seen to December 28 with singles to January 8. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were singles from

January 11 to January 18 with two on January 20, then singles seen again to January 29. There were two on February 1 with singles to February 14. There were two from February 17 to March 1. That concluded the early spring passage. For the main spring passage there were three on March 4 with five on March 5, then four seen on March 10 with two to March 19. There were five on March 22, March 24 and March 26. There were 13 on April 14 with 28 on April 19 and 39 on April 23, then 32 seen on April 25. There were 34 on April 28 with 49 on April 30, then 35 seen on May 3 with 33 on May 7, 27 to May 17, 23 on May 19 and 17 on May 21. That concluded the main spring passage. For the summer passage there were 26 on May 24 with 23 on May 28 and 20 on May 31. There were 22 on June 4 with 25 on June 8, then 17 seen on June 11 with 16 on June 14. There were 19 on June 16 with 38 on June 21, then 28 seen on June 25 with 25 on June 28 and 18 on June 30. There were 24 on July 2 with 26 on July 5, then 17 seen on July 10. There were 23 on July 12 with 27 on July 14, then 22 seen on July 16 with 16 to July 21, 14 on July 23, 12 on July 26 and 11 on July 28. There were 17 on July 30 with 14 on August 2, 12 to August 11, *ten on August 16, nine on August 18 and three on August 20. That was the end of the summer passage.*

Common Gallinule (*Gallinula galeata*)

A common resident there was however a significant influx in the early spring. I have no information on the breeding population. Early fall records: *there were 110 on June 26 with 150 on July 1, 160 to July 6, 170 on July 11, 200 on July 14 and 250 on July 20, then 190 seen on July 23 with 180 on July 2 and 150 on July 31. There were 165 on August 3 with 190 to August 10 and 200 on August 17, then 135 seen on August 21 with 120 on August 25. There were 180 on August 28 with 195 on September 4, then 180 seen on September 7 with 140 on September 12. There were 145 on September 19 with 190 on September 22, then 160 seen on October 2. That was the early fall passage. For the main fall passage there were 170 on October 8 with 200 to October 16, 230 on October 19 and 250 on October 23, then 320 seen on October 26 and October 30 with 290 on November 2 and 250 on November 4. There were 360 on November 7 with 310 on November 9, 260 to November 18, 250 on November 20 and 225 on November 22. There were 240 on November 25 with 440 on November 27, then 360 seen on November 30 with 340 on December 2. That closed the main fall passage. For the winter passage there were 440 on December 4 with 445 on December 9, 495 on December 13 and 620 on December 16, then 590 seen on December 19 with 470 on December 21, 415 on December 23 and 380 on December 26. There were 760 on December 28 with 550 on December 30 and 500 on January 1. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were 630 on January 4 with 740 on January 8, 810 on January 13, 830 on January 15 and 1,105 on January 20, then 645 seen on January 22 with 605 on January 25. There were 770 on January 27 with 1,170 on January 29, then 1,050 seen on February 1 with 900 on February 8, 760 on February 10 and 730 on February 12. There were 880 on February 14 with 970 on February 17, then 725 seen on*

February 19 with 690 on February 22. There were 905 on February 24 with 875 on February 27, 790 on March 1, 500 on March 4, 475 on March 5 and 410 on March 8. That concluded the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were 435 on March 10 with 485 on March 12, then 400 seen on March 15. There were 405 on March 17 with 415 on March 19, then 265 seen on March 22 with 250 on March 24. There were 290 on March 26 but I have no idea how that influx progressed. There were 385 on April 14 with 230 to April 23 and 205 on April 25. That was the late spring passage. For the summer passage there were 265 on April 28 with 255 on April 30, 185 on May 5, 175 to May 10, 160 on May 12, 140 on May 14, 130 on May 17 and 120 to May 21. There were 140 on May 24 with 245 on May 31, then 180 seen to June 11 with 120 on June 14. There were 195 on June 16 with 240 on June 19, then 195 seen on June 21. There were 200 on June 23 with 240 on June 25, 290 on June 30, 325 on July 5, 385 to July 16, 405 on July 19, 415 on July 23, 420 on July 26, 505 on July 30, 530 on August 4, 535 on August 6, 540 on August 8, 595 on August 13, *670 on August 16, 795 on August 18 and 830 on August 23, then 820 seen on August 27 with 800 on August 30.* This influx covered over two months. At some point in mid-July the post-breeding gathering overran a summer influx but I cannot separate out the two passages. It is also not possible to separate the post-breeding gathering from the early fall passage.

American Coot (*Fulica americana*)

Present all year but it was only common from November to March, there was no evidence of breeding. Early fall records: *there were singles on July 20, July 23 and July 28 with two on July 31 and August 3, then singles seen on August 7 and August 10.* For this year there was one on August 15 with three on August 17, then two seen on August 21 with one on August 25. There were two on August 28 and August 31 with singles to October 2. That was the early fall passage. For the main fall passage there was one on October 8 with three on October 12, five on October 19, 17 on October 21, 24 on October 23 and 71 on October 26, then 39 seen to October 30 with 28 on November 2 and 24 on November 4. There were 41 on November 7 with 70 on November 9, 73 on November 11 and 123 on November 13, then 117 seen on November 18 with 93 on November 20 and 45 on November 22. That was the main fall passage. For the winter passage there were 87 on November 25 with 192 on November 27, 205 on November 30 and 540 on December 2, then 530 seen on December 7 with 505 on December 9 and 420 on December 11. There were 460 on December 13 with 490 on December 16, 680 on December 19 and 760 on December 21, then 220 seen on December 23 with 185 on December 26. There were 245 on December 28 with 450 on December 30 and 750 on January 1, then 405 seen on January 4 with 255 on January 8, 105 on January 11 and 85 to January 15. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were 93 on January 18 with 160 on January 20 and January 22, then 108 seen on January 27 with 84 on January 29. There were 200 on February 1 with 194 on February 5, 177 on February 10 and 154 on February 12. There were

185 on February 14 with 167 on February 19 and 123 on February 22. That concluded the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were 145 on February 24 with 198 on February 27 and 215 on March 1, then 73 seen on March 4. There were 113 on March 5 with 180 on March 8 and 200 on March 12, then 177 seen on March 17 with 131 on March 19. There were 224 on March 22 with 260 on March 26 but....There were 59 on April 14 with 33 on April 19, 14 on April 23, 12 on April 25, eight on April 28 and three on April 30. That concluded the late spring passage. For the summer passage there were 12 on May 3 with ten on May 5, six on May 7, five on May 10 and one on May 12. There were nine on May 14 with ten on May 17, then 11 seen on May 19 and May 21 with ten on May 24, nine on May 31 and four on June 4. There were six on June 8 with seven on June 11 and June 14, then six seen to June 19. There were eight on June 21 with 11 on June 23, then nine seen on June 25 with eight on June 30 and six to July 10. That ended the summer passage. For the early fall passage there were seven on July 12 with eight on July 16, then seven seen on July 19 with three to July 23. There were ten on July 26 with eight on July 30, seven on August 4, three on August 6 and two on August 8. There were five on August 11 with two on August 13.

Limpkin (*Aramus guarauna*)

Recorded in every month of the year there were only one to two a day seen with three on one date. Early fall records: *there were singles on July 1, July 3, July 14, July 17, July 23, July 28 and August 3. These were seen at three locations.* For this year at the Sand Farm there was one on August 15 with two on August 17, then singles seen to August 25. There were two there on August 28 with three on August 31, then two seen to September 7 with singles there on 12 dates to November 25. All were seen at the Sand Farm Cattail Marsh. That was the fall passage. For the winter passage there was one south of the Hooper Farms Road extension on December 23. For the early spring passage there was one at the McDonald Canal on January 4, January 11 and January 20. There were two at the Sand Farm on February 1 with singles there to February 24. There was one by Lake Apopka to the north of the Lust Road pump house on February 27. That closed the early spring passage. For the main spring passage there were two at the Sand Farm on March 1 with one on the southern border on March 5. That concluded the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there was one at the Sand Farm on March 8 with two on March 15 and March 17 then singles seen there to March 26. On March 26 there was also one on the southern border. There was also one on the southern border on April 14 and April 19. That ended the late spring passage. For the summer passage at the Sand Farm there were singles on April 19, May 3 and May 19 with two on May 21 and June 11, then one seen on June 21. There was one on the southern border on June 30. That ended the summer passage. For the early fall passage at the Sand Farm there were singles on seven dates from July 5 to August 2. I know that this species nests during the first few months of the year I have however for

simplicity kept to the normal seasons. The records for the “Sand Farm” could relate to the cattail marsh but they could equally relate to the canal.

Sandhill Crane (*Grus canadensis*)

Passage migrant there were occasional sightings in the area. Early fall record: *there was one on August 10*. For the late fall passage there was one on November 13. Flying to the south there were two on November 18, 91 on November 25, 227 on November 30, ten on December 2, 43 on December 11, 13 on December 13, 93 on December 21, 17 on December 26 and seven on December 28. The count of 227 was the highest count for Zellwood. The high count is now that of 375 on January 16, 2009; these were in the area not flying over. That was probably the fall passage. For the winter passage there were in the area one on December 30 with two on January 1, January 8 and January 15. There were three on January 25 with two on February 5. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were flying to the north one on February 14, 65 on February 22, 18 on February 27, ten on March 1 and 121 on March 5. For the late spring passage there were in the area two on March 4 with four on March 10, then three seen on March 12 with two on March 17. There were five on March 22 with two on March 26. Finally for the late spring passage there was one on April 14. For the summer passage (this species does not breed in the survey area) there were two on May 14 and May 17. For the early fall passage there were two on June 28 with later two on August 4 and August 11.

Whooping Crane (*Grus americana*)

An exotic in so far as it is being reintroduced to Florida. Early fall record: *there were three adults at the Sod Farm on July 14*. There were no sightings during this survey year.

Black-bellied Plover (*Pluvialis squatarola*)

Currently this has near vagrant status. For the fall passage there was one on October 16 and a party of 11 flew south down Lake Apopka on November 11. For the spring passage there were four on March 19.

American Golden Plover (*Pluvialis dominica*)

This was a vagrant. There was an adult in winter plumage at the Sand Farm on August 11.

Semipalmated Plover (*Charadrius semipalmatus*)

Another species that is all but absent due to the lack of suitable habitat, the only sightings were during the spring passage. There were singles on April 19 and May 5 with three on May 7.

Killdeer (*Charadrius vociferus*)

A common winter and early spring passage migrant, numbers much lower for the rest of the year. There were three pairs at the Sand Farm with one by Laughlin Road. At the Sand Farm there were broods of three and four on April 21 with a nest and one egg in the middle of the track at the Sand Farm gate which leads onto Jones Avenue. Early fall records: *there were seven on June 26 with three on July 1, two on July 3 and singles to July 14. There were two on July 17 with singles to July 31. There were two on August 3 with five on August 10, 11 on August 15 and 54 on August 21, then five seen on August 25. There were seven on August 28 with ten on August 31, then six seen to September 7. There were 13 on September 12 with 12 on September 19 and two on September 22. That was the early fall passage. For the main fall passage there were six on October 2 with singles to October 12. There were 12 on October 16 with 30 on October 19, then 23 seen on October 21 with 19 on October 23 and six on October 26. There were eight on October 28 with nine on October 30, then four seen on November 2. Now the heavier passage started that continued to the end of February. There were six on November 4 with 30 on November 7, 70 on November 11, 83 on November 13, 97 on November 18 and 154 on November 20, then 30 seen on November 22. On November 11 a total of 169 flew south down Lake Apopka making a total of 239 for that date. There were 36 on November 25 with 180 on November 27 and 200 on November 30, then 133 seen on December 2 with 38 on December 4. That closed the main fall passage. For the winter passage there were 300 on December 7 with 110 on December 9 and 21 on December 11. There were 173 on December 13 with 137 on December 16, 125 on December 19 and 83 on December 21. There were 240 on December 23 with 125 on December 26. There were 215 on December 28 with 270 on December 30 and 365 on January 1, then 200 seen on January 4. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were 300 on January 6 with 390 on January 8 and 740 on January 11, then 720 seen on January 13 with 95 on January 15. There were 100 on January 18 with 390 on January 20 and 500 on January 22, then 270 seen on January 27 with 53 on January 29 and 34 on February 1. There were 62 on February 5 with 905 on February 8, then 237 seen on February 12 with 140 on February 14. There were 555 on February 17 with 120 on February 19, 80 on February 24, 21 on March 1, seven on March 4 and two on March 5. That was the early spring passage. Numbers were now much lower. For the late spring passage there were 92 on March 8 with ten on March 10, nine on March 12, four on March 15 and one on March 17. There were 43 on March 19 with seven on March 22 and four to March 26. That*

concluded a very short late spring passage. For the summer passage there were 13 on April 19 with 17 on April 21, then 15 seen on April 25 with ten on April 28, five on April 30 and two on May 3. There were three on May 5 and May 7 with six on May 10, then four seen to May 14. There were six on May 17 with nine on May 21, then four seen on May 24. There were eight on May 28 with 11 on May 31, then six seen on June 4. There were seven on June 8 with ten on June 11, then seven seen on June 16 with two to June 21. That ended the summer passage. For the post-breeding gathering there were five on June 23 and June 25 with nine on June 30, then two seen on July 2. There were three on July 5 with nine on July 10, then five seen on July 14 with four on July 16 and singles to July 23. There were two on July 26 with singles to August 6. Finally there were two on August 13.

Black-necked Stilt (*Himantopus mexicanus*)

A summer visitor, there were two pairs by the Lake Level Canal, one by the McDonald Canal, one by Pole Road and another by Lust Road. The nest in the McDonald Canal had three eggs on April 28 and four on May 3. The pair by Lust Road had three young on June 23. The pairs by the Lake Level Canal had two young each and the one by Pole Road had one young; the young were first seen from June 23 to July 23. Early fall records: *there was one on July 1 with two on July 3 and July 6, then singles seen to July 14. There were also two on July 17.* There were no later fall records. For the spring passage there was one on March 4 with two on March 12. Later there was one on March 24. There were two on April 14 with five on April 19, seven on April 21 and 12 on April 23, then ten seen on April 25 with seven on April 28. That ended the spring passage. For the summer passage there were 11 on April 30 with 16 on May 3 and 19 on May 7, then ten seen on May 12 with eight on May 17 and six to May 21. There were seven on May 24 with 11 on May 28 and May 31, then six seen on June 4. There were 11 on June 8 with 13 on June 11, then ten seen on June 14 with three on June 16. There were 13 on June 19 with seven to June 23 and six on June 25. There were eight on June 28 with 12 on June 30, then six seen on July 2 with three on July 5. That closed the summer passage. For the early fall passage there were nine on July 10 with 15 on July 12, then nine seen on July 14 with five to July 19. There were six on July 21 with nine on July 26, then seven seen on July 28 with five on July 30 and two on August 2. There were five on August 4 with nine on August 6, then six seen on August 11 with *four on August 16.*

American Avocet (*Recurvirostra americana*)

This was a vagrant. There were two in winter plumage on July 30; they flew to the south over Lake Apopka.

Greater Yellowlegs (*Tringa melanoleuca*)

With the lack of habitat this was an uncommon passage migrant and winter visitor. Early fall records: *there were singles on July 28 and July 31*. For the late fall passage there were singles on October 8, October 16, October 30 and November 2 with two on November 11. That was the late fall passage. For the winter passage there were singles on November 25 and November 27 with two on December 2 and December 9. There were no later winter records. For the early spring passage there was one on January 20 with later four on February 10, then three seen on February 14 with singles to March 5. That closed the early spring passage. For the main spring passage there were two on March 8 and March 10 with singles to March 19. There were seven on March 24 with one on March 26. There were six on April 19 with two on April 21 and one on April 23. There were three on April 25 with singles to April 30. There were three on May 3 and May 7 with two on May 10 and singles to May 21. That ended the main spring passage. For the early fall passage there singles on July 16 and July 19 with four on July 21, then singles seen on July 23, August 2, August 6 and August 8.

Lesser Yellowlegs (*Tringa flavipes*)

This was a very uncommon passage migrant and winter visitor. Early fall records: *there was one on July 11*. The only other record for the early fall passage relates to one on August 25. For the main fall passage there were singles on October 23 and October 28 that was it. For the winter passage there were three on December 2 with singles on December 4 and December 7. Later there was one on December 26. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were four on February 5 with nine on February 8, then six seen on February 10 with two on February 12. Finally for the early spring passage there was one on February 27. For the late spring passage there was one on March 8 with two on March 24. There were two from April 19 to April 25 with singles to May 3. There were six on May 5 with five on May 7 and one on May 10. There were also nine on May 14. That concluded the late spring passage. For the early fall passage there were singles on July 2 and July 21.

Solitary Sandpiper (*Tringa solitaria*)

This was a common spring passage migrant with a very light passage in the fall. Early fall records: *there were singles on July 23, August 3 and August 10*. For this year there were singles on August 21, August 31, September 12 and September 22. Those were the only fall sightings. For the spring passage there were five on April 19 with two to April 23 and one on April 25. There were 23 on April 28 with 15 on April 30 and 11 on May 3. There were 66 on May 5 with 76 on May 7 (21 of these were in the canal by Roach Road), then 29 seen on May 10 with 14 on

May 12, ten on May 14 and two on May 17. The count of 76 is still the highest count for Zellwood. Prior to 2006 the highest count was that of 17 on September 9, 2004. That was the end of the spring passage. For the early fall passage there were singles on July 14, July 16, July 19, July 21 and July 28 with two on August 6, then singles seen again on August 8, August 11 and August 13.

Spotted Sandpiper (*Actitis macularius*)

A spring passage migrant with most sightings along the shore of Lake Apopka, there were two fall records. For the fall passage there were singles on August 15 and August 31. For the spring passage there were two on April 21 with one on April 28. There were four on April 30 with eight on May 5, then five seen on May 7 with two on May 10. Finally for the spring passage there was one on May 21.

Upland Sandpiper (*Bartramia longicauda*)

This was a vagrant. There was one by the Sand Farm on August 4 and August 6 with two on August 8, then singles seen there on August 11 and August 13.

Sanderling (*Calidris alba*)

This was a vagrant. There was one in winter plumage in the McDonald Canal on May 7. This spring the canals were so low that there were extensive areas of mud this was especially true of this canal.

Semipalmated Sandpiper (*Calidris pusilla*)

A common spring passage migrant, there was a single fall record. For the fall passage there were two on September 12. For the spring passage there were singles on April 21, April 28 and May 3 with six from May 5 to May 10, 33 on May 14 and 48 on May 17, then 45 seen on May 19 with 22 to May 24 and seven on May 28.

Western Sandpiper (*Calidris mauri*)

A very uncommon spring passage migrant, there was a single fall record. For the fall passage there were four on August 31. For the spring passage there were singles on May 3, May 5, May 7, May 10, May 14, May 17 and May 24.

Least Sandpiper (*Calidris minutilla*)

A quite common passage migrant, there were no winter records this year. Early fall records: *there were four on July 17*. For this year there were six on August 21 with 60 on September 12 and 62 on September 19, then 24 seen to October 2 with eight on October 8. That closed the early fall passage. For the main fall passage there were 18 on October 12 with 24 on October 16, 40 on October 19 and 43 on October 28, then nine seen on October 30 with five on November 7 and one on November 9. There were 24 on November 11 with 12 on November 13 and four on November 15. That ended the fall passage. For the early spring passage there were five on January 13 with three on January 22 and one on January 25. There were two from February 8 to February 12 with one on February 19. That was the end of the early spring passage. For the main spring passage there were two on March 1 and March 5 with 14 on March 8, then 12 seen on March 10 with one on March 12. There were seven on March 15 with 25 on March 22 and March 26. There were 15 on April 19 with 16 on April 21, then 12 seen on April 23. There were 13 on April 25 with 22 on April 28, then two seen on April 30. There were 21 on May 3 with 42 on May 5, then 37 seen on May 7 with 23 to May 12. There were 37 on May 14 with 17 on May 17, 13 on May 19 and singles to May 31. That was the main spring passage. For the early fall passage there were 12 on July 21 with later two on August 4 and six on August 11.

White-rumped Sandpiper (*Calidris fuscicollis*)

For this year it was a very uncommon spring passage migrant, there were two on May 5 with singles on May 7 and May 17.

Baird's Sandpiper (*Calidris bairdii*)

This was a vagrant. There was for the late fall passage a juvenile on October 8 at the Sand Farm.

Pectoral Sandpiper (*Calidris melanotos*)

This was perhaps the worst year yet for this species; it was a rare spring passage migrant with a solitary fall record. For the spring passage there were two on April 19 with three on April 21 and April 23, then singles seen on May 21 and May 24. That was the spring passage. For the early fall passage there were five on August 8.

Dunlin (*Calidris alpina*)

This was a vagrant. For the fall passage there was one on November 4.

Stilt Sandpiper (*Calidris himantopus*)

Another very uncommon passage migrant for the fall passage there was one on November 27. For the spring passage there were two on May 3 with one on May 5. For the early fall passage there were two on July 12 with singles on July 19 and July 26.

Short-billed Dowitcher (*Limnodromus griseus*)

This has vagrant status this year. For the fall passage there was one on August 21 whilst for the spring passage there was one on May 14; that was it.

Long-billed Dowitcher (*Limnodromus scolopaceus*)

This was also a vagrant this year there was for the fall passage one on October 26 with for the spring passage ten on April 19.

Wilson's Snipe (*Gallinago delicata*)

A common passage migrant and winter visitor; the numbers were highest during the winter. For the fall passage there were seven on September 22 with six on October 2 and two on October 8. There were three on October 12 with four on October 16 and 11 on October 19, then five seen on October 21. There were nine on October 23 with ten on October 26 and 17 on October 28, then nine seen on October 30. There were 11 on November 2 with 31 on November 4, 52 on November 7, 70 on November 9, 92 on November 11 and 158 on November 13, then 94 seen on November 15 with 91 on November 18. There were 126 on November 20

with 45 on November 22 and 28 on November 25. That was the fall passage. For the winter passage there were 269 on November 27 with 138 on November 30. There were 238 on December 2 with 434 on December 4, then 315 seen on December 9 with 196 on December 11, 182 on December 13 and 90 on December 16. There were 223 on December 19 with 70 on December 21. There were 80 on December 23 with 190 on December 26, then 121 seen on December 28. There were 139 on December 30 with 203 on January 1, then 125 seen on January 4 with 120 on January 6 and 48 on January 8. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were 143 on January 11 with 110 on January 13 and 54 to January 18. There were 80 on January 20 with 309 on January 22, then 97 seen on January 25 with 68 on January 27, 46 on January 29, 21 on February 5, eight on February 10, three on February 12 and one on February 14. That was the end of the main event only small numbers now seen. There were four on February 17 with ten on February 19, then nine seen on February 22 with eight on February 24, and one on February 27. That concluded the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were two on March 4 with three on March 5, five on March 8 and nine on March 12, then two seen on March 15. There were six on March 19 with three on March 24, then one seen on March 26. There was one on April 14 with two on April 23, then one seen on May 7; this individual was at the Sand Farm. That ended the late spring passage. For the early fall passage there was one at the Sand Farm on August 11.

American Woodcock (*Scolopax minor*)

With so many shorebirds having a terrible year it is perhaps appropriate that this species should have an outstanding year. For the fall passage there was one on October 19 with later two on November 7 and November 9. There were four on November 13 with eight on November 18 and nine on November 20, then two seen on November 22. There were four on November 25 with ten on November 27, then three seen on November 30. That was the fall passage. For the winter passage there were nine on December 2 with 12 on December 7, then five seen on December 9 with four on December 11. The count of 12 is still the highest count for Zellwood. The previous high count was only that of seven on January 13, 2002. There were six on December 13 with two on December 16. There were three on December 19 with four on December 21 and six on December 26, then one seen on December 28. There were three on December 30 with five on January 1, then two seen on January 4. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were three on January 8 with singles to January 18. There were three on January 20 with two on January 22. There were three on January 25 and January 29 with one on February 8. All these sightings came from Canal Road where it runs parallel with Jones Avenue. The birds flew out of the fields at first light (a little behind the Wilson's Snipe) crossed the road and dropped into thick cover.

Laughing Gull (*Larus atricilla*)

Currently an uncommon passage migrant, there was a single winter record. Early fall records: *there were six juveniles on July 31*. For this year there were five on August 28 with seven on August 31, later two were seen on September 19. For the main fall passage there were 15 on November 11 with 13 to November 15, two on November 18 and one on November 20. That was the main fall passage. For the winter passage there were three on December 7. The early spring passage was no better as the only record relates to one on February 19. For the main spring passage there were the following adults in breeding plumage flying to the east. There was one on March 19 with 22 on March 26, one on May 3, 11 on May 7, one on May 31 and three on June 8. In the area there was one in first-summer plumage on March 26 with 18 not aged on April 19 and one to April 28. There were single adults in breeding plumage on May 3 and May 5. On May 14 there were three in breeding plumage and three in first-summer plumage. There were also 12 on May 17 with four on May 28, these were not aged. That completed the main spring passage. For the early fall passage there were two on July 28.

Franklin's Gull (*Larus pipixcan*)

This was a vagrant. There was an adult in winter plumage by Lake Apopka to the south of the Lust Road pump house on November 11. The adult was still present on November 15 but it had been joined by 11 others in first-winter plumage! They were hawking for insects over the edge of the lake in the evening. They left to the south at dusk. On November 20 there was one in first-winter plumage at the same location.

Bonaparte's Gull (*Larus philadelphia*)

A winter visitor and spring passage migrant there were no large flocks this year. For the winter passage there were 16 on November 25 with five on November 30 and singles to December 13. There were 14 on December 19 with 31 on December 21, then 12 seen on December 23 with three on December 26 and two on December 28. There were four on December 30 with two on January 1. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were eight on January 6 with 34 on January 8, then three seen on January 13 with one on January 15. There were 14 on January 18 with four on January 22 and singles to January 27. There were three on February 1 with later two on February 12 and 17 on February 14, then one seen on February 17. That closed the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there was one in first-summer plumage on March 10.

Ring-billed Gull (*Larus delawarensis*)

A very common winter visitor and spring passage migrant; this was the last year with sizeable numbers. For the fall passage there were eight on November 2 with 26 on November 4, then 20 seen on November 7 with 14 on November 9. There were 16 on November 11 with 28 on November 13, then 24 seen on November 18 with 19 on November 20. There were 147 on November 22 with 118 on November 25. That was the fall passage. For the winter passage there were 150 on November 27 with 2,080 on November 30, 3,500 on December 2, 4,200 on December 7 and 6,000 on December 11, then 1,000 seen to December 16. There were 2,000 on December 19 with 5,500 on December 21, then 5,200 seen on December 23 with 5,000 on December 26. There were 7,800 on December 28 with 8,500 on December 30, then 4,000 seen on January 1. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were 6,500 on January 4 with 9,500 on January 6 and 12,000 on January 11, then 8,500 seen on January 15 with 6,000 on January 18 and 2,000 to January 22. There were 2,300 on January 25 with 5,500 on January 29, then 4,500 seen on February 1 with 2,350 on February 5 and 1,700 on February 8. There were 6,000 on February 10 with 1,500 on February 14 and 850 on February 17. There were 1,900 on February 19 with 2,350 on February 22, then 1,400 seen on February 27 with 880 on March 1 and 160 on March 4. That closed the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were 1,750 on March 5 with 550 on March 8 and 310 on March 10. There were 890 on March 12 with 3,100 (all first-summer) on March 15, then 810 seen on March 17 with 90 on March 19. There were 270 on March 22 with 420 on March 24, then 310 seen on March 26. There were four on April 14 with 115 on April 19, then four seen to April 23 with one on April 25. There were five on April 28 with two to May 3. There were four on May 5 with three in first-summer plumage on May 17. That concluded the late spring passage.

Herring Gull (*Larus argentatus*)

An uncommon winter visitor and spring passage migrant; all were in first-winter plumage unless identified otherwise. For the winter passage there were singles on November 25 and November 30 with two on December 1 and December 4 (one was an adult on December 4), then singles seen on December 7, December 9, December 11 and December 19. There were three on December 21 with singles on December 23 and December 26. There were two on December 28 with four on December 30, then three seen on January 4 (one was an adult). That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were six on January 6 with four on January 11 (there were single adults on both dates), two to January 18 and one on January 20. There were four on January 22 with five (one adult) on January 27, then singles seen to February 5. There were three on February 10 with an adult on February 12. There was one on February 14 with two (one adult) on February 17, then one seen on February 22. That

was the end of the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there was one on March 5 with two on March 8, March 10 and March 15 (one adult) and one on March 17.

Lesser Black-backed Gull (*Larus fuscus*)

An irregular winter visitor there was an adult of the British race *L.f.graellsii* on November 30. There were also single immatures on December 2, December 21 and January 6.

Great Black-backed Gull (*Larus marinus*)

This was a vagrant; it is truly a coastal species. There was one in first-winter plumage on January 27. This was the first record for Zellwood. There is a description in Appendix B.

Gull-billed Tern (*Geochelidon nilotica*)

This was an uncommon spring passage migrant. Early fall record: *exceptionally an immature flew to the north over the Sand Farm on July 20*. For the spring passage there were two on April 19 with one on April 23. There were two on April 28 with singles on April 30, May 3 and May 5.

Caspian Tern (*Hydroprogne caspia*)

Present from November to May with the highest counts in late December and January. Outside of this period an adult was seen on August 25. For the late fall passage there were singles on November 11, November 15 and November 18 with six on November 20, then three seen on November 25. There were five on November 27 with six on November 30, then singles seen to December 4. That was the extent of the late fall passage. For the winter passage there were seven on December 7 with four on December 9, three on December 11 and singles to December 21. There were two on December 23 with 30 on December 30, then 23 seen on January 4 with 13 on January 8 and three on January 11. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were 17 on January 13 with four on January 18 and singles to January 22. There were eight on January 25 with 15 on January 29, then three seen on February 1 with singles to February 8. There were three on February 10 with eight on February 17, then seven seen on February 22 with two on February 24 and one on February 27. That closed the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were five on March 1 and March 4 with singles to March 8. There were four on March 10 with one on March 12. There were three on

March 15 with four on March 17 and five on March 19, then four seen on March 22 with two on March 24 and one on March 26. There were 15 on April 19 with five on April 23, two on April 25 and one on April 28. There were eight on April 30 with two to May 7 and one on May 14. That ended the late spring passage. There was a single summer record as there was one on June 11.

Sandwich Tern (*Thalasseus sandvicensis*)

This was a vagrant. For the early fall passage on July 30 two flew north over the McDonald Canal.

Forster's Tern (*Sterna forsteri*)

Predominately a winter visitor and late spring passage migrant although it was seen from November to March. Early fall records: *there was one on July 31*. There were also three on October 2. For the actual fall passage there was one on November 2 and November 4 with five on November 7, then four seen on November 11 with two on November 13. There were four on November 15 with ten on November 18 and 28 on November 25, then 16 seen on November 27. That was the fall passage. For the winter passage there were 25 on November 30 with 29 on December 2, then 11 seen on December 4. There were 15 on December 7 with 23 on December 9, then 15 seen on December 11 with six on December 13. There were 58 on December 19 (one was in breeding plumage) with six on December 23 and three on December 26. There were six on December 28 with three to January 1. There were nine on January 4 with two on January 6. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were six on January 8 with ten on January 11, then eight seen on January 15 with four on January 18. There were nine on January 20 with singles to January 25. There were 17 on January 27 with seven on February 1 and one on February 5. There were two on February 8 with four on February 10, then one seen on February 12. There were three on February 14 with five on February 17 and 15 on February 19, then nine seen on February 24 with four on February 27 and two on March 1. That concluded the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were six on March 4 with 11 on March 8 and 12 on March 10, then 11 seen on March 12 with one on March 15. There were 59 on March 17 with 16 on March 22, 14 on March 24 and five on March 26. Later there were six on April 19 with one on May 3.

Least Tern (*Sternula antillarum*)

This was an uncommon visitor from April to July. Early fall records: *there was one on June 26 with four on July 1 and July 3, then one seen on July 6*. There were no later fall records.

For the spring passage there was one on April 14 with two on April 19. The summer is hard to identify so I am treating the following as relating to the early fall passage. There were four on June 11 with three on June 14. There were eight on June 28 with four on July 5, three on July 10 and singles on July 14 and July 30.

Sooty Tern (*Onychoprion fuscata*)

This oceanic species was a vagrant. There was an adult on the track by Lake Apopka to the south of the Hooper Farms Road extension on June 14; this was compliments of Tropical Storm Alberto. This was the second record for Zellwood; there had been one the year before on June 12, 2005.

Rock Pigeon (*Columba livia*)

Seemingly spring and early fall visitors there were just six sightings for the 12 months. Early fall records: *there were ten on July 20*. For this year for the early fall passage there were three on August 17 with five on August 31. For the early spring passage there was one on February 10 with another on March 4. For the early fall passage there were singles on August 8 and August 13.

Eurasian Collared-Dove (*Streptopelia decaocto*)

Resident with pairs probably nesting on the northern border, there were however the influxes. Early fall records: *there was one on June 26 with two on July 1 and four from July 3 to July 11, then six seen on July 17 and July 23 with three on July 31 and two on August 3. There were four from August 7 to August 15 with five on August 21 and seven on August 25, then five seen on August 31 with one on September 4. There were three from September 7 to September 19 with six on September 22 and eight on October 2, then two seen on October 8. That ended the early fall "passage"* For the late fall "passage" there were seven on October 12 and October 19 with five on October 23, four on October 26 and three on October 28. There were four on October 30 with two to November 4 and one on November 7. There were seven on November 9 with five on November 11 and singles to November 18. There were three on November 20 with singles to November 25. There were two on November 27 and November 30 with singles to December 4. That closed the late fall "passage". For the winter "passage" there were two from December 7 to December 23 with one on December 26. There were three on December 28 and December 30 with four on January 1, then singles seen to January 6. That completed the winter "passage". For the early spring "passage" there were two on January 8

with three on January 13, then two seen on January 15 and January 18. There were three on January 20 with four on January 22, then singles seen to January 27. There were two on January 29 and February 1 with seven on February 8 and nine on February 10, then eight seen on February 14 with two on February 17 and one on February 19. There were three on February 22 with two to February 27. That closed the early spring “passage”. For the late spring “passage” there were three on March 1 and March 5 with four on March 8, then two seen on March 10 with one on March 12. There were two on March 15 and March 17 with eight on March 19, then one seen on March 22. There were two on March 24 with three on March 26 but I do not know what came next. There were three on April 14 with four on April 19, then singles seen to April 23. There were three on April 25 with singles to April 30. That was the late spring “passage”. For the summer “passage” there were three from May 3 to May 7 with nine on May 10, then singles seen to May 17. There were four on May 19 with five on May 24, then two seen to May 31. There were three on June 4 with two to June 14. There were seven on June 16 with three on June 21 and two on June 23. There were four on June 25 with singles to July 2. That concluded the summer “passage”. For the early fall “passage” there were two on July 5 with five on July 10, then one seen on July 12. There were two on July 14 with three on July 16 and July 19, then two seen on July 21 with one on July 23. There were seven on July 26 with eight on July 30, then one seen on August 2. There were three on August 4 with four on August 6, then three seen on August 8 with two on August 11. *There were four on August 13 and August 16 with eight on August 20, then seven seen to August 27 with five on August 30, four on September 1 and three to September 6.*

White-winged Dove (*Zenaida asiatica*)

An uncommon summer visitor to the area there was no evidence of breeding. Early fall records: *there was one on July 6 with two on July 20 and four on July 23, then three seen on August 3.* For this year there were two on August 15 with three on August 21, then singles seen on August 31 and September 7. That was the early fall passage. Exceptionally for the late fall passage there were two on November 13 with for the winter passage five on December 21. For the late spring passage there was one on March 19 with four on March 22. For the summer passage there were singles on May 3, May 5 and May 7 with later three on May 21. There were singles on May 31, June 4 and June 19. There were two on June 28 with one on June 30. That was the end of the summer passage. For the early fall passage there was one on July 10 with two on July 12 and July 21, then one seen on July 23. There were also two on August 6 with one on August 8.

Mourning Dove (*Zenaida macroura*)

This was a resident with a noticeable fall passage and a minor post-breeding gathering. I have no information on the size of the breeding population. Early fall records: *for the post-breeding gathering there were 75 on June 26 with 90 on July 1 and 143 on July 3, then 95 seen on July 6. There were 110 on July 11 with 160 on July 14, 320 on July 17 and 360 on July 23, then 215 seen on July 28 with 200 on July 31 and 153 on August 3. That was the end of the post-breeding gathering. For the early fall passage there were 178 on August 7 with 230 on August 10, then 180 seen on August 15 with 82 on August 17 and 65 on August 21. There were 95 on August 25 with 220 on August 28, then 55 seen on August 31 with 41 on September 4. There were 61 on September 7 with 89 on September 19, then 61 seen on September 22 with 54 on October 2 and 25 on October 8. That closed the early fall passage. For the main fall passage there were 44 on October 12 with 99 on October 16 and 137 on October 19, then 48 seen on October 23 with 42 on October 26. There were 134 on October 28 with 143 on October 30, then 106 seen on November 2 with 47 on November 4 and six on November 7. There were 196 on November 9 with 12 on November 11. There were 14 on November 13 with 56 on November 15, then 21 seen on November 20 with 11 on November 22. There were 20 on November 25 with 36 on November 27, then 31 seen on December 2 with five on December 4. That closed the main fall passage. For the winter passage there were 74 on December 7 with 41 on December 11, 24 on December 13, 14 on December 19 and 12 on December 21. There were 31 on December 23 with 14 on December 26 and five on December 28. There were eight on December 30 with 17 on January 1, 42 on January 4 and 48 on January 8, then 40 seen on January 13 with 16 on January 15 and seven on January 18. That was the end of the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were 52 on January 20 with 13 on January 22, eight on January 25 and six on January 27. There were 34 on January 29 with nine on February 1 and seven on February 5. There were 74 on February 8 with 52 on February 10, 15 on February 12 and ten on February 14. There were 46 on February 17 with 16 to February 22. There were 26 on February 24 with seven on February 27. That completed the early spring passage. For the main spring passage there were 55 on March 1 with 23 on March 5 and nine on March 8. There were 11 on March 10 with 17 on March 12, then 12 seen on March 15 with eight on March 17. There were 123 on March 19 with 44 on March 22 and 18 on March 24. There were 100 on March 26 but again I do not know how this influx would have developed. That closed the main spring passage. For the summer passage there were 40 on April 14 with 44 on April 19 and 50 on April 21, then 45 seen on April 23 with 41 on April 25, 34 on April 28, 33 on April 30, 24 on May 5 and four on May 7. There were 24 on May 10 with 27 on May 14, then nine seen on May 17. There were 19 on May 19 with 27 on May 21 and 96 on May 24, then 23 seen on May 28. That appeared to be the end of a very short summer passage as the post-breeding gathering started at this point. There were 88 on May 31 with 275 on June 4, then 41 seen on June 8. There were 97 on June 11 with 200 on June 14, then 192 seen on June 19 with 87 on June 21. There were 230 on June 23 with 170 on June 25, 134 on June 30, 67 on July 2 and 63 on July 5.*

There were 128 on July 10 with 220 on July 12, then 167 seen on July 16 with 152 on July 19, 110 on July 21 and 74 on July 23. There were 110 on July 26 with 470 on July 28, then 133 seen on July 30. That concluded the post-breeding gathering. For the early fall passage there were 150 on August 2 with 153 on August 4 and 160 on August 6, then 130 seen on August 8 with 115 on August 13.

Common Ground-Dove (*Columbina passerina*)

This was a common species during the breeding season but could be hard to find at other times of the year. Early fall records: *there were 53 on June 26 with 60 on July 3, then 53 seen on July 11 with 36 on July 17, 24 on July 23, 18 on July 31 and nine on August 3. There were 11 on August 7 with 17 on August 10.* There were 15 on August 15 with 16 on August 21 and 30 on August 28, then 28 seen on August 31 with 15 on September 4, 14 on September 7 and 12 on September 12. There were 14 on September 19 and September 22 with 12 on October 2. That closed the early fall passage. For the late fall passage there were 15 on October 8 with ten on October 12 and seven on October 16. There were 11 on October 19 with 14 on October 21, then seven seen on October 23 with six on October 26 and five to October 30. Numbers were now much lower through to mid-April. There were six on November 2 with two to November 7. There were three on November 9 and November 15 with six on November 18, then five seen to November 25 with two on November 27. That was the late fall passage. For the winter passage there were six on November 30 and December 2 with seven on December 7 and December 11, then six seen on December 13 with five on December 16. There were nine on December 19 and December 21 with 12 on December 23, then six seen to December 28 with five on December 30 and three on January 4. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were seven on January 6 with 11 on January 8, then ten seen on January 11 with five on January 13 and two on January 15. There were three on January 18 with eight on January 20 and nine on January 25, then six seen on January 27 with one on January 29. There were four on February 1 and February 5 with 11 on February 8, then seven seen on February 10 with five on February 12 and three to February 17. There were 12 on February 19 with 11 on February 22, eight on February 27 and six to March 4. That closed the early spring passage. For the main spring passage there were 14 on March 5 with six on March 10 and three on March 12. There were eight on March 15 with 11 on March 17 and March 22, then ten seen on March 24 with seven on March 26. That was the end of the main spring passage. For the summer passage there were 27 on April 14 with 37 on April 21 and 39 on April 25, then 21 seen on April 28 with 18 on April 30. There were 28 on May 3 with 29 on May 7, 30 on May 10, 31 on May 14, 40 on May 19 and 55 on May 21, then 32 seen on May 24. There were 35 on May 28 with 38 on May 31 and June 4, then 33 seen on June 8 with 23 on June 11. There were 39 on June 14 and June 16 with 66 on June 21, then 55 seen on June 25 with 24 on June 28. That was the end of the summer passage. For the early fall passage there were 35 on June 30 with 50 on July 2, then 42

seen on July 10 with 22 on July 12. There were 45 on July 14 with 40 on July 16 and 37 to July 21. There were 60 on July 23 with 42 on July 26 and 33 on July 28. There were 41 on July 30 with 46 on August 2, then 23 seen on August 4 with 20 on August 6 and 15 on August 8. There were 22 on August 11 with 24 on August 16 and August 18, then 12 seen on August 20 with ten on August 23. Finally there was a leucistic individual by Lust Road on July 21 and July 26.

Black-billed Cuckoo (*Coccyzus erythrophthalmus*)

This was a vagrant. There was an adult by Canal Road on October 21.

Yellow-billed Cuckoo (*Coccyzus americanus*)

A summer visitor there was an extended and very late spring passage. Early fall records: *there were seven on June 26 with five on July 1. There were six on July 3 with nine on July 6 and July 11, then four seen on July 14 with three on July 17, two on July 20 and singles to August 3. There were two on August 7 with three on August 10, then two seen on August 15 with singles to August 21.* Later there were singles on September 12, October 2 and October 8. That closed the early fall passage; there were no later fall records. For the spring passage there were two on April 14 and April 19 with five on April 21, six on April 23 and ten on April 25, then six seen on April 28 with five on April 30. There were 14 on May 3 with five on May 7, four on May 10 and three on May 12. There were five on May 14 with ten on May 17 and 16 on May 21, then 14 seen on May 28 with 13 on May 31. There were 29 on June 4 with 52 on June 8, then 16 seen on June 11 with nine on June 14. The count of 52 is still the highest count for Zellwood; the previous high count was only that of 23 on May 4, 2003. That completed the spring passage. For the summer passage (as with many of the spring migrants birds are breeding locally whilst others continue to migrate to the north) there were ten on June 16 with 12 on June 19, then eight seen on June 21 with seven on June 23. There were 11 on June 25 with five on June 28. That closed the summer passage. For the early fall passage there were seven on June 30 with eight on July 2 and nine on July 5, then seven seen on July 10. There were eight on July 12 with nine on July 14, then six seen on July 19 with four on July 21 and two to July 26. There were three on July 28 and August 2 with one on August 4. There were two on August 6 with three on August 8, then singles seen to August 13.

Groove-billed Ani (*Crotophaga sulcirostris*)

This was a vagrant. For the fall passage there was one at the Sand Farm on October 12. For the winter passage there was also one at the Sand Farm on December 9.

Barn Owl (*Tyto alba*)

Resident, the District has put up numerous next boxes for this species and most are in use. Early fall records: *there were two from June 26 to July 11 with four on July 14, then three seen on July 17. There were eight on July 20 and July 23 with four to July 31. There were eight on August 3 with six to August 10, four on August 15 and two on August 17. There were five on August 21 and August 28 with one on August 31. There were two on September 4 with three on September 7 and September 19, then two seen on September 22. That closed the early fall passage. For the late fall passage there were four on October 2 with five on October 8 and October 12, then one seen on October 16. There were two on October 19 with six on October 21, then five seen on October 23 with four on October 26. There were six on October 28 with singles to November 4. Numbers were now very much lower to the end of the survey year. There were two on November 7 with singles to November 15. There were three on November 18 with seven on November 20, then one seen on November 22. There were two on November 25 with six on November 27, then two seen on November 30 with singles to December 4. That was the end of the late fall passage. For the winter passage there were three on December 7 with four on December 9, then three seen to December 13. There were eight on December 16 with six on December 19, four on December 21 and singles to December 26. There were three on December 28 with two to January 4. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were singles from January 8 to January 20 with two on January 22, three on January 25 and five on January 29, then two seen on February 1 with singles to February 8. There were two on February 12 and February 14 with three on February 17, then singles seen to February 27. That closed the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were two from March 1 to March 15 with four from March 19 to March 26. There were three on April 19 with four on April 21, then three seen on April 25 with two on April 30 and singles on five dates to May 21. That was the late spring passage. For the summer passage there were two on June 11 and June 14 with singles to June 21. There were two from June 25 to June 30 with singles to July 10. There were two on July 12 with singles to July 19. That concluded the summer passage. For the early fall passage there were four on July 21, July 26 and July 28 with singles to August 4. There were three on August 6 and August 8 with one on August 13.*

Eastern Screech-Owl (*Otus asio*)

As I do not use recordings this is a very rare species. There was one by the Hooper Farms Road gate on October 26. There was one by the Lust Road gate on January 18 and there was one at the Nursery on January 25. In reality it will be a resident in the thicker vegetated borders.

Great Horned Owl (*Bubo virginianus*)

A resident in the larger pieces of woodland, they do however venture out into the fields. I do not have an estimate of the number of breeding pairs; the eastern border is now for the most part unreachable. From one to three seen or heard regularly with higher counts of four on December 11 and January 8, of five on February 8, of four on February 10, March 10 and March 12.

Barred Owl (*Strix varia*)

A resident in the wooded borders but the number of pairs not known; they venture out into the flooded fields presumably hunting for frogs. Recorded on fewer days (15) than the last species, during the year from one to three seen or heard regularly. There were higher counts of four on November 20, December 4, January 27 and February 19.

Short-eared Owl (*Asio flammeus*)

This was a very uncommon passage migrant and winter visitor to the northern fields. For the fall passage there were singles on November 15 and November 18 with four on November 20. For the winter passage there were singles on December 13, December 16, December 19 and December 21. For the early spring passage there were also singles on January 25, January 27, January 29, February 5 and February 8. With the wide gaps between the passages these really were separate events.

Lesser Nighthawk (*Chordeiles acutipennis*)

This was a vagrant. For the winter passage there was one at the Sand Farm Bridge on December 7.

Common Nighthawk (*Chordeiles minor*)

A summer visitor; very exceptionally it was also a winter visitor. Early fall records: *there were nine on June 26 with five on July 3, four on July 6 and two on July 11. There were five on July 14 with two on July 20 and singles to July 28. There were two on July 31 with singles to August 7.* For this year there were singles on August 15 and August 17 with two on August 25. Later there were singles on September 7 and September 12. Finally for the early fall passage there was one on October 2. Now to the event of the year the winter and early spring

happening. There were two at dusk by the Hooper Farms Road gate on December 28 and January 1. Those were the winter passage records. For the early spring passage there were two on January 13 and January 18 with three from January 25 to February 17, then singles seen to February 27. There were two on March 1 with three on March 10, then one seen on March 15. I am treating this as the early spring passage. I saw many of these birds from the Lust Road gate as they hawked over the woods between the Lust and the Hooper Farms Road gates. The spring migrants do not arrive until mid-April so I consider this all part of the winter event. For the spring passage there were five on April 19 with four on April 21 and two on April 23. There were seven on April 25 with two to April 30. There were three on May 3 with two to May 7. That was the end of the spring passage. For the summer passage there were four on May 10 with singles to May 17. There were two on May 19 with singles to May 28. There were two on May 31 and June 4 with three on June 8 and five on June 11, then three seen on June 14 with one on June 19. There were three on June 21 with seven on June 25, then four seen on June 28 with singles to July 5. There were three on July 10 and July 12 with two on July 16 and singles to July 21. There were two on July 23 with three on July 26, then two seen on July 28 with singles to August 8. That closed the summer passage. For the early fall passage there were two on August 13 *with one on August 18*.

Chuck-will's-widow (*Caprimulgus carolinensis*)

An uncommon summer visitor; all the records came from Canal Road where it runs parallel to Jones Avenue. *The final records for the summer of 2005; there were nine on June 26 with one on July 1. There were no later records.* For this year there were two on March 19 with later two on April 19 and one on April 21. There were five on April 23 with three on April 28 and April 30, then singles seen to May 10. There were two on May 17 and May 21 with singles to June 8. I can only find them when they are singing so this means that I have no idea when they left.

Eastern Whip-poor-will (*Caprimulgus vociferus*)

A very uncommon passage migrant and winter visitor, it is doubtless under-recorded. For the fall passage there were two on October 12 with singles on October 19 and October 26. There were two on October 28 with one on November 22. That was the fall passage. For the winter passage there were singles on December 9, December 19, December 21, December 30 and January 8. That completed the winter passage. For the spring passage there singles on February 5 and March 19.

Chimney Swift (*Chaetura pelagica*)

A common fall passage migrant, there was only a trace of passage in the spring and the summer. Early fall records: *there were four on June 26 with 11 on July 1 and 13 on July 3, then two seen on July 6. There were eight on July 14 with 16 on July 17 and 46 on July 23, then two seen to July 31 with one on August 3. There were 34 on August 7 with two on August 10.* For this year there were 100 on August 15 with 125 on August 17 and 785 on August 25, then 140 seen on August 28 with eight on August 31 and three on September 4. The 785 on August 25 were noted as flying to the south. There were 143 on September 7 with 360 on September 12, then 45 seen on September 19 with 12 on September 22. That completed the early fall passage. For the late fall passage there were 100 on October 2 with three on October 8. There were 66 on October 12 with 200 on October 16, then 63 seen on October 19 with 32 on October 23 and two to October 28. That closed the late fall passage. For the spring passage there were two on April 19 and April 21 with one on April 23. There were four on April 25 and April 28 with two to May 5. There were three on May 7 and May 10 with seven on May 14, then three seen on May 19 with two on May 21. That ended the late spring passage. For the summer passage there were five on May 24 with four on May 31, two to June 11 and one on June 14. There were two on June 16 with three on June 21 and 13 on June 23, then three seen on June 25 with two on June 28. There were five on July 2 with one on July 5. That concluded the summer passage. For the early fall passage there were two on July 10 with four on July 12, 12 to July 21, 40 on July 23, 150 on July 30, 220 on August 4, 255 on August 6 and 330 on August 13, *then 60 seen on August 16 with three on August 18.*

Ruby-throated Hummingbird (*Archilochus colubris*)

This was a vagrant. There was one at the Nursery on October 2.

Belted Kingfisher (*Megaceryle alcyon*)

A fall passage migrant, the numbers were lower during the winter and the spring passages. There were no summer sightings. Early fall records: *there were two on July 20 with three on July 23, then one seen on July 28. There were three on July 31.* Later there were three on August 15 with four on August 21 and five on August 25, then three seen on August 28 with two on August 31 and one to September 7. There were eight on September 12 with three on September 19. There were five from September 22 to October 12 with ten on October 16, then seven seen to October 23. There were nine on October 26 with 16 on October 28, then 13 seen on October 30 with nine on November 2. There were 12 on November 4 with ten on November 9 and nine on November 11. There were ten on November 13 with 13 on November 18 and 14

on November 20, then six seen to November 25. There were ten on November 27 with five on November 30. That closed what appeared to be a single fall passage. For the winter passage there were six on December 2 with eight on December 7, then six seen on December 9. There were seven on December 11 with 11 on December 13, then eight seen to December 21 with seven on December 26 and six to December 30. There were eight on January 1 with seven on January 4 and six on January 6. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were seven on January 8 with five on January 11 and four on January 13. There were ten on January 15 with six to February 1, five on February 5, three to February 10 and two on February 12. There were seven on February 14 with one on February 17. There were four on February 19 and February 24 with three on February 27. That was the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were four from March 1 to March 8 with five to March 12 and six on March 17, then four seen to March 24 with two on March 26. There was one on April 14 with four on April 19, then three seen on April 23. There were no further sightings until the fall. For the early fall passage there were singles on July 10, July 19, July 23, July 26 and July 28. There were three on August 2, August 6, August 8, August 11 and August 13. *In the next year there were also three on August 16 with four to August 20, five on August 23 and six on August 25, then four seen on August 27 with three on August 30.*

Red-headed Woodpecker (*Melanerpes erythrocephalus*)

This was a vagrant. There was an adult at the Sand Farm on August 31.

Red-bellied Woodpecker (*Melanerpes carolinus*)

A resident in the wooded borders but it wanders throughout the area; there was the suggestion of passage in the fall. I have no information on the size of the breeding population. Early fall records: *there were 22 on June 26 with 12 on July 3 and ten on July 6. There were 15 on July 11 with 18 on July 14, then 15 seen on July 17 with ten on July 20, eight to July 31 and seven on August 3. There were 13 on August 7 with 14 on August 10, 18 on August 15 and 29 on August 21, then 19 seen on August 25. There were 22 on August 28 with 24 on August 31, then 21 seen on September 4 with 19 on September 7. There were 23 on September 12 with 20 on September 19. That closed the early fall passage. For the main fall passage there were 22 on September 22 with 29 on October 2, 34 on October 8 and 57 on October 16, then 32 seen on October 21 with 29 on October 23. That influx really does indicate passage. The count of 57 was the highest count for Zellwood; the new high count is that of 91 on October 1, 2006. There were 37 on October 26 with 28 on October 30, 25 on November 2, 21 on November 4 and 16 on November 7. There were 22 on November 9 with 18 on November 11 and 15 on November 13. There were 18 on November 15 with 19 on November 20, then 14 seen to November 25.*

There were 20 on November 27 with eight on November 30. That ended the main fall passage. For the winter passage there were 11 on December 2 with 14 on December 4, 16 on December 7 and 18 on December 11, then 17 seen on December 16 with 15 to December 21. There were 20 on December 23 with 13 on December 26 and 11 on December 28. There were 22 on December 30 with 23 on January 4, then 15 seen on January 6. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were 21 on January 8 with 23 on January 11, then 19 seen on January 13 with 15 on January 15 and nine on January 18. There were 21 on January 20 with 18 on January 22. There were 19 on January 25 with 20 on January 27, then 18 seen on February 1 with 17 to February 8. There were 21 on February 10 with 27 on February 14, then 20 seen on February 17. There were 23 on February 19 with 24 on February 22, then 14 seen on February 24. That was the end of the early spring passage. For the main spring passage there were 18 on February 27 with 27 on March 1, then 17 seen on March 4. There were 25 on March 5 with 30 on March 8, then 27 seen on March 12 with 14 on March 15. There were 28 on March 17 with 32 on March 19, then 21 seen on March 22 with 12 on March 24. There were 14 on March 26; again I do not know how this influx would have developed. There were 16 on April 14 with 24 on April 19, then 19 seen on April 23. There were 20 on April 25 with 25 on April 28 and 31 on May 3, then 22 seen on May 5 with 21 on May 7. That concluded the main spring passage. For the summer passage there were 32 on May 10 with 23 on May 17 and 22 on May 19. There were 30 on May 21 with 22 to May 31. There were 25 on June 4 with 34 on June 11, then 11 seen on June 14. There were 17 on June 16 with 19 to June 25, 25 on June 30 and 31 on July 5, then 25 seen on July 12 with 20 on July 14 and 13 on July 16. That was the end of the summer passage. For the early fall passage there were 15 on July 19 and July 21 with 19 on July 23, then 18 seen to July 28. There were 23 on July 30 with 14 on August 2. There were 17 on August 4 with 22 on August 6 and August 8, then 11 seen on August 11. There were 16 on August 13 with 27 on August 18, then 11 seen on August 20.

Yellow-bellied Sapsucker (*Sphyrapicus varius*)

A species of the wooded borders; there was a weak fall passage with just a trace of passage through the winter to the spring. There was one at the Nursery on September 19 however the actual fall passage did not start until mid-October. For the main fall passage there was one on October 16 with three on October 21, then seven seen on October 23 and October 26 with four on October 28 and singles to November 2. There were three on November 4 and November 9 with two to November 20, then singles seen to December 2. That was the main fall passage. For the winter passage there were two on December 4 and December 7 with singles to December 16. There were two on December 19 with three on December 21 and four on December 23, then two seen to December 28 with one on December 30. There were three on January 1 with two on January 4 and one on January 6. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were three on January 8 with singles to January 13. There were

two on January 15 and January 20 with singles to January 25. There were two on January 27 with singles to February 5. There were three on February 8 with singles to February 12. There were two from February 14 to February 19 with singles to March 5. That closed the early spring passage. Finally for the late spring passage there were two on March 17.

Downy Woodpecker (*Picoides pubescens*)

A resident in the wooded borders; there was the suggestion of passage in both the spring and the fall. Early fall records: *there were five on June 26 with seven on July 1, then three seen on July 6 with two to July 14. There were four on July 17 with three on July 23 and two on July 28. There were five on July 31 and August 3 with six on August 10, seven on August 15 and 11 on August 17, then eight seen on August 21. There were nine on August 25 and August 28 with 12 on August 31, then seven seen on September 7 with six on September 12. There were seven on September 19 with ten to October 2 and 21 on October 8, then ten seen to October 16 with seven on October 19. There were ten on October 21 with 14 on October 23, then nine seen on October 26 with three on October 28. There were five on October 30 with six on November 2, seven on November 7 and eight on November 9, then seven seen on November 11 with five to November 20 and two on November 22. There were seven on November 25 with four to November 30. That was the end of what appeared to be a single fall passage. For the winter passage there were five on December 2 with seven on December 4, then six seen on December 7 with four on December 9. There were eight on December 11 with seven on December 16 and three on December 19. There were five on December 21 with seven on December 23 and ten on December 28, then six seen on December 30 with four on January 1. There were 11 on January 4 with one on January 6. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were four on January 8 with five on January 11, then four seen on January 15 with three on January 18. There were nine on January 20 with seven on January 25 and two on January 27. There were five on January 29 with six on February 1, then two seen on February 5. There were five on February 8 with 11 on February 10, then eight seen to February 14. There were 14 on February 17 with 13 to February 22 and four on February 24. That concluded the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were seven on February 27 with 13 on March 1, then 12 seen on March 5 with eight on March 8. There were 14 on March 10 with seven on March 12 and two on March 15. There were eight on March 17 with 17 on March 19, then nine seen on March 24 with eight on March 26. That was the extent of the late spring passage. For the summer passage there were five on April 14 and April 19 with eight on April 21 and April 23, then seven seen to May 3 with six to May 7, five on May 10 and two on May 14. There were six on May 17 and May 19 with nine on May 21, then eight seen to May 28. There were nine on May 31 with seven on June 4 and six on June 8. There were 11 on June 11 with five to June 16 and four on June 19. There were six on June 21 and June 23 with seven on June 28, then three seen on June 30. That was the summer passage. For the early fall passage*

there were five on July 2 with seven on July 5 and nine on July 12, then six seen to July 21 with three to July 26. There were five on July 28 with seven on July 30, then six seen to August 8 with five on August 11. There were ten on August 13 *and August 18 with 11 on August 23, then ten seen on August 27 with five on August 30.*

Hairy Woodpecker (*Picoides villosus*)

This was a vagrant. There was one at the Nursery from December 19 to December 28. This is the first time that one has been seen on multiple dates. All the sightings so far have been along the northern border.

Northern Flicker (*Colaptes auratus*)

A resident in the larger pieces of woodland, there was again the suggestion of passage in the fall. Early fall records: *up to two a day seen regularly from June 26 to September 12.* For the fall passage there were three on September 19 and September 22 with four on October 2 and five on October 12, then three seen on October 16 with one on October 19. There were three on October 21 with ten on October 23, then four seen to November 2 with three to November 7. There were four on November 9 with seven on November 11, then four seen on November 15 with two on November 18. The perceived passage ended at this point. There were three from November 20 to December 2 with one on December 4. That closed the actual fall passage. For the winter passage there were four on December 7 with three to December 16 and singles to December 21. Up to two a day were then seen from December 23 to January 13. That concluded the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were four on January 15 with two on January 18. There were three on January 20 and January 22 with four on January 25 and five on January 27, then two seen on January 29 with one to February 5. There were two on February 8 with five on February 10, then two seen on February 12 with one on February 14. There were two on February 17 with three on February 19, then two seen to February 24 with singles to March 1. That completed the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were three on March 4 and March 5 with four on March 10, then one seen on March 12. There were three on March 15 with four on March 17, then two seen to March 24 with one on March 26. There were singles on April 14 and April 19 with two on April 21 and four on April 23, then three seen on April 25 with two to May 3 and singles to May 7. That concluded the late spring passage. For the summer passage there were up to two a day in the area from May 10 to June 30 with three on June 11. For the early fall passage there were four on July 2 with three to July 10 and two to July 21. There were three on July 23 and July 30 with two to August 11. There were three on August 13 *with two to August 20 and singles to August 30.*

Pileated Woodpecker (*Dryocopus pileatus*)

A resident in the largest pieces of woodland; there was the possibility of passage in late October and early November. Early fall records: *up to two a day seen from June 26 to July 31 with four on August 3 and five on August 7, then three seen on August 10* with two to August 21 and singles to August 28. There were three on August 31 with two to September 7. There were three on September 12 with two on September 22. That closed the early fall passage. For the main fall passage there were two from October 2 to October 19. Now the possible passage started. There were three on October 21 with four on October 23 and eight on October 26, then two seen to November 2. There were five on November 4 and November 7 with six on November 11, then three seen on November 13 with two on November 15 and one on November 18. That was the end of what may be a fall passage. There were two on November 20 and November 22 with three on November 25 and four on November 27, then two seen on November 30. That ended the main fall passage. For the winter passage there were six on December 2 with four to December 11, three on December 13, two to December 21 and one on December 23. There were three on December 26 with singles to December 30. There were two on January 1 with three on January 4 and four on January 6, then one seen on January 8. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were two on January 11 with three on January 13 and January 15, then two seen to January 22. There were three from January 25 to February 5 with four on February 10 and five on February 14, then three seen to February 22 with one on February 24. There were two on February 27 with three on March 1, then one seen on March 4. That concluded the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were three on March 5 and March 10 with two on March 12 and one on March 15. There were three on March 17 with four on March 22, then singles seen to March 26. There was one on April 14 with two from April 19 to April 23 and three on April 25, then two seen on April 28 with one on April 30. That concluded the late spring passage. For the summer passage there were three on May 3 and May 5 with two on May 7 and singles to May 14. There were two on May 17 and May 21 with one on May 24. There were no further sightings until one seen on June 19 singles then continued to be seen to July 23. That was the end of the summer passage. For the early fall passage there were three on July 30 and August 11 with four on August 13, *then two seen on August 18 with one on August 20.*

Eastern Wood-Pewee (*Contopus virens*)

This was an uncommon fall passage migrant; there was a single spring sighting. All the records were from the Nursery. For the fall passage there were singles on August 21, August 25, August 2 and August 31 with two on September 4, then singles seen again on September 19, September 22 and October 2. There were three on October 16 with two on October 19 and

October 21, then singles seen on October 23 and November 9. For the spring passage there was one on April 19.

Yellow-bellied Flycatcher (*Empidonax flaviventris*)

This was a vagrant. *There had been one at the Nursery in first-winter plumage from October 11, 2004 to October 24, 2004.* What had to be the same individual returned to the same site as an adult on October 8.

Acadian Flycatcher (*Empidonax virescens*)

An uncommon fall passage migrant there was a single spring record. For the fall passage at the Nursery there were three on August 21 with two on August 25. There was also one at the Sand Farm on August 28. All of the following sightings were from the Nursery. There were three on September 4 with singles on October 8 and October 10. That was the fall passage. For the spring passage there was one at the Nursery on April 19.

Willow Flycatcher (*Empidonax traillii*)

This was a vagrant. There was an adult calling at the Nursery on August 21. In the following year there was an adult singing by Lust Road on July 28.

Least Flycatcher (*Empidonax minimus*)

This has become a common passage migrant and winter visitor; the greatest numbers were seen during the winter passage. Exceptionally in the fall there were two at the Sand Farm on August 31. For the fall passage there was one on October 2 with three to October 12, four on October 10, five on October 19 and seven on October 21, then four seen to October 26 with three on October 28 and one on November 2. There were three on November 4 with four on November 7, then two seen on November 9. There were three from November 11 to November 15 with one on November 18. There were three on November 20 and November 25 with two on November 27 and one on November 30. That closed the fall passage. For the winter passage there were two on December 2 with five on December 4, then three seen on December 7 with singles to December 11. There were seven on December 13 with one on December 16. There were two on December 19 with eight on December 21, then seven seen on December 23 with two on December 26. There were five on December 28 with nine on December 30, then six

seen on January 4 with singles to January 8. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were seven on January 11 with two on January 20 and one on January 22. There were three on January 25 with two on January 27. There were three on January 29 with seven on February 1, then five seen on February 5 with three on February 10 and two on February 14. There were three on February 17 with two on February 22 and one on February 24. That ended the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were two on March 1 with singles to March 8. There were two on March 12 with singles on March 15, March 19, March 24 and March 26. There was now the three week break so I have no idea what happened during this period. Finally for the late spring passage there were two on April 14 with one on April 19. I estimated the numbers that moved through the area: there were 13 in the fall, 25 for the winter and 18 in the spring making a total of 56 for the year. The majority of sightings were from either side of the Sand Farm/Duda Canal.

Eastern Phoebe (*Sayornis phoebe*)

A very common fall passage migrant, numbers in the winter and the spring were somewhat lower. For the fall passage there were singles on October 2 and October 8 with nine on October 12, 111 on October 16 and 148 on October 21, then 138 seen on October 26 with 111 on October 28 and 92 on October 30. There were 165 on November 2 with 155 on November 4, 146 on November 9, 105 on November 13, 94 on November 15, 89 on November 20 and 60 on November 22. There were 139 on November 25 with 114 on November 27, 84 on November 30 and 64 on December 2. That closed the fall passage. For the winter passage there were 74 on December 4 with 77 on December 7 and 82 on December 11, then 69 seen on December 13 with 68 on December 16 and 48 on December 19. There were 51 on December 21 with 58 on December 23, 67 on December 28 and 105 on December 30, then 88 seen on January 1 with 77 on January 4 and 51 on January 6. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were 99 on January 8 with 69 on January 11, 63 on January 15 and 36 on January 18. There were 84 on January 20 with 55 on January 22, 53 on January 27 and 39 on January 29. There were 74 on February 1 with 38 on February 5. There were 42 on February 8 with 66 to February 14, 75 on February 17 and 77 on February 19, then 72 seen on February 24 with 50 on February 27, 47 on March 1 and 39 on March 4. That was the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were 57 on March 5 with 41 on March 8, 17 to March 15, 12 to March 19, three on March 24 and two on March 26.

Vermillion Flycatcher (*Pyrocephalus rubinus*)

This was a vagrant. There were single adult males near the Lust Road pump house on October 2 and November 25.

Ash-throated Flycatcher (*Myiarchus cinerascens*)

A significant winter visitor with a strong spring passage, there were only a few fall records. For the fall passage there were singles on October 12, October 23, October 26 and November 7 with two on November 9, then singles seen to November 20. That was the extent of the fall passage. There was now a break before the start of the winter passage. For the winter passage there were three on December 16 and December 19 with four on December 21 and 12 on December 23, then three seen on December 26 and December 30 with two on January 1. The count of 12 was the highest count for Zellwood. The high count is now that of 16 on December 14, 2007. The count of 12 was made up as follows: there were three at the Sand Farm, one at the Workshops, two by Laughlin Road, one by the Lust Road gate, one on the eastern border north of the McDonald Canal, one at the eastern end of the McDonald Canal, one at the Sod Farm, one by Canal Road and one by the Lust Road pump house. Those were the ones I found....There were four on January 4 and January 6 with two on January 8. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were four on January 11 with three on January 13, two on January 15 and one to January 20. There were three on January 22 and January 25 with five on January 27, then singles seen on January 29 and February 10. There were also two on February 22 with one on February 24. Finally there were two on March 1. That closed the early spring passage. I estimate that five seen in the fall, 12 in the winter and ten in the spring making a total of 27 for the year.

Great Crested Flycatcher (*Myiarchus crinitus*)

A summer visitor to the wooded borders, there was only a minor spring passage this year. Early fall records: *there were three on June 26 with five on July 1, then three seen on July 6 with singles to July 20. There were three on July 23 with four on July 28, then three seen on August 3 with one on August 7. There were four on August 10 and August 15 with two on August 17 and one on August 21.* That closed the early fall passage. Later for the late fall passage there were singles on September 22, October 16 and October 23, that was it. There were no winter records. For the spring passage there was one on March 26. I was away for the next three weeks. There were eight on April 19 with three on April 21. There were seven on April 23 with eight on April 25, then five seen on April 28 with three on April 30. There were 12 on May 3 with ten on May 5, nine on May 7, seven on May 10 and three on May 12. There were 12 on May 14 with ten on May 17 and one on May 19. That was the spring passage. This is another of those cases where the local summer visitors are breeding whilst more northerly breeding birds continue to pass through. So for the summer passage there were four on May 21 with eight on May 24, then seven seen on May 28 with one on May 31. There were three on June 4 with five on June 8 and June 11, then one seen on June 14. There were two on June 16 and June 19 with four to June 23 and five on June 25, then three seen on June 28 with two to

July 2. There were ten on July 5 with three on July 12 and one on July 14. There were five on July 16 and July 19 with four to July 28 and three to August 6. That completed the summer passage. For the early fall passage there were seven on August 8 with two on August 13.

Brown-crested Flycatcher (*Myiarchus tyrannulus*)

This is normally described as a vagrant but for this year it might be best treated as a rare passage migrant. For the fall passage there was one at the Sand Farm on November 20. For the early spring passage there was one by the Hooper Farms Road gate on January 15 and January 27. There was one at the Sand Farm on February 8 and February 10. There was one by the Hooper Farms Road gate on February 22 and March 1. Finally there was one at the Sand Farm on March 1 and March 5. The count of two on March 1 is still the highest count for Zellwood. I have no idea how many birds involved in the above.

Tropical Kingbird (*Tyrannus melancholicus*)

This was a vagrant. There was one by the Lust Road pump house on May 24.

Cassin's Kingbird (*Tyrannus vociferans*)

This was a returning vagrant. All sightings were near the Hooper Farms Road. For the winter/early spring passages there was one from December 11 to December 19 with two from December 28 to January 15, then singles seen to February 17. There were two again on February 22 with singles to March 1. I assume that only two birds involved in the above.

Western Kingbird (*Tyrannus verticalis*)

A winter visitor and spring passage migrant; this is always a difficult species as the birds that roost across CR 437 from Hooper Farms Road do not always visit the field and I often do not get to the roost, I only get a partial picture. For the fall passage there were singles on October 23, October 26 and November 13. For the winter passage there was one on November 27 with 33 on December 11, then 18 seen on December 13. There were 27 on December 16 with 35 on December 19, then 11 seen on December 23 with three on December 26. There were 35 on December 28 and January 1 with 16 on January 4 and three on January 6. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were 16 on January 8 with 17 on January 11, 26 on January 15 and 34 on January 22, then two seen on January 25. There

were 14 on January 27 with 23 on January 29, then four seen on February 1 with one on February 5. There were seven on February 8 with 17 on February 10, then four seen on February 12. There were eight on February 14 with 24 on February 17 and 36 on February 22, then 16 seen on February 24 with eight on February 27. That closed the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were 28 on March 1 and March 5 with 34 on March 8, then 25 seen on March 10 with 19 on March 12 and four on March 15. There were 29 on March 17 with 23 on March 22, 19 on March 26....I do not know what happened next. Finally there was one by the Hooper Farms Road gate on May 5 with four there on May 7.

Eastern Kingbird (*Tyrannus tyrannus*)

Passage migrant, there was no evidence of breeding. Early fall records: *there was one on June 26 with two on July 6, then one seen on July 14.* For this year there were two on August 21 with seven on August 25, then four seen on August 31. There were 24 on September 4 with three on September 7 and one on September 12. There were three on September 22 with later one on October 2. That was the early fall passage. For the spring passage there was one on March 24. Later there were five on April 19 with singles to April 25. There were two on April 28 with three on April 30, then two seen on May 3. There were three on May 5 with seven on May 7, then two seen on May 12. Later there were singles from May 17 to May 24. There was also one on June 8; I am treating that as a late spring passage sighting. There were therefore no summer sightings. For the early fall passage there were singles on June 28 and July 2. Later there were two on August 11 with one on August 13.

Gray Kingbird (*Tyrannus dominicensis*)

This was a vagrant. For the fall passage there was one at the eastern end of the McDonald Canal on August 25. For the spring passage there was one by Pole Road on May 14.

Scissor-tailed Flycatcher (*Tyrannus forficatus*)

A winter visitor, there were lesser numbers for the spring passage. For the winter passage there were eight on December 11 with seven on December 13 and five on December 16. There were eight on December 19 with six on December 23 and three on December 26. The counts of eight are still the highest counts for Zellwood. There were seven on December 28 with five on December 30 and one on January 4. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were four on January 15 with six on January 22, then one seen on January 29. Later there was one on February 17 and February 22. That closed the early spring

passage. For the late spring passage there were singles on March 5, March 10, March 12 and March 17 with four on March 22; there were no later records.

Fork-tailed Flycatcher (*Tyrannus savana*)

This is a vagrant anywhere in the United States. There was an adult by Hooper Farms Road from December 10 to January 15; it roosted with the Western Kingbirds. This is the second record for Zellwood as there was one by Lust Road on July 23, 2000.

Loggerhead Shrike (*Lanius ludovicianus*)

Present through the year but the decline was already working as there was only a trace presence from February to May. Early fall records: *there was one on June 26 with four on July 1, then three seen to July 11 with one on July 14. There were three on July 17 with five on July 23, then three seen on July 28 with singles to August 3. There were two on August 7 with eight on August 10, then four seen on August 15 with three on August 17. There were four on August 21 and August 25 with 11 on August 28, then ten seen on August 31 with six on September 4. There were 12 on September 7 with six on September 12. There were eight on September 19 with ten on September 22, then four seen to October 8. That was the early fall passage. For the late fall passage there were seven on October 12 and October 16 with five on October 19 and four on October 21. There were six on October 23 with five to October 28. There were seven on October 30 with four on November 2, three to November 7 and two on November 9. There were three on November 11 with five on November 13, then four seen on November 18 with three on November 20, two to November 25 and singles to November 30. That closed the late fall passage. For the winter passage there were three on December 2 with two to December 9 and one to December 13. There were two on December 16 and December 19 with four on December 21, then two seen on December 23 with one on December 26. There were six on December 28 with three to January 1. There were four on January 4 with three on January 6, two on January 8 and one to January 13. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were four on January 15 with three on January 18 and two to January 22. There were three on January 25 with singles to February 12. There were two on February 14 with singles to April 14. At some point during this period the early spring passage came to an end so for the late spring passage there were two on April 19 with singles to April 30. There were two on May 3 with singles to May 12. That concluded the late spring passage. For the summer passage there were two on May 14 and May 17 with singles to May 24. Just where did they all go from January 27 to May 24? There were two on May 28 with three on June 4 and five on June 8, then four seen on June 14 with two to June 19. There were five on June 21 with six on June 25, then four seen on June 28 with two on June 30 and one on July 2. That ended*

the summer passage. For the early fall passage there were four from July 5 to July 30 with three on August 4 and two to August 11. There were three on August 13 *and August 18 with one on August 20.*

White-eyed Vireo (*Vireo griseus*)

This is a passage migrant and resident, numbers were lowest in January. Early fall records: *for the single fall passage there were three on June 26 with four on July 1, then three seen on July 3 with two on July 6. There were three on July 11 and July 14 with four on July 17, then three seen to July 23 with one on July 28. There were two on July 31 with four from August 3 to August 17, then three seen on August 21 with two on August 25. There were six on August 28 with five on August 31 and two on September 4. There were five on September 7 with seven on September 12, eight on September 22, ten on October 8 and 19 on October 12, then 14 seen on October 16 with 13 to October 21, eight on October 23, six on October 28, five on November 2 and three on November 4. There were four on November 7 with five on November 9 and seven on November 11, then four seen on November 13 with three on November 15 and singles to November 22. There were three on November 25 with two to November 30 and one on December 2. That was the fall passage. For the winter passage there were four on December 4 with singles to December 23. There were four on December 26 with two on December 28 and one on December 30. There were two on January 1 with five on January 4, then one seen on January 6. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were three on January 8 with five on January 11, then one seen on January 13. There were two on January 15 and January 18 with singles to January 22. There were six on January 25 with one on January 27. There were three on January 29 with nine on February 1, then seven seen on February 8 with six on February 10 and one on February 12. There were five on February 14 with 11 on February 17, then eight seen on February 19. There were 15 on February 22 with 17 on February 24, then 13 seen on February 27. That closed the early spring passage. For the main spring passage there were 17 from March 1 to March 5 with 12 on March 8, seven on March 10 and six on March 12. There were ten on March 15 with nine on March 17, seven on March 19, six to March 24 and five on March 26. There were nine on April 14 with six on April 19. There were seven on April 21 with nine on April 23 and ten on April 25, then nine seen on April 28 with four on April 30. That concluded the main spring passage. For the summer passage there were nine on May 3 and May 7 with five to May 12. There were eight on May 14 with 12 on May 17, then nine seen on May 21 with eight to May 28. There were ten on May 21 with eight to June 11 and three on June 14. There were six on June 16 with seven to June 23 and nine on June 28, then five seen on June 30 with four on July 2. That ended the summer passage. For the early fall passage there were six on July 5 with eight on July 12, then ten seen on July 16 and July 21 with seven on July 23. There were eight on July 26 with nine on July 28 and 14 on July*

30, then 13 seen on August 2 with eight to August 8 and three on August 11. There were five on August 13 *with six on August 16, then four seen on August 18.*

Yellow-throated Vireo (*Vireo flavifrons*)

This was a vagrant. For the fall passage there was one by Lust Road gate on September 22. For the spring passage there were two at the Nursery on April 14 with one there on April 21.

Blue-headed Vireo (*Vireo solitarius*)

This was a passage migrant and winter visitor; passage in the fall was very light. For the fall passage there were two on October 16, October 23 and October 28 with singles to November 11. There were three on November 13 with singles to November 20. There were three on November 22 with four on November 25, then one seen on November 27. That closed the fall passage. For the winter passage there were seven on November 30 and December 2 with singles to December 7. There were two on December 9 and December 11 with four on December 13 and December 16, then three seen to December 21 with two on December 23. There were three on December 26 with five from December 28 to January 8, then three seen on January 11 with one on January 13. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there was one on January 15 with two on January 18 and nine on January 20, then two seen to January 27 with one on January 29. There were four on February 1 with two to February 24 and singles to March 1. That was the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were two on March 4 with three on March 5, then singles seen to March 24. Finally for the late spring passage there was one on April 19.

Philadelphia Vireo (*Vireo philadelphicus*)

This was a vagrant. There was one at the Nursery on October 8.

Red-eyed Vireo (*Vireo olivaceus*)

An uncommon passage migrant, the majority were seen in the fall. Early fall records: *there was one on August 7.* For this year there were singles on August 21 and August 25 with two on August 28, then one seen on August 31. There were two on September 4 with singles to September 19. That was the end of the early fall passage. For the main fall passage there were four on October 2 with one on October 8. Later there was one on October 21. That was the end

of the main fall passage. For the spring passage there were singles on March 17 and March 22. There were two on April 14 with singles on April 19 and April 21. That concluded the spring passage. For the early fall passage there was one on July 26 with two on August 2, then singles seen on August 4 and August 6.

Blue Jay (*Cyanocitta cristata*)

A common resident in the wooded borders; there was also a significant fall passage. Early fall records: *there were ten on July 11 with 15 on July 14 and 18 on July 17, then 14 seen on July 20. There were 17 on July 23 with 18 on July 28 and 20 on July 31, then 17 seen to August 10.* For this year there were 21 on August 15 with 25 on August 17 and 35 on August 21, then 33 seen on August 25 with 32 on August 28 and 23 on August 31. There were 36 on September 4 with 38 on September 12 and 53 on September 19, then 37 seen on September 22. That was the early fall passage. For the main fall passage there were 47 on October 2 with 82 on October 8 and 123 on October 16, then 97 seen on October 19 with 90 on October 23, 89 on October 26, 71 on October 28, 60 on November 2, 57 on November 4, 47 on November 7, 44 to November 11, 41 on November 15, 27 on November 20, 26 to November 30 and 18 on December 2. That influx lasted two months. Such a long decline seems to indicate the end of a major passage. The count of 123 was the highest count for Zellwood; the high count is now that of 180 on October 17, 2007. That was the end of the main fall passage. For the winter passage there were 21 on December 4 with 24 on December 7, 28 on December 9 and 37 on December 11, then 15 seen on December 13. There were 18 on December 16 with 26 on December 19 and 27 on December 23, then 15 seen on December 26. There were 25 on December 28 with 34 on December 30, then 29 seen on January 4 with 19 on January 8 and 12 on January 11. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were 26 on January 13 with 30 on January 15 and January 20, then 20 seen on January 25 with 14 on January 27 and 12 on January 29. There were 25 on February 1 with 16 on February 5, 15 on February 10 and seven on February 12. There were 28 on February 14 with 29 on February 19, then 26 seen on February 24 with 22 on February 27. That concluded the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were 29 on March 1 with 32 on March 4, then 27 seen on March 5 with 22 on March 8. There were 30 on March 10 with 20 on March 12 and 14 on March 15. There were 28 on March 17 with 26 on March 19, 23 on March 22 and 13 to March 26. There were 14 on April 14 with 22 on April 19, then 17 seen to April 23. There were 19 on April 25 with 17 on April 28 and 14 on April 30. That was the end of the late spring passage. For the summer passage there were 19 on May 3 with 13 on May 5. There were 16 on May 7 with 19 on May 10 and 24 on May 14, then 20 seen on May 17 with 13 on May 19. There were 16 on May 21 with 30 on May 24, then 18 seen on May 31 with ten on June 4. There were 22 on June 8 with 24 on June 11 and June 16, then 19 seen on June 21. There were 27 on June 25 with 31 on June 30, then 18 seen on July 2. That closed the summer passage. For the early fall passage there were 27 on July

5 with 31 on July 10 and July 12, then 21 seen on July 14 with 17 on July 16. There were 35 on July 19 with 21 to July 23 and 19 on July 26. There were 22 on July 28 with 20 to August 6, 15 on August 8 and 11 on August 11. There were 18 on August 13 *with 33 on August 18, then 14 seen on August 20.*

American Crow (*Corvus brachyrhynchos*)

Present in low numbers through the year but it was decidedly scarce in July and August. Early fall records: *there were singles on July 14 and July 17.* For this year there were two on August 31 with later two on September 12 and September 19. That was the early fall passage. For the main fall passage there were 12 on September 22 with four on October 2 and one on October 12. There were five on October 16 and October 19 with three on October 21 and two on October 23. There were three on October 26 with eight on October 28, then two seen to November 4 with one on November 7. There were four on November 11 with three on November 13, then singles seen to November 18. There were two on November 25 and November 27 with three on November 30. That closed the main fall passage. For the winter passage there was one on December 13 with four on December 16, then two seen to December 21 with one on December 23. There were four on December 26 and January 1 with three to January 8. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were two on January 18 with ten on January 20, then six seen on January 29 with two on February 1. There were four on February 5 with five on February 10, then two seen on February 14 with one on February 17. There were six on February 19 with four on February 22 and singles to March 1. That concluded the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were two on March 5 with six on March 12, then singles seen to March 17. There were three on March 19 with two to March 24 and one on March 26. There were two on April 19 and April 25 with singles to May 14. That ended the late spring passage. For the summer passage there were two on May 17 and May 19 with singles to May 28. There was one on June 8 with two on June 11, then singles seen to June 25. That ended the summer passage. For the early fall passage there were two on July 5; there was also one on August 4. There were no further sightings until September 15.

Fish Crow (*Corvus ossifragus*)

Present all year but very scarce in September and early October; there was a post-breeding gathering. Early fall records: *for the post-breeding gathering there were 24 in the area on June 5 with five on June 5. There were six on June 19 with 35 on July 1 and 46 on July 6, then 28 seen on July 14 with seven on July 17. During this influx 40 flew to the south-east on June 5 with 230 on June 19 and 280 on June 26. This event is unusual as these birds fly very fast in tight flocks as if driven. There were in the area 15 on July 20 with 21 on July 23, 175 on July 28 and*

225 on July 31, then 110 seen on August 3 with 35 on August 7 and 23 on August 10. For this year there were 80 on August 15 with 140 on August 17, then 124 seen on August 25 with 120 on August 28, 35 on August 31, 31 on September 4, and three on September 7. That was the end of the post-breeding gathering. For the fall passage there was one on September 19. Later there were two on October 19 and October 21 with singles to November 4. There were 29 on November 7 with 23 on November 15 then singles seen to November 20. There were 61 on November 25 with nine on November 27 and one on November 30. That closed the fall passage. For the winter passage there were 40 on December 2 with 26 on December 11 and singles to December 16. There were 32 on December 23 with 550 on December 26, then 31 seen on December 28. There were 52 on December 30 with 60 on January 4 and 550 on January 6, then 72 seen on January 8 with 70 on January 11, 37 on January 13, two on January 15 and one on January 18. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were eight on January 20 with 140 on January 22, then 15 seen on January 25 with 14 on January 27. There were 270 on January 29 with singles to February 5. There were two on February 8 with 400 on February 10 and 800 on February 12, then 82 seen on February 14 with 75 on February 17 and one on February 19. There were 76 on February 22 with 20 on February 27 and 11 on March 1. That concluded the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were 62 on March 4 with 52 on March 5, nine on March 8 and four on March 10. There were 62 on March 12 with 22 on March 15 and four on March 17. There were seven on March 19 with 18 on March 22, then 16 seen on March 26....Somewhere in here the late spring passage came to an end and the summer passage started. There were 17 on April 14 and April 19 with nine to April 23 and five on April 25. There were 16 on April 28 with 11 on April 30 and nine on May 3. There were 13 on May 5 with six to May 10. There were nine on May 12 with 19 on May 17, then eight seen on May 19. That closed the summer passage. For the post-breeding gathering there were ten on May 21 with 12 on May 24, 27 on May 28 and 71 on May 31, then 70 seen on June 4 with 58 on June 11 and 30 on June 14. There were 102 on June 16 with 83 on June 21 and 34 on June 23. There were 174 on June 25 with 835 on June 28, then 687 seen on July 2 with 460 on July 10, 181 on July 12 and nine on July 14. There were 125 on July 16 with 255 on July 19, then 220 seen on July 21 with 130 on July 26 and 13 on July 28. There were 35 on July 30 with 55 on August 2, 255 on August 4 and 300 on August 8, then 240 seen on August 11 with 220 on August 13, 67 on August 16, ten on August 18 and one on August 25. That was the end of the post-breeding gathering.

Purple Martin (*Progne subis*)

An early fall passage migrant with much lower numbers in the spring and the summer. Early fall records: *there were 73 on June 26 with 21 on July 3 and four on July 11. Later there was one on July 28 with two on July 31.* The only fall record for this year was that of an immature on August 28. For the early spring passage there were two on January 25 with singles

on January 27, January 29 and February 1. There were five on February 5 with six on February 10 and 17 on February 12, then 11 seen on February 14 with two to February 19. There were seven on February 22 with three on February 24 and one on February 27. That was the end of the early spring passage. This species nests so early that there is no late spring passage we go straight to the summer passage. For this passage there were ten on March 1 with singles to March 8. There were five on March 10 with six on March 15, then two seen on March 19. There were four on March 22 with seven on March 24, then two seen on March 26. There were three on April 14 with two on April 21 and April 25, then singles seen on April 28 and May 7. There were three on May 10 with two on May 12 and singles to May 17. That completed the summer passage. For the early fall passage there were ten on May 19 and May 21 with 28 on May 24, 83 on May 28 and 150 on May 31, then 22 seen on June 4. There were 60 on June 8 with 159 on June 11 and 200 on June 16, then 25 seen on June 19. There were 100 on June 21 with 235 on June 23 and 240 on June 25, then 42 seen on June 28 with 13 on June 30. There were 15 on July 2 with 200 on July 5, then nine seen on July 12 with four on July 14. There were 14 on July 16 with two on July 19. There were three on July 23 with singles on July 28, August 11 and August 13.

Tree Swallow (*Tachycineta bicolor*)

This year there was a major spring passage with a sizeable passage in the fall. Early fall records: *there was an adult by Interceptor Road on July 6 with it or another at the Sand Farm on July 11. There was also a juvenile on July 28.* For the main fall passage there was one on September 7 with four on September 12 and 180 on October 2, then 175 seen on October 12 with 73 on October 16, four on October 19 and two on October 21. There were 90 on October 23 with 130 on October 28, then 62 seen on October 30 with 30 on November 2. There were 645 on November 4 with 3,300 flying to the south on November 7 and 8,300 flying to the south on November 11, then in the area there were 68 on November 13 with 50 on November 18, 44 on November 25 and 39 on November 27. That was the main fall passage. For the winter passage there were 42 on November 30 with 140 on December 2, then 95 seen on December 4 with 40 on December 7 and 30 on December 9. There were 116 on December 11 with 150 on December 13 and 160 on December 16, then 15 seen on December 19. There were 80 on December 21 with 105 to December 26, 520 on December 28, 850 on December 30 and 3,600 on January 4, then 430 seen on January 6 with 420 on January 8 and 340 on January 11. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were 735 on January 13 with 470 on January 18, 210 on January 20 and 12 on January 22. There were 520 on January 25 with 385 on January 27 and 110 on January 29. There were 800 on February 1 with 460 to February 10 and 77 on February 12. There were 390 on February 14 and February 17 with 1,100 on February 19, 1,470 on February 24 and 4,000 on February 27, then 3,750 seen on March 1 with 2,000 on March 4. That closed the early spring passage. For the main spring passage there were

4,900 on March 5 with 71,000 on March 10, then 12,000 seen on March 12 with 7,000 on March 15. The count of 71,000 is still the highest count for Zellwood. There were 10,700 on March 17 with 13,000 on March 19, then 6,000 seen on March 22 with 4,400 on March 24 and 1,380 on March 26. There were 420 on April 14 with 630 on April 19, then 105 seen on April 21. On this date and April 23 there was one with a white head. There were 110 on April 23 with 180 on April 25, then 45 seen on April 28 with 15 on April 30. There were 56 on May 3 with 52 on May 5 and four on May 7. There were five on May 10 with six on May 14, then an adult seen on May 17 and May 19. There were single adult and first-summer birds on May 21 with an adult on May 24. That concluded the main spring passage. For the early fall passage there was a juvenile on July 10 and July 19. I did not note age after this. Finally there were singles on July 21 and August 8.

Northern Rough-winged Swallow (*Stelgidopteryx serripennis*)

An uncommon passage migrant; as usual there were a number of June sightings. Early fall records: *there were singles on June 19, June 26 and July 1 with a juvenile on July 6*. There was one on August 28 with two on September 4, then one seen on September 7. That was the early fall passage. For the late fall passage there was one on October 26 with four on October 30, then two seen on November 13. That was the late fall passage. For the spring passage there were two on March 24 that was it. For the early fall passage (accepting that the June records relate to the fall passage) there was one on June 11 with two on June 14 and eight on June 19, then one seen on June 21. There were two on June 23 with singles to July 2. There were five on July 10 and July 12 with four on July 19 and one on July 23. There were no sightings for the rest of the survey year.

Bank Swallow (*Riparia riparia*)

Normally an uncommon passage migrant but this year there was a major influx in the fall; very exceptionally there were winter sightings this year. Early fall records: *there was one by Lust Road on June 12. Later there were singles on July 3, July 14, July 17, July 20 and July 23 with two on July 28, then one seen on July 31*. For this year there were two on August 15 with six on August 17, then two seen to August 25. There were 11 on August 28 with 27 flying to the south on September 4 and 264 on September 7, then 18 seen on September 12. The count of 264 was the highest count for Zellwood however the highest count is now that of 265 on August 20, 2008. Of the 264 a total of 150 were by Lust Road and 80 were by Laughlin Road. There were two on September 19 with five on September 22. Later there were four on October 2. That was the fall passage. Very exceptionally there was one by the Lake Level Canal from December 2 to December 13. It was initially with three Barn Swallows from December 2 to December 7 then

with two from December 9 to December 13. There may only be one other winter record for Florida. For the spring passage there were three on April 23 with two on April 28 and one on April 30. There were two on May 5 with three on May 10 and 12 on May 14, then four seen on May 19 with three on May 21. That closed the spring passage. For the early fall passage there was one on July 19 with three on July 23 and five on July 28, then four seen on July 30 with one on August 4. There were two on August 6 with five on August 11, then one seen on August 13.

Cliff Swallow (*Petrochelidon pyrrhonota*)

A very uncommon passage migrant; there were more fall than spring records. Early fall records: *there was an immature by Lust Road on July 3, the later records were not aged. There were three on July 23 and July 28 with two on July 31 and one on August 7.* For this year there were three on August 17 with one on August 25. There were two on September 7 with three on September 12, then two seen on September 19 with one on October 2. That was the early fall passage. For the late fall passage there were two on October 16 and October 23. For the spring passage there were singles on April 14, April 28, May 5, May 14 and May 24. Finally for the early fall passage there was one by Hooper Farms Road on July 23.

Cave Swallow (*Petrochelidon fulva*)

This was a vagrant. All sightings were of the Mexican race *P.f.pelodoma*. Very exceptionally there was a flock of 14 by the fish ponds south of Hooper Farms Road on October 28. This is by far the highest count for Zellwood. There were also two at the Sand Farm on October 30 with one by Lake Apopka to the south of the Hooper Farms Road extension on November 4.

Barn Swallow (*Hirundo rustica*)

A summer visitor breeding under some of the bridges; it was also a major fall passage migrant with much smaller numbers in the spring. Whilst I do not have a count of the number of breeding pairs the first fledged young (three) were seen on May 19. Early fall records: *there were 140 on July 6 with 145 on July 11, then 55 seen on July 14. There were 70 on July 17 with 200 on July 20 and 260 on July 23, then 202 seen on July 28 with 138 on July 31, 105 on August 7 and 20 on August 10.* For this year there were 565 on August 15 with 1,000 on August 17, 1,200 on August 25 and 1,230 on August 28, then 34 seen on August 31. The 1,200 on August 25 and the 1,230 on August 28 were all flying to the south rather than feeding in the area. There were 575 on September 4 with 2,240 on September 7, then 265 seen on September 12 with 150 on

September 19. The 575 on September 4 were all flying to the south. There were 285 on September 22 with 47 on October 2 and one on October 8. That was the early fall passage. For the late fall passage there were 23 on October 12, with 500 on October 16, then 25 seen to October 21. There were 45 on October 23 with 100 on October 28, then 90 seen on November 2 with 17 on November 4, eight on November 7, six on November 9 and two on November 11. There were eight on November 13 with 13 on November 15, then four seen on November 18 with two on November 22. That closed the late fall passage. For the winter passage there were three on November 30, December 2 and December 7 with two on December 9, December 12 and December 13. There was a Bank Swallow with the Barn Swallows such a winter influx is really unheard of. For the spring passage there was one on February 27 with three on March 1, five to March 8, 12 on March 10, 24 on March 12, 25 on March 15 and 52 on March 17, then 41 seen on March 19. There were 50 on March 22 with 65 on March 24 and 70 on March 26 however I do not know what happened next. There were 70 on April 14 with 290 on April 19, then 84 seen on April 23 with 67 on April 25. There were 78 on April 28 with 134 on April 30, then 71 seen on May 3 with 63 on May 7 and 46 on May 10. That closed the spring passage. For the summer passage there were 86 on May 14 with 113 on May 19 and 135 on May 21, then 77 seen on May 24. There were 87 on May 28 with 90 on May 31 and 100 on June 8, then 62 seen on June 14 with 45 on June 16. There were 67 on June 19 with 82 on June 21, then 77 seen on June 23 with 62 on June 25. There were 90 on June 28 and July 2 with 51 on July 5. That concluded the summer passage. For the early fall passage there were 61 on July 10 with 140 on July 12, then 135 seen on July 14 with 95 on July 16. There were 105 on July 19 with 360 on July 21, 475 on July 23, 585 on July 26 and 3,530 on July 28, then 1,620 seen on July 30 with 66 on August 4 and 31 on August 6. Of the 3,530 a total of 3,250 came out of the cattails at the Sand Farm Cattail Marsh at first light. The count of 3,530 was the highest count for Zellwood however the highest count for Zellwood is now that of 19,500 on August 29, 2012. There were also 80 on August 8 with 260 on August 11, 280 on August 16, 295 on August 20 and 1,360 on August 23, then 335 seen on August 25 with 91 on August 27 and 82 on August 30.

Carolina Chickadee (*Poecile carolinensis*)

This was a vagrant. There was one on the southern border on August 8.

Tufted Titmouse (*Baeolophus bicolor*)

A resident in the wooded borders, there was nothing to suggest passage. Normally one to two seen daily but there were higher counts of three on August 15, seven on August 31, four on September 4, three on September 12, four on September 19, three on October 2, three on October 23, three on November 11, three on December 2, three on December 11, three on

December 13, three on December 26, five on February 1, three on May 21, three on June 4, five on June 8, four on June 11, three on June 19 and three on June 21.

Carolina Wren (*Thryothorus ludovicianus*)

This was also a resident and again there was nothing to suggest passage; in this case however there were the influxes. Early fall records: there were 23 on July 14 with 25 on July 17, then 15 seen on July 20 with 13 on July 23. There were 14 on July 28 with 17 on July 31, then 14 seen on August 3 with 13 on August 7. There were 23 on August 10 with 29 on August 17 and August 21, then 13 seen on August 25. There were 26 on August 28 with 29 on August 31, then 24 seen on September 4 with 21 on September 7. There were 29 on September 12 with 21 on September 19, 19 to October 8 and 16 on October 12. There were 28 on October 16 with 20 on October 19 and 16 on October 21. There were 21 on October 23 with 20 on October 26 and 12 on October 28. There were 17 on October 30 with 23 on November 2, then 18 seen on November 4 with 17 on November 7 and 14 on November 9. There were 17 on November 11 with 27 on November 13, then 15 seen on November 15 with 13 on November 18. There were 18 on November 20 with 26 on November 25, then 15 seen on November 30 with 13 on December 2. That closed what appeared to be a single fall passage. For the winter passage there were 16 on December 4 with 15 to December 11 and 14 on December 13. There were 15 on December 16 with 18 on December 19 and 19 on December 21, then 16 seen on December 23 with ten on December 26. There were 20 on December 28 with 25 on December 30 and January 4, then 17 seen on January 6. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were 18 on January 8 with 22 on January 11, then 16 seen on January 13 with 11 on January 15. There were 13 on January 18 with 23 on January 20, then 20 seen on January 22 with ten on January 25. There were 20 on January 27 and January 29 with 34 from February 1 to February 10, then 26 seen to February 19 with 25 on February 22. There were 38 on February 24 with 39 on February 27, then 38 seen on March 1 with 22 on March 4. That was the early spring passage. For the main spring passage there were 26 on March 5 with 32 on March 8, then 29 seen on March 12 with 23 on March 15. There were 28 on March 17 with 47 on March 19, then 38 seen on March 22 with 28 on March 24 and 18 on March 26. There were 25 on April 14 with 39 on April 19, 43 on April 21, 44 on April 23 and 45 on April 25, then 39 seen to April 30. That ended the main spring passage. For the summer passage there were 51 on May 3 and May 7 with 27 on May 10. There were 32 on May 14 with 44 on May 17, then 35 seen on May 19. There were 38 on May 21 with 51 on May 24, then 40 seen on May 28 with 38 on May 31 and 27 on June 4. There were 32 on June 8 with 56 on June 11, then 38 seen on June 16 with 36 on June 19, 35 on June 21, 31 on June 23 and 25 on June 25. There were 27 on June 28 with 36 on June 30 and 42 on July 2, then 36 seen on July 5 with 31 on July 10, 21 on July 12 and 20 on July 14. That concluded the summer passage. For the early fall passage there were 23 on July 16 with 27 on July 19, then 23 seen on July 23 with 20 on July 26. There were 21 on July

28 with 29 on July 30, then 28 seen on August 2 with 21 on August 4. There were 30 on August 6 with 24 to August 13 and 22 on August 16.

House Wren (*Troglodytes aedon*)

A passage migrant and winter visitor, the fall passage was by far the heaviest event. For the fall passage there was one on October 2 with 14 on October 8, 76 on October 12, 162 on October 16 and 354 on October 21, then 238 seen on October 23 with 173 on October 26 and 123 on October 28. There were 190 on October 30 with 294 on November 2, then 278 seen on November 4 with 173 on November 7. There were 203 on November 9 with 204 on November 11, then 164 seen on November 13 with 139 on November 15, 132 on November 20 and 40 on November 22. That was the fall passage. For the winter passage there were 188 on November 25 with 149 on November 27, 101 on November 30, 90 on December 4, 81 on December 9, 76 on December 11, 68 on December 16 and 38 on December 19. In reality this should be two influxes: a fall influx up to either December 4 or December 7 and a following winter influx. The problem is the winter influx is missing so I have placed the whole event in the winter passage. There were 42 on December 21 with 64 on December 23, then 45 seen on December 26. There were 55 on December 28 with 60 on December 30, 66 on January 1 and 71 on January 4, then 50 seen on January 8 with 38 on January 11. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were 39 on January 13 with 21 on January 15. There were 32 on January 18 with 42 on January 20, then 34 seen on January 25 with 32 on January 27 and 25 on January 29. There were 58 on February 1 with 21 on February 5. There were 37 on February 8 with 45 on February 10 and 55 on February 14, then 48 seen to February 19 with 45 on February 24, 36 on March 1 and 19 on March 4. That concluded the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were 43 on March 5 with 42 on March 8 and 25 on March 10. There were 43 on March 12 with 56 on March 17, then 47 seen on March 19 with 39 on March 22 and 33 on March 26. There were 40 on April 14 with 14 on April 19, eight on April 21, seven on April 23, two on April 25 and singles on April 28, April 30, May 3 and May 7.

Sedge Wren (*Cistothorus platensis*)

A passage migrant and winter visitor; unlike the last species there was no major fall passage. For the fall passage there was one on October 12 with two on October 16, four on October 19, then six seen on October 21 and October 23 with two to October 28. There were seven on October 30 with two on November 2. There were three on November 4 with five from November 7 to November 18, then two seen to November 22. That ended the fall passage. For the winter passage there were 12 on November 25 with 17 on November 27, then ten seen on December 2 with nine on December 7 and four on December 9. There were 13 on December 11

with nine on December 13, eight on December 19 and four on December 21. There were nine on December 23 with five to December 28. There were 11 from December 30 to January 8 with nine on January 11. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were 11 on January 13 with four on January 15. There were five on January 18 with ten on January 20, then five seen on January 22. There were six on January 25 with ten on January 27, then six seen to February 1 with five to February 10 and three on February 12. There were eight on February 14 with nine on February 17 and February 19, then seven seen on February 24 with five on February 27. That closed the early spring passage. For the main spring passage there were 14 on March 1 with 12 on March 5, 11 on March 8, six on March 10 and five on March 12. There were six on March 15 with 11 on March 17, then seven seen on March 19 with six on March 15. There were eight on March 24 with seven on March 26. I do not know what happened over the next three weeks, this is a pity as there was a count of 34 on April 14 with 15 on April 19, four to April 25, three on April 28 and two on April 30.

Marsh Wren (*Cistothorus palustris*)

A passage migrant and winter visitor; the greatest numbers were in the fall and the winter. For the fall passage there were two on October 12 with eight on October 16, 21 on October 19 and 44 on October 21, then 26 seen on October 23 with 24 on October 26. There were 26 on October 28 with 42 on October 30, 55 on November 4 and an astounding 211 on November 9, then 42 seen on November 11 with 39 on November 13 and 37 on November 15. The count of 211 is still the highest count for Zellwood. The previous high count was that of 174 on October 27, 2004. There were 43 on November 18 with 55 on November 20 and 71 on November 25, then 46 seen on November 27. That was the fall passage. For the winter passage there were 49 on November 30 with 54 on December 2 and 60 on December 4, then 51 seen to December 9. There were 60 on December 11 with 53 on December 13, 30 on December 16 and 22 on December 19. There were 47 on December 21 with 57 on December 23, then 46 seen on December 26 with 39 on December 28. There were 61 on December 30 with 58 on January 1, 50 on January 4 and 13 on January 6. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were 64 on January 8 with 41 on January 13, 20 on January 15 and eight on January 18. There were 30 on January 20 with 34 on January 22, then 22 seen on January 27 with 18 on January 29 and 17 on February 1. There were 20 on February 5 with 23 on February 10 and 29 on February 14, then 19 seen on February 19 with 18 on February 22 and ten on February 24. That was the end of the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were 13 on February 27 with 16 on March 1, then 12 seen on March 5 with ten on March 8. There were 20 on March 10 with 12 on March 12 and seven on March 15. There were 13 on March 17 and March 22 with 21 on March 24, then 16 seen on March 26. There were 27 on April 14 with ten on April 19. There were 23 on April 21 with 32 on April 23, then 22 seen on April 25 with 19 on April 28, 12 on April 30, six on May 3 and three on May 5.

Ruby-crowned Kinglet (*Regulus calendula*)

A passage migrant and winter visitor to the wooded borders, there was no particular peak to the passage. There was one on October 12, October 19 and October 21 with seven on October 26, then two seen on October 28. There were three on October 30 with six on November 2, then four seen on November 4 with three on November 7. There were six on November 9 with seven on November 11 and 11 on November 15, then five seen on November 18. There were ten on November 20 with 12 on November 22, then 11 seen on November 25 with seven to December 2 and five on December 4. That closed the fall passage. For the winter passage there were six on December 7 with nine on December 9 and 14 on December 13, then eight seen on December 19 with seven on December 21. There were 12 on December 23 with four on December 26. There were five on December 28 with ten on December 30, 14 on January 1 and 22 on January 4, then 18 seen on January 8 with eight on January 11, four on January 13 and one on January 15. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there was one on January 18 with 14 on January 20, then 13 seen on January 25 with five to January 29. There were 11 on February 1 with seven on February 8 and four on February 10. There were five on February 12 and February 14 with 11 on February 17, 13 on February 22 and 16 on February 24, then ten seen on February 27 with six on March 1. That ended the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were eight on March 4 with 13 on March 5, then ten seen on March 8 with six on March 12, five on March 17, four to March 24 and two on March 26. There was no coverage during the next three weeks so I do not know the last date of the spring passage.

Blue-gray Gnatcatcher (*Polioptila caerulea*)

A passage migrant with similar numbers in the spring and the fall, numbers for the winter were lower. Early fall records: *there were singles on July 17 and August 10*. For this year there were four on August 15 and August 21 with 14 on August 25, 16 on August 31, 20 on September 4 and 40 on September 12, then 31 seen to September 22. That was the early fall passage. For the main fall passage there were 70 on October 2 with 83 on October 8, then 73 seen on October 12 with 47 on October 16 and 44 on October 19. There were 60 on October 21 and October 26 with 38 on October 28 and 23 on October 30. There were 27 on November 2 with 43 on November 4, then 41 seen on November 9 with 39 on November 11. There were 42 on November 13 with 37 on November 15 and 25 on November 18. There were 44 on November 20 with 57 on November 25, then 36 seen on November 27 and 34 on November 30. That closed the main fall passage. For the winter passage there were 45 on December 2 with 27 on December 4, 25 on December 7 and 24 on December 9. There were 41 on December 11 with 40 on December 16 and 16 on December 19. There were 49 on December 21 with 37 on December 23 and 16 on December 26. There were 43 on December 28 with 42 on December 30

and 31 on January 1. There were 51 on January 4 with 30 on January 6. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were 43 on January 8 with 48 on January 11, then 33 seen on January 15 with 26 on January 18. There were 47 on January 20 with 33 on January 22 and 32 on January 25. There were 36 on January 27 with 59 on February 1, then 33 seen on February 5. There were 35 on February 8 with 47 on February 10 and 70 on February 14, then 57 seen on February 17 with 32 on February 19. There were 36 on February 22 with 52 on February 24, then 36 seen on February 27. That concluded the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were 52 on March 1 with 39 to March 8, nine on March 10, six on March 12, three on March 17 and singles on March 22 and March 26. That ended the late spring passage. For the summer passage there were two at the Sand Farm on June 8 with one on June 11. For the early fall passage there was one on July 14 with two on July 16, then one seen on July 19. There were two on July 28 with singles on August 6 and August 13.

Veery (*Catharus fuscescens*)

This was a vagrant this year. For the fall passage there were three on September 19 with one on October 8.

Gray-cheeked Thrush (*Catharus minimus*)

This was a vagrant. For the fall passage there was one on October 8.

Swainson's Thrush (*Catharus ustulatus*)

There were just three fall records. There was one on September 19 with four on October 8, then one seen on October 12.

Hermit Thrush (*Catharus guttatus*)

An uncommon passage migrant and winter visitor, all sightings were in the wooded borders. For the fall passage there was one on November 2 with two on November 4 and three on November 7, then two seen on November 9 with singles to November 13. There were two on November 15 with singles to November 30. That was the fall passage. For the winter passage there were singles from December 2 to December 19 with two on December 21, then one seen on December 23. There were two on December 30 with singles to January 11. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were singles from January 13

to January 18 with two on January 20, then singles seen to February 5. Later there were singles on February 12 and February 17. That closed the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were singles on March 1, March 4 and March 8.

Wood Thrush (*Hylocichla mustelina*)

This is always a vagrant. There was one by Canal Road on October 26.

American Robin (*Turdus migratorius*)

A winter visitor there was a significant passage in the early spring. For the fall passage there were singles on October 12, November 2 and November 4 with two on November 11, then singles seen again on November 13 and November 18. That was the fall passage. For the winter passage there were nine on November 27 with 53 on November 30, 260 on December 9, 600 to December 13 and 1,000 on December 16, then 200 seen on December 19 with one on December 21. There were 85 on December 26 with 2,800 on December 28 and 4,000 on January 1, then 100 seen on January 4 with two on January 8. That completed the winter passage. For the spring passage there were 32 on January 11 with 550 on January 13 and 21,000 on January 15, then 8,000 seen on January 22 with 500 on January 25. The count of 21,000 was the highest count for Zellwood but there has been a much higher count since. The new high count is an estimated 240,000 on December 29, 2006. From January 15 to February 10 all the higher counts (over 1000) came from the roost at the eastern end of Hooper Farms Road. There were 545 on January 27 with 11,000 on January 29, then 1,300 seen on February 1. There were 1,400 on February 5 with 4,800 on February 8, then 2,500 seen on February 10 with 150 on February 12. There were 450 on February 14 with 540 on February 17 and 765 on February 19, then 640 seen on February 24 with 625 on February 27, 203 on March 4, 125 on March 5, five to March 10, two on March 12 and one on March 15. There were 15 on March 17 with one on March 19. Finally for the spring passage there was one on March 26. I have treated this as a single spring passage.

Gray Catbird (*Dumetella carolinensis*)

A common fall passage migrant with lesser numbers in the winter and the spring, there was a male on territory at the Sand Farm during the summer. For the fall passage there were 61 on October 2 with 136 on October 8, 182 on October 16, 226 on October 21 and 236 on October 23, then 90 seen on October 28 with 80 on October 30. There were 152 on November 2 with 138 on November 7, 104 on November 9, 102 on November 11, 56 on November 13, 50

on November 15 and 28 on November 18. With one exception the heaviest fall passage was over after November 11. There were 64 on November 20 with 114 on November 25, then 41 seen on November 27 with 28 on November 30. That was the fall passage. For the winter passage there were 34 on December 2 with 38 on December 4, 40 on December 7, 51 on December 9 and 57 on December 11, then 21 seen on December 13. There were 23 on December 16 and December 19 with 41 on December 21 and 48 on December 23, then 20 seen on December 26. There were 29 on December 28 with 51 on December 30 and 69 on January 4, then 63 seen on January 8 with 45 on January 11, 34 on January 15 and 27 on January 18. The winter passage overran a bit this year. For the early spring passage there were 60 on January 20 with 32 on January 25 and 25 on January 27. There were 28 on January 29 with 53 on February 1, then five seen on February 5. There were 26 on February 8 with 43 on February 10, then 11 seen on February 12. There were 41 on February 14 with 54 on February 17, then 41 seen on February 19 with 37 on February 22, 30 on February 24 and 25 on February 27. That concluded the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were 31 on March 1 with 48 on March 5, then 47 seen on March 8 with 25 on March 10, 24 on March 12 and ten on March 15. There were 32 on March 17 with 22 on March 19, 12 on March 22 and 11 on March 24. There were 22 on March 26 but I do not know how that influx would have developed. There were 43 on April 14 with 51 on April 19, then 42 seen on April 21 with 37 on April 23. There were 43 on April 25 with 20 on April 30, nine on May 3, eight on May 5, five on May 7, two on May 10 and singles on May 12 and May 14. That ended the late spring passage. For the summer passage there was a male singing at the Sand Farm from June 8 to June 30. There was no evidence of breeding. For the early fall passage there were singles on July 19, July 21, July 28 and August 13. I do not have locations so I cannot say whether or not any of these sightings relate to the male at the Sand Farm.

Northern Mockingbird (*Mimus polyglottos*)

This is a resident, there appeared to be a significant fall passage. I have no information on the size of the breeding population. Early fall records: *for the post-breeding gathering there were 18 on June 26 with 66 on July 3 and 103 on July 11, then 81 seen on July 17 with 48 on July 23, 16 on July 28 and 14 on July 31. It is possible that this was the extent of the post-breeding gathering. For the early fall passage there were 26 on August 3 with 28 on August 10 and 29 on August 15, then 18 seen on August 17. There were 25 on August 21 with 27 on August 25, then 22 seen on August 28 with 13 on August 31. There were 24 on September 4 with 32 on September 12 and 41 on September 19, then 33 seen on September 22. That was the early fall passage. For the late fall passage there were 36 on October 2 with 62 on October 8, then 55 seen on October 12 with 44 on October 16, 38 on October 19 and 34 on October 21. There were 47 on October 23 with 25 on October 28 and 17 on October 30. Numbers were lower from this date. There were 27 on November 2 with 19 to November 9, 15 on November 11, 13*

on November 13, eight on November 15 and four on November 18. There were ten on November 20 with nine on November 25 and three on November 27. That closed the late fall passage. For the winter passage there were 11 on November 30 with ten on December 4 and eight on December 7. There were 12 on December 9 with 19 on December 11, then nine seen on December 16 with four on December 19. There were nine on December 21 with 12 on December 23, then four seen on December 26 with three on December 28. There were eight on December 30 and January 1 with ten on January 4, then nine seen on January 8 with seven on January 11 and five on January 13. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were nine on January 15 with seven on January 18 and four on January 20. There were six on January 22 with 12 on January 25, then nine seen on January 27 with eight to February 8. There were ten on February 10 with 15 on February 14, then nine seen on February 17 with eight on February 19. There were 14 on February 22 with 11 on February 27, seven on March 1 and six on March 4. That was the end of the early spring passage. For the main spring passage there were 12 on March 5 with five on March 8. There were 11 on March 10 with 14 on March 12, 18 on March 17 and 25 on March 19, then three seen on March 22. There were 12 on March 24 with 15 on March 26; again I do not know how this influx would have gone. There were 15 on April 14 with 21 on April 21, then 16 seen on April 23 with 15 on April 25 and 12 on April 28. There were 19 on April 30 with 24 on May 5, then 15 seen on May 7 with 12 on May 10. That ended the main spring passage. For the summer passage there were 22 on May 14 with ten to May 19. There were 15 on May 21 with 19 on May 24, 21 on May 28, 24 on June 4 and 30 on June 11, then five seen on June 14. There were 22 on June 16 with 26 on June 19, then 15 seen on June 21. That ended the summer passage. For the post-breeding gathering there were 16 on June 23 with 25 on June 25, then 18 seen on June 28 with 13 on June 30. There were 25 on July 2 with 28 on July 5, then 20 seen on July 10 with 12 on July 12. There were 18 on July 14 with 25 on July 16, then 13 seen on July 19 with ten on July 21. There were 16 on July 23 with 13 on July 28, 11 on August 1 and seven on August 4. That was the post-breeding gathering. For the early fall passage there were 13 on August 6 with nine on August 8 and six on August 11. There were 17 on August 13 *with 18 on August 18, then 13 seen on August 23 with 11 on August 25.*

Brown Thrasher (*Toxostoma rufum*)

A seeming summer visitor and passage migrant, it can be very hard to locate in the colder months. Early fall records: *There were seven on June 26 with nine on July 1, then seven seen on July 6 with four to July 17 and two on July 20. There were three on July 23 with four on July 28, then two seen to August 3. There were 12 on August 7 with seven to August 15, six to August 21 and three on August 25. There were eight on August 28 and September 4 with three on September 7 and two on September 12. There were seven on September 19 with 19 on September 22, then six seen on October 2. That closed the early fall passage. For the main fall*

passage there were 16 on October 8 with 36 on October 12, then 14 seen on October 19 with ten on October 23, three on October 26, two on October 28 and one on October 30. The count of 36 was the highest count for Zellwood but the new high count is that of 74 on October 8, 2008. There were five on November 2 with six on November 4, then two seen on November 7. There were three on November 9 with four on November 11 and five on November 13, then two seen to November 18. There were three from November 20 to November 30 with one on December 2. That was the end of the main fall passage. For the winter passage there were two on December 4 with four on December 7. That appeared to be the end of the influxes. There were singles present from December 9 to January 6. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were two on January 8 with singles to January 18. There were two on January 20 with singles to January 29. There were two on February 1 with singles to February 10. There were two on February 12 and February 14 with singles to February 19. The influxes returned from this point. There were five on February 22 with four on February 27 then singles seen to March 4. That ended the early spring passage. For the main spring passage there were six on March 5 with ten on March 10, then eight seen on March 12 with one on March 15. There were four on March 17 with five on March 19 and March 22, then singles seen to March 26. There were nine on April 14 and April 19 with four to April 28 and three on April 30. That concluded the main spring passage. For the summer passage there were six on May 3 with eight on May 5 and 14 on May 7, then two seen on May 10. There were three on May 12 with 11 on May 14, then seven seen on May 17. There were eight on May 19 with 13 on May 21 and 16 on May 28, then 11 seen on May 31 with nine on June 4, eight on June 11 and two on June 14. There were three on June 16 with ten on June 21, then five seen to June 25 with four on June 28. That was the end of the summer passage. For the early fall passage there were seven on June 30 with nine on July 2 and ten on July 5, then seven seen on July 10 with three on July 12. There were 11 on July 14 and July 16 with four on July 19 and two on July 21. There were six on July 23 and July 26 with nine on July 28, then seven seen on August 2 with one on August 4. There were two on August 6 with three on August 8, four on August 11, five on August 13 *and eight on August 16, then seven seen on August 18 with two on August 20.*

European Starling (*Sturnus vulgaris*)

Present for most of the year but normally in very low numbers; there was however a significant post-breeding gathering. The first fledged young (five) were seen on May 19. Early fall records: *for the post-breeding gathering there were ten on June 5 with 260 on June 12, then 128 seen on June 19 with 97 on July 1 and 26 on July 3. There were 60 on July 6 with 190 on July 11 and 680 on July 14, then 470 seen on July 17 with 216 on July 23, eight on July 28, five on August 3 and one on August 7.* That was the post-breeding gathering, a very weak event in 2005. For the early fall passage there were two from August 17 to August 25 with three on August 31, eight on September 4 and nine on September 12, then one seen on September 19.

There were two on September 22 with singles to October 8. That closed the early fall passage. For the main fall passage there were two on October 12 with seven on October 21, then two seen on October 26. There were three on October 28 with 11 on October 30, then five seen on November 2 with singles to November 7. There were three on November 11 with 80 on November 13, then two seen on November 15 with one on November 18. There were 70 on November 20 with four on November 22. That was the main fall passage. For the winter passage there were singles on December 7 and December 11 with three on December 13 and five on December 19, then four seen on December 21. There were no later records for the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were 15 on January 20 with 20 on January 29, there were no later early spring records. For the summer passage (this species nests very early so there was no late spring passage) there were four on February 27 with 11 on March 4 and 14 on March 17, then six seen on March 19 with five on March 22 and three on March 26. There was one on April 14 and April 19 with two on April 23 and six from April 25 to April 30, then one seen on May 5. That concluded the summer passage. For the post-breeding gathering there were three on May 7 with six on May 10, eight on May 14, 12 on May 17, 18 on May 19 and 70 on May 24, then 27 seen on May 28. There were 48 on May 31 with 82 on June 4, 184 on June 11 and 385 on June 16, then 84 seen on June 19 with six on June 21. There were 126 on June 23 with 107 on June 25 and 36 on June 28. There were 130 on June 30 with 150 on July 2, 825 on July 10 and 890 on July 12, then 187 seen on July 14 with 145 on July 19 and 70 on July 21. There were 220 on July 23 with 46 on July 28, 31 on July 30 and five on August 2. There were eight on August 4 with 60 on August 6, then 16 seen on August 11 with three on August 13. That was the end of the post-breeding gathering.

Common Myna (Acridotheres tristis)

This was a vagrant. This was an unexpected visitor presumably from south Florida. There was an immature at Airport Road on July 11, 2005. This was the first record for Zellwood.

American Pipit (Anthus rubescens)

Currently an uncommon passage migrant and winter visitor, there were no large flocks this year. For the fall passage there were two on November 11 with one on November 18. Those were the only fall records. For the winter passage there were three on November 30 with singles on December 7 and December 11. There were 12 on December 19 with 20 on December 23 and 35 from December 26 to December 30, then 23 seen on January 1 with 21 on January 4. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were 34 on January 6 with 21 on January 8 and singles to January 15. There were 15 on January 20 with three on

January 22 and one on January 25. Later there was one on February 24. That closed the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were singles on March 10 and March 12.

Cedar Waxwing (*Bombycilla cedrorum*)

For this year it was a spring passage migrant, there were no fall or winter sightings. For the early spring passage there were singles on January 8 and January 13 with 25 from January 15 to January 22, then four seen on January 25. There were 18 on January 27 with 93 on January 29, then 85 seen on February 5 with 18 on February 8. There were 106 on February 10 with 26 on February 14 and ten on February 17. There were 12 on February 22 with 85 on February 24, then 12 seen on February 27. That closed the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were 25 on March 1 with 37 on March 4, 70 on March 5 and 97 on March 10, then 20 seen on March 12 with nine on March 15 and eight on March 17. There were 100 on March 19 with 64 on March 22, 12 on March 24 and ten on March 26. Later there were five on April 14 with two on April 21. There were no later records.

Tennessee Warbler (*Vermivora peregrina*)

This was a rare passage migrant. For the fall passage there was one on October 12 at the Nursery with three by the Hooper Farms Road gate on October 26. For the spring passage there was one at the Nursery on May 3.

Orange-crowned Warbler (*Vermivora celata*)

A passage migrant and winter visitor to the wooded borders and areas of scrub by water, numbers were low this year. For the fall passage there was one on October 21 with three on October 23, then singles seen to October 30. There were two on November 2 with singles to November 7. There were three on November 9 with seven on November 11 and 12 on November 15, then five seen on November 20 with three to November 25 and one on November 27. That was the fall passage. For the winter passage there were two on November 30 with six on December 2, then four seen on December 4 with two to December 11 and one on December 13. There were two on December 16 and December 19 with six on December 21, then four seen to December 26. There were seven on December 28 with eight on December 30, then seven seen on January 4 with four on January 6 and three on January 8. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were six on January 11 with three to January 18. There were six on January 20 with three to January 27 and two on January 29. There were six on February 1 and February 5 with three on February 10 and two on February

12. There were nine on February 14 and February 17 with six on February 22, four on February 24, two on February 27 and singles to March 4. That closed the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were two on March 5 with three on March 8, then two seen to March 12 with singles on March 17, March 19 and March 26. As there was no coverage after March 26 there may have been later sightings.

Nashville Warbler (*Vermivora ruficapilla*)

This was a vagrant. For the fall passage there was one by the Hooper Farms Road gate on October 26. For the early spring passage there was one at the Nursery; it was seen on January 20, January 29, February 17, February 27 and March 1. So many of these vagrants tend to leave at the end of a passage one just does not know which passage that is going to be.

Northern Parula (*Parula americana*)

A summer visitor and spring passage migrant, there was no visible early fall passage. Early fall records: *there were two juveniles by the Hooper Farms Road gate on July 1*. For the fall passage there were singles on August 15 and August 21 with two on August 28, then one seen on August 31. There were two on September 19. There was one on October 2 with two on October 8. Finally for the fall passage there were singles on October 26, November 2, November 9 and November 11. For the early spring passage there were four on February 22 with five on February 24 and 13 on March 1, then 18 seen on March 4 and March 5 with 17 on March 8, 12 on March 10, seven on March 12, two on March 15 and singles to March 24. There were also three on March 26. This is another of the problem species in that some pairs will be nesting whilst other individuals were still migrating to the north. Whilst this was the end of the early spring passage it was probably the start of the summer passage and the residue late spring passage (the latter event may actually end on April 30). There was one on April 14 with five on April 19, then two seen on April 21 and April 23. There were three on April 25 with singles to April 30. The summer passage now continued on its own. There were two on May 3 and May 7 with one on May 10. There were two on May 14 with singles to June 14. There were two on June 19 and June 23 with singles to July 2. That completed the summer passage. For the early fall passage there were singles on five dates from July 14 to August 2.

Yellow Warbler (*Dendroica petechia*)

A common fall passage migrant with three sightings in the spring; this is perhaps the best location to see this species in central Florida in the fall. Early fall records: *there were three*

on July 31 with two on August 3. There were four on August 7 with 12 on August 10 and 31 on August 15, then 18 seen on August 17. There were 28 on August 21 with 32 on August 25 and 42 on August 28, then 28 seen on August 31 with 24 on September 4 and 11 on September 7. There were 51 on September 12 with 84 on September 22, then six seen on October 2. There were 15 on October 8 with two on October 12. Finally for the fall passage there was one at the Sand Farm on October 23. For the spring passage there were singles on April 23, May 3 and May 14. For the early fall passage there was one on July 26 with two on July 30, three on August 4, six on August 6, 12 on August 8, 19 on August 13, then 22 seen on August 16 and August 20 with 14 on August 23. This passage went on to a peak count of 232 on September 15, a new high count for Zellwood.

Chestnut-sided Warbler (*Dendroica pensylvanica*)

This was a vagrant. There were three at the Nursery on October 8.

Magnolia Warbler (*Dendroica magnolia*)

This was a very rare passage migrant. For the fall passage there were singles at the Sand Farm on September 12, the Nursery on October 19 and the Nursery again on October 26. For the spring passage there was one at the Nursery on April 19.

Cape May Warbler (*Dendroica tigrina*)

An uncommon spring passage migrant, there were no fall records this year. For the spring passage there was a female at the Nursery on April 21 with a male at the Sand Farm on April 23 and April 25. There was a female at the Sand Farm on April 28 with a male there on May 3. On May 5 a total of six seen their locations were not noted with three on May 7. That was the spring passage.

Black-throated Blue Warbler (*Dendroica caerulescens*)

An uncommon passage migrant; the majority of the sightings were in the spring. For the fall passage there was a male at the Workshops on October 12 with single females at the Nursery on October 16 and November 2. For the spring passage there were single males at the Nursery on April 19 and the Sand Farm on April 23. Single males were seen at both locations on April 25. There was a male at the Nursery on April 28 with a male and a female there on May 3

and May 5. There were four on May 7 at the Nursery. Finally for the spring passage there was a female at the Nursery on May 14 and May 17.

Yellow-rumped Warbler (*Dendroica coronata*)

A common passage migrant and winter visitor, there was a significant passage in the spring this year. For the fall passage there were singles on October 16 and October 21 with two on October 23, three to October 28, five on October 30, six on November 2, 71 on November 4 and 164 on November 9, then 102 seen on November 11 with 42 on November 13, 37 on November 18, 31 on November 20 and 11 on November 22. That was the fall passage. For the winter passage there were 102 on November 25 with 90 on November 30, 40 on December 2, 39 on December 4 and 19 on December 7. There were 51 on December 9 with 56 on December 11, 64 on December 16, 65 on December 19, 80 on December 21 and 110 on December 23, then 92 seen on December 28 with 90 on December 30, 87 on January 4 and 47 on January 6. That completed the winter passage. For the spring passage there were 65 on January 8 with 100 on January 11, then 32 seen on January 13. There were 35 on January 15 with 50 on January 18 and 80 on January 20, then 50 seen to January 25. There were 55 on January 27 with 190 on January 29, then 110 seen on February 1 with 12 on February 5. There were 77 on February 8 with 140 on February 10, then seven seen on February 12. Now the heavier than normal passage started there were 91 on February 14 with 690 on February 17, then 122 seen on February 19. There were 435 on February 22 with 670 on February 24 and 1,675 on March 1, then 1,100 seen on March 4 with 505 on March 5 and 470 on March 8. There were 680 on March 10 with 690 on March 12, then 575 seen on March 17 with 215 on March 19, 85 on March 22, 56 on March 24 and 49 on March 26. As I missed the next three weeks I have no idea how the passage ended this year. Whilst the count of 1,675 was a high count the actual high count for Zellwood is that of 10,220 on February 23, 2007.

Black-throated Green Warbler (*Dendroica virens*)

This was a vagrant. For the fall passage there was one at the Workshops on October 21 with one by Lake Apopka north of the Lust Road pump house on November 7. There was also one on January 4 at the Sand Farm; this could be either a winter or an early spring record.

Blackburnian Warbler (*Dendroica fusca*)

This was a vagrant. There was one at the Nursery on September 19.

Yellow-throated Warbler (*Dendroica dominica*)

An uncommon passage migrant, they were all seen at the Nursery with the exception of one at Canal Road on August 8, 2006. For the fall passage at the Nursery there were two on August 15 with one on August 17. There were two on August 21 with four on August 25, then singles seen to September 4. There were also singles on September 19 and October 8. Later there were singles on October 21, October 23 and October 26. That was the fall passage. There were no winter records this year. For the early spring passage there were singles on January 20, February 17 and February 27. As I mentioned earlier there was an early fall record; there was one at Canal Road on August 8.

Pine Warbler (*Dendroica pinus*)

An uncommon passage migrant and winter visitor to the wooded borders as there are very few pine trees the majority were seen in oaks. For the fall passage there were singles on October 2, October 8 and October 12 with two on October 19 and three on October 21, then two seen to October 26 with one on October 28. There were three on October 30 with two to November 4 then singles seen to November 11. There were ten on November 15 with singles to November 22. The count of ten was the highest count for Zellwood but the new high count is that of 24 on December 9, 2011. There were two on November 25 and November 30 with one on December 2. That was the fall passage. For the winter passage there was one on December 7 with two on December 9, three on December 13 and five on December 16, then four seen on December 21 with two on December 23 and singles to January 1. There were two on January 4 with four on January 8, then one seen on January 11. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were singles from January 13 to January 18 with two to January 25 and four on February 1, then one seen on February 5. There were three on February 17 with singles to February 24. That closed the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were singles on March 10 and March 12 with two on March 15 and March 17, then singles seen to March 26. Again I do not know the last date of this passage. As sometimes happens there were sightings in June. There was one at the Sand Farm on June 8 and June 11. For the early fall passage there were singles on June 30, July 12, August 6 and August 8.

Prairie Warbler (*Dendroica discolor*)

A passage migrant and winter visitor, there were no large influxes this year. Early fall records: *there were singles on July 20 and July 23 with two on July 31, five on August 7 and 16 on August 10*, then ten seen on August 15 with three on August 17. There were 16 on August 21 with six on August 25. There were eight on August 28 with ten on August 31 and September 4,

then four seen on September 7. There were six on September 12 with seven on September 19 and nine on September 22, then eight seen on October 8 with seven on October 12, four on October 16 and three to October 21. There were four from October 23 to November 4 with five on November 9, then two seen on November 11 with one on November 13. There were three on November 15 with two on November 20 and one on November 22. There were two on November 25 with one on November 30. That was the end of what appeared to be a single fall passage. For the winter passage there were two on December 2 and December 4 with singles to December 13. There were four on December 16 with two on December 19 and one on December 21. There were three on December 23 with singles to December 28. There were four on December 30 with five on January 4 and January 8, then three seen on January 11 with two on January 13 and one on January 15. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were singles from January 18 to January 29 with four on February 1, then two seen on February 5 with one on February 8. There were two on February 10 with four on February 14 and February 17, then three seen to February 22. There were five on February 24 with four on February 27, three on March 1 and two on March 4. That concluded the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were four on March 5 with two to March 10. There were three on March 12 and March 17 with singles to March 22. There were two on March 24 with four on March 26 again I do not know what happened next. There were singles on April 14 and April 19 with four on April 21, then three seen on April 23 with singles to April 28. Finally for the late spring passage there were two on May 3. Exceptionally there was a summer record as there was a male at the Sand Farm on June 14. For the early fall passage there was one on July 16 with two on July 19 and three on July 21, then singles seen to July 26. There were seven on July 28 with one on July 30. There were four on August 2 and August 4 with 11 on August 6, then ten seen on August 8 with six on August 11, four on August 13 *and three on August 16.*

Palm Warbler (*Dendroica palmarum*)

A common passage migrant and winter visitor, there was no major invasion this year. For the fall passage there was one on September 12 with two on September 19, three on September 22, 43 on October 2, 73 on October 8, 78 on October 12 and 284 on October 16, then 222 seen on October 19 with 196 on October 21. There were 262 on October 23 with 313 on October 26, then 258 seen on October 28 with 120 on October 30. There were 279 on November 2 with 309 on November 4, then 210 seen on November 9 with 122 on November 11 and 116 on November 13. There were 156 on November 15 with 110 on November 20 and 69 on November 22. There were 355 on November 25 with 227 on November 27 and 125 on November 30. That was the fall passage. That was an exceptionally strong passage as the high count for Zellwood was excepting the invasion of 2003 only that of 374 on January 7, 2001. The highest count is however now that of 3,120 on February 26, 2003. For the winter passage there

were 200 on December 2 with 385 on December 4, then 253 seen on December 9 with 228 on December 11, 210 on December 13 and 137 on December 19. There were 220 on December 21 with 306 on December 23 and 310 on December 28, then 190 seen on December 30. There were 215 on January 1 with 250 on January 4, then 230 seen on January 8 with 210 on January 11 and 155 on January 13. That completed the winter passage. There was one winter count that exceeded the old high count. For the early spring passage there were 195 on January 15 with 305 on January 20, then 260 seen on January 25 with 130 on January 27. There were 190 on January 29 with 375 on February 1, then 80 seen on February 5. There were 190 on February 8 with 385 on February 10, then 71 seen on February 12. There were 340 on February 14 with 410 on February 17 and 425 on February 22, then 185 seen on February 24 with 165 on February 27. There were 610 on March 1 with 70 on March 4. That concluded the early spring passage. There were five early spring counts that exceeded the old high count. This shows that this was an exceptional year. For the late spring passage there were 120 on March 5 with 135 on March 8, then 125 seen on March 10 with 80 on March 12 and 70 on March 15. There were 185 on March 17 with 90 on March 19. There were 100 on March 22 with 175 on March 24, then 65 seen on March 26. Later there were 39 on April 14 with 31 on April 19 and 24 on April 21. There were 25 on April 23 with 34 on April 25, then 11 seen on April 30 with singles to May 14. Finally for the late spring passage there were two on May 17.

I have been keeping a record of all "Yellow" Palm Warblers *D.p.hypochrysea* that I see. For the fall passage there was one at the Sand Farm on October 16 and October 19. There was also one at the Workshops on October 21. There was one by the Hooper Farms Road gate on October 28. There was one at the Workshops on November 4 and November 7. There were two at the Sand Farm on November 7 and November 15 with one there on November 18. There were singles at the Hooper Farms Road gate on November 25 with another at the Nursery on November 27. That was the fall passage with a total of eight individuals. For the winter passage there was one at the Nursery on December 13 with two there on December 19. There was one by Hooper Farms Road gate on December 16. There was one at the Sand Farm on December 19 with two there on December 23. There was also one by Lust Road gate on December 23. There was one at the Nursery on December 28. There was one at the Workshops on December 30 with two there on January 1. There was one at the Sand Farm on January 4 and January 6. Finally for the winter passage there was one by the Hooper Farms Road gate on January 8. This came to a total of 11 birds. For the early spring passage there was one by Hooper Farms Road gate on January 22. There was one at the Nursery on January 27, February 1 and February 5. There was one at the Workshops on January 27. There was also one at the Sand Farm on February 1 and February 5. Finally for the early spring passage there were singles by the Hooper Farms Road gate on February 8 and at the Workshops on February 17. This comes to six individuals. For the late spring passage there was one by the Hooper Farms Road gate from March 1 to March 10. There were singles at the Workshops and the Nursery on March 4. There were also singles at the Sand Farm, the Workshops and the Nursery on March 10. Finally there

was one by the Hooper Farms Road gate on March 24. This may come to a total of seven birds. If I am correct this comes to a total of 32 birds for this year.

Bay-breasted Warbler (*Dendroica castanea*)

This was a vagrant. There was one at the Sand Farm on November 4.

Blackpoll Warbler (*Dendroica striata*)

There was a major spring passage this year. For the spring passage there were two from April 19 to April 23 with four on April 25, then three seen on April 28 with two on April 30. There were 38 on May 3 with 73 on May 5, then 11 seen on May 7 with three on May 10 and singles on May 12 and May 14. There were four on May 17 with one on May 24. That was by far the heaviest spring passage at Zellwood. The count of 73 is still the highest count for Zellwood. The previous (to this year) high count was only that of 20 on April 28, 2004.

Black-and-white Warbler (*Mniotilta varia*)

An uncommon passage migrant and winter visitor, they were found in the wooded borders. There were no sightings from the previous survey year's early fall passage. For the early fall passage there were two on August 15 with one on August 17. There were three on August 21 with singles to August 28. There were three on August 31 with singles on September 4 and October 2. That was the early fall passage. For the late fall passage there were two on October 8 with singles to October 19. There were two on October 26 with singles to November 7. There were two on November 9 with singles to November 25. That closed the late fall passage. For the winter passage there were singles from December 2 to December 23. There were two on December 26 with singles to December 30. There were two on January 4 and January 8 with one on January 11. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were two from January 13 to January 25 with singles to February 14. There were two on February 17 and February 22 with one on February 24. That concluded the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were singles on March 8 and March 17. Later there were singles on April 19 and April 21 with two on April 25 and April 28, then singles seen to May 10.

American Redstart (*Setophaga ruticilla*)

This was a passage migrant with most sightings in the wooded borders. Early fall records: *there were singles on August 7 and August 10*. For this year there was one on August 15 with seven on August 17 and August 25, then five seen on August 28 with singles to September 7. There was one on September 19 with two on September 22 and four on October 2, then two seen on October 8 with singles to October 19. There were two on October 21 and October 26 with one on November 2. That was what appeared to be a single fall passage. For the early spring passage there was a female at the Sand Farm on February 14 and February 17. For the main spring passage there were three on April 19 with four on April 21, then two seen on April 23. There were four on April 25 with six on April 28 and 17 on May 3, then 11 seen on May 7 with four on May 10 and singles on May 17 and May 24, the latter was at the Nursery. That closed the main spring passage. For the early fall passage there were singles on August 6 and August 13.

Prothonotary Warbler (*Protonotaria citrea*)

This was a vagrant. For the fall passage there was one at the Nursery on September 12. For the spring passage there was another at the Nursery on April 19. Finally for the early fall passage there was one at the Sand Farm on August 13.

Worm-eating Warbler (*Helmitheros vermivora*)

This was a vagrant. For the fall passage there was one at the Nursery on September 19. For the spring passage there was also one at the Nursery on May 5.

Ovenbird (*Seiurus aurocapilla*)

A common fall passage migrant, there were very low numbers in the winter and the spring. For the fall passage there were three from August 28 to September 7 with four on September 12, 13 on September 19 and 50 on September 22, then 39 seen on October 8 with 23 on October 12 and 12 on October 16. The count of 50 was the highest count for Zellwood however the highest count is now that of 92 on September 27, 2006. There were 14 on October 19 and October 21 with 19 on October 23, then eight seen on October 26 with six on October 28 and one on October 30. There were six on November 2 with eight on November 7, then six seen on November 9 with five on November 11 and three on November 13. There were seven on November 15 with six on November 20, three to December 2 and singles to December 7. That was the fall passage. For the winter passage there were four on December 9 with three on

December 13 and two to December 23. There were four on December 26 with two to January 8 and one on January 11. That completed the winter passage it was also the end of any recognizable passage. For the early spring passage there were singles from January 13 to January 29 with two on February 1, then singles seen to February 14. There were two on February 17 and February 19 with four on February 24, then three seen on March 1 with singles to March 5. That closed the early spring passage. For the main spring passage there were three on March 8 with five on March 12, then two seen on March 17 with one on March 22. There were two on April 14 and April 23 with singles on April 25 and May 3. That ended the main spring passage.

Northern Waterthrush (*Seiurus noveboracensis*)

A very common fall passage migrant but it was less common during the winter and spring passages. There were no early fall records from the previous year. For this year there was one on August 17 with five to August 25, 24 on August 28, 39 on August 31 and 41 on September 7, then 33 seen on September 12 with 21 on September 19. There were 120 on September 22 with 71 on October 2, 63 on October 8, 28 on October 12, 13 on October 16 and eight on October 19. Whilst the count of 120 is a high count the highest count is that of 188 on September 28, 2004. There were 11 on October 21 with 12 on October 23 and 13 on October 26, then ten seen on October 28 with nine on October 30. There were 17 on November 2 with ten on November 4, nine on November 9 and seven on November 11. There were 12 on November 13 with nine on November 15, seven on November 20 and one on November 22. There were nine on November 25 with seven on November 27, five on November 30 and four on December 2. That closed the fall passage. For the winter passage there were five from December 4 to December 9 with nine on December 11, then three seen on December 13. There were four on December 16 with eight to December 21 and ten on December 23, then five seen on December 26. There were six on December 28 with seven on December 30 and 12 on January 1, then 11 seen on January 4 with six on January 6. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were eight on January 8 and January 11 with nine on January 13 and 13 on January 15, then ten seen on January 20 with eight on January 22 and two on January 25. There were four on January 27 with six on January 29, then nine seen on February 1 and February 5 with six on February 10 and two on February 12. There were ten on February 14 with eight to March 1, six on March 4 and four on March 5. That closed the early spring passage. For the main spring passage there were ten from March 8 to March 17 with five on March 19, four on March 22 and two on March 26. Later there was one on April 14 with six on April 19, 20 on April 21, 22 on April 25 and 25 on April 28, then 24 seen on April 30 with seven to May 5. There were ten on May 7 with two on May 10 and one on May 12. There were four on May 14 with seven on May 17, then two seen on May 19. That was the main spring passage. There was however a late individual as there was one at the Sand Farm on May 31.

Louisiana Waterthrush (*Seiurus motacilla*)

A passage migrant there were quite high numbers in both the spring and the fall. Early fall records: *there were singles on July 31 and August 7 with four on August 10*, then three seen on August 15. There were four on August 17 with 23 on August 21, then 11 seen on August 25 with nine on August 28. There were 15 on August 31 with four to September 19, three on September 22 and two on October 2. That completed the fall passage. For the early spring passage there were two on February 10 with singles on five dates to March 5. That closed the early spring passage. For the main spring passage there were two on March 10 with four on March 12 and March 17, then two seen on March 19. There were three on March 22 with four on March 24, then one seen on March 26. It would have been useful to know what happened in this gap as there were 46 on April 14 with 19 on April 19, 15 on April 21, seven on April 25, four on April 28 and two on April 30. Finally for the main spring passage there was one singing at the Sand Farm on May 17. For the early fall passage there were singles from July 12 to July 16 with three on July 28, then one seen on July 30. There were two on August 2 with singles to August 6. There were 14 on August 8 with 17 on August 13, *then 16 seen on August 16 with seven on August 18. There were 25 on August 20 with ten on August 23 and nine on August 25. There were 21 on August 27 with five on August 30.* I have in this case shown the heaviest part of the following year's fall passage.

Common Yellowthroat (*Geothlypis trichas*)

A common fall passage migrant and winter visitor, there were lower numbers in the spring. Early fall record: *there was one on July 1*. For this year there were three on August 28 with five on August 31, 12 on September 4, 17 on September 7, 31 on September 12, 123 on September 22, 255 on October 2 and 294 on October 8, then 119 seen on October 16 with 118 on October 19. There were 138 on October 21 with 93 on October 23, 76 on October 26 and 71 on October 28. There were 88 on October 30 with 135 on November 2, then 66 seen on November 4 with 51 on November 7. There were 99 on November 9 with 77 on November 13 and 41 on November 15. There were 57 on November 18 with 85 on November 20 and 188 on November 25, then 91 seen on November 27 with 74 on November 30. That was the fall passage. For the winter passage there were 87 on December 2 with 109 on December 4, then 82 seen on December 7 with 80 on December 9. There were 115 on December 11 with 83 on December 13, 71 on December 16 and 57 on December 19. There were 100 on December 21 with 103 on December 23, 105 on December 28 and 123 on December 30, then 94 seen on January 1 with 85 on January 4, 79 on January 8 and 72 on January 11. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were 80 on January 13 with 70 on January 15 and 34 on January 18. There were 103 on January 20 with 77 on January 22 and 42 on January 25. There were 81 on January 27 with 79 on February 1 and 56 on February 5. There were 62 on

February 8 with 78 on February 10, 98 on February 14 and 111 on February 17, then 84 seen on February 19 with 72 on February 22, 61 on February 24 and 55 on February 27. That concluded the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were 58 on March 1 with 57 on March 8 and 52 on March 10. There were 72 on March 12 with 75 on March 17, then 51 seen on March 19 with 25 on March 22 and 17 on March 24. There were 26 on March 26 but I have no idea how that influx would have developed. Later there were 20 on April 14 with ten on April 19. There were 17 on April 21 with 30 on April 23, then 26 seen on April 25 with 25 on April 28. There were 28 on April 30 with 27 on May 3, 24 on May 5, 16 on May 7 and eight on May 12. There were 19 on May 14 with nine on May 19, four on May 21 and one on May 24. That was the end of the late spring passage. There were no summer records. For the early fall passage there were singles from July 19 to August 13.

Hooded Warbler (*Wilsonia citrina*)

This was a rare fall passage migrant. There was a male by Canal Road on August 21. There were single male and females at the Sand Farm on August 28. Finally there was a female at the Sand Farm on September 12.

Wilson's Warbler (*Wilsonia pusilla*)

This was a vagrant. For the fall passage there was an immature at the Sand Farm on October 2. For the early spring passage there was a male at the Sand Farm on January 27.

Yellow-breasted Chat (*Icteria virens*)

This is now a regular breeding species. There were five pairs at the Sand Farm but the numbers seen on a daily basis indicated that there were other pairs in the survey area. Early fall records: *there were nine on June 26 with four to July 6, three to July 17, two on July 20 and one on July 23. That probably indicated the cessation of song. There was also one on August 7.* For this year at the Sand Farm there was one on August 17 with three on August 21, then singles seen on August 25 and September 7. That was the end of the early fall passage. For the late fall passage there was one at the Nursery on October 2. There was also one at the Sand Farm from October 8 to October 19. Finally for the late fall passage there was one by Lake Apopka to the north of the Lust Road pump house on November 22. There were no winter records. For the early spring passage there was one at Potter's Farm on January 6. Later there was one at the Sand Farm on February 14. Those were the only sightings for the early spring passage. For the main spring passage there was one at the Sand Farm on March 19. With the main arrival I

stopped recording locations. There were four on April 19 with singles to April 23. There were five on April 25 with four on April 28 and two on April 30. There were four on May 3 and May 5 with nine on May 10, then one seen on May 12. That closed the main spring passage. For the summer passage there were three on May 14 with six on May 17 and eight on May 21, then four seen on May 28 with three on May 31. There were nine on June 4 with eight to June 11, seven on June 14 and six on June 16. There were seven on June 19 with 12 on June 21, then eight seen on June 23 with four to June 28. There were seven on June 30 with eight on July 2, then seven seen on July 10 with six on July 12, five on July 14, three on July 16, two to July 21 and one on July 23. That ended the summer passage. For the early fall passage there were three on July 26 with singles on July 28, July 30, August 6 and August 8.

Summer Tanager (*Piranga rubra*)

This was a vagrant. For the fall passage there was a male at the Sand Farm on August 15. For the spring passage there was a first-summer male by Lake Apopka to the south of the Hooper Farms Road extension on April 23.

Eastern Towhee (*Pipilo erythrophthalmus*)

A common resident with the greatest number of pairs at the Sand Farm, there were again sightings of the race *P.e.rileyi*. I have no information on the size of the breeding population. Early fall records: *there were 58 on July 3 with 73 on July 6, then 65 seen on July 11 with 49 on July 14. There were 91 on July 17 with 90 on July 23, 65 on July 28, 60 on August 3 and 56 on August 7. There were 72 on August 10 with 69 on August 17, 39 on August 21 and 24 on August 25. There were 42 on August 28 with 76 on August 31, then 29 seen on September 4 with 22 on September 7. There were 36 on September 12 with 37 on September 22, then three seen on October 2. That ended the early fall passage. For the late fall passage there were 22 on October 8 with 23 on October 16, then 22 seen on October 19 with 18 on October 21. There were 25 on October 23 with 12 on October 26. There were 19 on October 28 with 21 on October 30 and 30 on November 2, then 23 seen on November 4 with seven on November 7. There were 31 on November 9 with 30 on November 13 and six on November 15. There were 12 on November 18 with 14 on November 20 and 19 on November 25, then 16 seen on November 27 with 15 on November 30. That closed the late fall passage. For the winter passage there were 16 on December 2 with 11 on December 4 and four on December 7. There were 17 on December 9 with 12 on December 11 and eight on December 13. There were nine on December 16 with 12 on December 19 and 20 on December 23, then six seen on December 26. There were nine on December 28 with 16 on December 30 and 27 on January 1, then 23 seen on January 4 with two on January 6. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring*

passage there were 18 on January 8 with 19 on January 11 and January 13, then nine seen on January 15. There were 13 on January 18 with 27 on January 20, then 18 seen on January 22 with 13 on January 25. There were 16 on January 27 with 24 on January 29 and 39 on February 1, then 17 seen on February 5. There were 19 on February 8 with 33 on February 10, then nine seen on February 12. There were 31 on February 14 with 46 on February 17, then 40 seen on March 1 with 21 on March 4. That concluded the early spring passage. For the main spring passage there were 38 on March 5 with 52 on March 8 and March 12, then 21 seen on March 15. There were 47 on March 17 with 49 on March 19, then 32 seen on March 22 with 28 on March 24 and 17 on March 26. Later there were 77 on April 14 with 58 on April 19 and 49 on April 21. There were 54 on April 23 with 70 on April 25, then 40 seen on April 28. That concluded the main spring passage. For the summer passage there were 43 on April 30 with 62 on May 3, then 55 seen on May 5 with 48 on May 7. There were 55 on May 10 with 74 on May 14 and 83 on May 19, then 71 seen on May 21 with 70 on May 24. There were 81 on May 28 with 76 on June 4 and 53 on June 8. There were 61 on June 11 with 65 on June 14, then 63 seen on June 19 with 56 on June 21. That was the end of the summer passage. For the equivalent of a post-breeding gathering there were 93 on June 23 with 82 on June 25 and 80 on June 28. There were 94 on June 30 with 81 on July 5, 68 on July 10 and 62 on July 12. There were 77 on July 14 with 66 on July 16 and 49 on July 19. There were 95 on July 21 with 86 on July 26 and 56 on July 28. There were 83 on July 30 with 100 on August 2, then 89 seen on August 4 with 66 on August 6 and 51 on August 8. There were 71 on August 11 *with 74 on August 16, then 67 seen to August 23 with 63 on August 25, 51 on August 27, 39 on August 30, 36 to September 6 and 23 on September 8. That was the end of the post-breeding gathering.* During the year males of the north Florida race *P.e.rileyi* were seen as follows: there was one on August 25, there was one by the Lake Level Canal on December 13, there was one by Lake Apopka to the west of the Laughlin Road extension from January 11 to January 29 and there was one at the Nursery on January 20. Finally there was one at the Sand Farm on April 23, June 30 and July 23.

Chipping Sparrow (*Spizella passerina*)

A very uncommon passage migrant and winter visitor; this species was seen along the edge of the wooded borders. For the fall passage there was one at the Nursery on October 23 with one at the Sand Farm on November 9. For the winter passage there was one by the Hooper Farms Road gate from December 2 to December 11. There was another by this gate from January 1 to January 8. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were two at the Hooper Farms Road gate from January 20 to January 29 with later two there on February 10 and February 14. Those were the early spring sightings.

Clay-colored Sparrow (*Spizella pallida*)

This was an uncommon passage migrant and winter visitor; unlike the last species this sparrow was likely to be found out in the fields. For the fall passage there was one at the Sand Farm on November 7 and November 9. There were two by the Hooper Farms Road gate on November 18 with one there on November 20. There were two at the Sand Farm on November 25. That was the fall passage. For the winter passage there were four by the Hooper Farms Road gate on December 9 with one on December 11. There was one at the Sand Farm on December 23 with four there to December 28, then eight seen on December 30 with two there on January 1 and singles to January 6. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were two at the Sand Farm on January 8. There was one by the Hooper Farms Road gate on January 11 and January 13. There were singles at the Sand Farm on January 18 and January 20. Later there were two at the Sand Farm on February 10 and February 12. That concluded the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were at the Sand Farm one on February 27 with two on March 1 and March 4, then one seen there on March 10. Finally for the late spring passage there was one at the Sand Farm on March 26.

Field Sparrow (*Spizella pusilla*)

This was an uncommon passage migrant from the late winter through the early spring passage. For the winter passage there was one at the Sand Farm on December 23 with one at the Nursery from January 1. This individual stayed into the early spring passage; it was still present on January 18. For the early spring passage there were also seven at the Nursery on January 20 with five on January 22 and one on January 25. There were seven again at the Nursery on January 27 but none seen there after that date. There were five at the Sand Farm on February 8 with eight on February 12, then three seen to February 17 with singles to March 4. On February 12 there were also five by the Hooper Farms Road gate. This count of 13 was the highest count for Zellwood; the new high count is that of 32 on January 30, 2009. That ended the early spring passage. Finally for the late spring passage there was one at the Sand Farm on March 19.

Vesper Sparrow (*Pooecetes gramineus*)

This was a comparatively common passage migrant and winter visitor; the greatest numbers were in the early spring. For the fall passage there were singles from November 2 to November 15 with two on November 18 and six on November 20, then three seen on November 25 with one on November 27. That was the very limited fall passage. For the winter passage there were three on November 30 with four on December 2, then one seen on

December 4. There were two on December 7 with ten on December 9, then five seen on December 11 with three on December 13 and two on December 16. There were three on December 19 with eight on December 23, nine on December 28 and ten on January 1, then seven seen on January 4 with four on January 6 and one on January 8. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were two on January 11 with eight on January 13, then six seen on January 15 with five on January 18. There were nine on January 20 with 14 on January 22, then six seen on January 25 with four on January 27. There were 13 on January 29 with three on February 1. There were six on February 5 with 16 on February 8, then six seen on February 12 with four on February 14. There were six on February 17 with eight on February 19, then two seen to February 24. There were five on February 27 with three on March 1. That concluded the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were four on March 4 with five on March 5 and nine on March 8, then five seen on March 10 with two on March 12. There were eight on March 15 with three on March 17 and two on March 19. There were two on March 24 with four on March 26. Again I have no idea how this influx would have gone. That ended the late spring passage.

Lark Sparrow (*Chondestes grammacus*)

This was a vagrant. There was an adult near the Lust Road gate on August 21.

Savannah Sparrow (*Passerculus sandwichensis*)

A common passage migrant and winter visitor; numbers were lower this year. For the fall passage there were two on October 8 with ten on October 16, then five seen on October 19. There were nine on October 21 with 17 on October 23, then nine seen on October 28 with two on October 30. Now the main passage started there were 12 on November 2 with 16 on November 4 and 34 on November 7, then 18 seen on November 9. There were 23 on November 11 with 47 on November 13, 54 on November 18 and 70 on November 22, then 31 seen on November 25. That was the fall passage. For the winter passage there were 35 on November 27 with 46 on November 30 and 69 on December 2, then 53 seen on December 4 with 26 on December 7. There were 89 on December 9 with 78 on December 13, 58 on December 16, 43 on December 19, 42 on December 21 and 39 on December 23. There were 45 on December 26 with 32 on December 28. There were 37 on December 30, with 41 on January 1, 45 on January 6 and 84 on January 8, then 20 seen on January 11. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were 30 on January 13 with 128 on January 15, then 80 seen on January 18 with 40 on January 22 and 22 on January 25. There were 59 on January 27 with 63 on January 29, then 50 seen on February 1 with 30 on February 5. There were 91 on February 8 with 45 on February 10. There were 86 on February 12 with 109 on February 14, then 74 seen

on February 17 with 39 on February 19, 35 on February 24 and 28 on February 27. That was the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were 33 on March 1 with 38 on March 4, then 26 seen to March 8. There were 30 on March 10 with 21 on March 12. There were 25 on March 15 with 40 on March 17 and 58 on March 19, then 26 seen on March 22. There were 50 on March 24 with 155 on March 26. These missing three weeks may have shown that this was really the main spring passage. There were 42 on April 14 with 66 on April 19, then 30 seen on April 23 with 27 on April 25. There were 58 on April 28 with 48 on April 30, seven on May 3, five on May 7 and two to May 12. There were four on May 14 with two on May 17 and one on May 19.

Grasshopper Sparrow (*Ammodramus savannarum*)

A very uncommon passage migrant and winter visitor; this is a very secretive species. For the fall passage there was one on November 9. For the winter passage there were singles on December 26, December 28, January 1 and January 6. For the early spring passage there were singles on January 15 and January 20 with two on January 22. For the late spring passage there were two on March 26 and April 19.

Henslow's Sparrow (*Ammodramus henslowii*)

This was a vagrant. There was one at the Sand Farm on November 9.

Song Sparrow (*Melospiza melodia*)

Another secretive species when located it is often in tangled vegetation by water; seen in very low numbers from November to mid-February. For the fall passage there was one at the Sand Farm on October 2. Locations were not noted after this first record. Later there were two on November 2 with singles to November 7. There were three on November 11 with singles to November 18. There were four on November 20 with singles to November 27. That was the fall passage. For the winter passage there were two from November 30 to December 13 with four on December 16, then one seen on December 19. There were two on December 21 with three on December 23 then singles seen to December 28. There were two on December 30 and January 4 with four on January 8, then two seen on January 11 with one to January 15. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there was one on January 25 with two on January 27, then singles seen to February 8. There were two on February 10 with one on February 14. That was the end of the main passage. There were also singles on February 27,

March 1 and March 5. That closed the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there was one at the Sand Farm on March 22.

Lincoln's Sparrow (*Melospiza lincolni*)

A decidedly uncommon sparrow that is even more secretive than the last species, basically it was a fall and winter passage migrant. For the fall passage there was one at the Sand Farm from November 7 to November 18 with two on November 20, then one seen there on November 22. That was the fall passage. For the winter passage there were two on December 11 (there was one at the Workshops and the other was at the Sand Farm). One continued to be seen at the Sand Farm to December 23. There was also one at the Sand Farm on January 4. That completed the winter passage. There were no early spring sightings. For the main spring passage there was one at the Sand Farm on March 1 with another there on April 19.

Swamp Sparrow (*Melospiza georgiana*)

A very common fall passage migrant there were decreasing numbers through to the spring. For the fall passage there was one on October 2 with two on October 8, then one seen on October 12. There were two on October 16 with three on October 19, four to October 23, eight on October 26, 16 on October 28, 30 on October 30, 147 on November 2, 166 on November 4 and 235 on November 9, then 129 seen on November 11. There were 171 on November 13 with 189 on November 15, 226 on November 20, 318 on November 25 and 478 on November 30, then 259 seen on December 2 with 216 on December 4 and 84 on December 7. That closed a late running fall passage. For the winter passage there were 236 on December 9 with 273 on December 11 then 115 seen on December 13 with 98 on December 16, 93 on December 19 and 77 on December 21. There were 94 on December 23 with 45 on December 26 and 43 on December 28. There were 171 on December 30 with 153 on January 4 and 16 on January 6. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were 91 on January 8 with 130 on January 11, then 67 seen on January 13 with 51 on January 15 and 46 on January 18. There were 129 on January 20 with 54 on January 22 and 38 on January 25. There were 64 on January 27 with 124 on February 1, then 22 seen on February 5. There were 57 on February 8 with 76 on February 10, 77 on February 14 and 79 on February 17, then 61 seen on February 22 with 51 to February 27. That was the end of the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were 61 on March 1 with 68 on March 5, then 65 seen on March 8 with 56 on March 12 and 28 on March 15. There were 76 on March 17 with 64 on March 19, 31 on March 22 and 18 on March 24. There were 33 on March 26 but again I have no idea how this influx developed. Later there were 67 on April 14 with 33 on April 21, 17 on April 23, 15 on April

28, ten to May 5, five on May 7, three on May 12, two on May 17 and one on May 19. That closed the late spring passage.

White-throated Sparrow (*Zonotrichia albicollis*)

A very uncommon fall passage migrant and winter visitor; this is another of the secretive sparrows. For the fall passage there was one at the Nursery on November 7 with one at the Sand Farm from November 13 to December 2. For the winter passage there was one at the Nursery on January 1. There were no later records.

White-crowned Sparrow (*Zonotrichia leucophrys*)

Unlike the last species this bird is very vocal and is much easier to locate; it was a passage migrant and winter visitor. For the fall passage there were four on November 7 with nine on November 9, then three seen on November 13 with two to November 25. That was the fall passage. For the winter passage there were four on November 27 with six on December 2, then four seen on December 9 with two on December 11. There were three on December 13 and December 16 with four on December 19 and 11 on December 21, then seven seen to December 28 with two on December 30. There were nine on January 1 with five on January 4. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were nine on January 6 with ten on January 11, then seven seen to January 20 with two on January 22 and one on January 25. There were two on January 27 with 14 on January 29 (they were by the Hooper Farms Road gate), then ten seen on February 1 with eight on February 5, six to February 12, four on February 14, three on February 24 and one on February 27. That was the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were four on March 1 with three on March 5, two to March 10 and singles to March 19. Finally for the late spring passage there was a late individual at the Sand Farm on April 23.

Northern Cardinal (*Cardinalis cardinalis*)

A widespread and very common resident; there were of course the influxes. I have no information as to the size of the breeding population. Early fall records: *there were 85 on July 14 with 138 on July 17, then 79 seen on July 20 with 66 on July 23, 60 on July 31 and 50 on August 3. There were 51 on August 7 with 64 on August 10, then 56 seen on August 15 with 49 on August 17. There were 68 on August 21 with 42 on August 25. There were 60 on August 28 with 74 on August 31 and 83 on September 4, then 77 seen on September 12 with 54 on September 19. There were 106 on September 22 with 59 on October 2. That was the early fall*

passage. For the late fall passage there were 81 on October 8 with 109 on October 12, then 62 seen on October 16. There were 75 on October 19 with 97 on October 21, then 65 seen on October 23 with 45 on October 26 and 32 on October 28. There were 45 on October 30 with 58 on November 2, then 41 seen on November 4. There were 46 on November 7 with 51 on November 9, then 33 seen on November 11 with 25 to November 15. There were 34 on November 18 with 47 on November 20 and 49 on November 25, then 40 seen on November 27 with 32 to December 4. That closed the late fall passage. For the winter passage there were 34 on December 7 with 44 on December 9 and 47 on December 11, then 39 seen on December 13 with 38 on December 16 and 29 on December 19. There were 41 on December 21 with 32 on December 23 and 30 on December 26. There were 46 on December 28 with 47 on December 30, then 38 seen on January 1 with 36 on January 4. There were 55 on January 6 with 38 on January 8. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were 49 on January 11 with 57 on January 13, then 34 seen to January 18. There were 62 on January 20 with 40 on January 22 and 36 on January 25. There were 37 on January 27 with 60 on January 29 and 63 on February 1, then 54 seen on February 5. There were 61 on February 8 with 64 on February 10 and 84 on February 14, then 83 seen on February 17 with 65 on February 19. There were 91 on February 22 with 92 on February 24, 105 on February 27 and 130 on March 1, then 113 seen on March 4. That concluded the early spring passage. For the main spring passage there were 130 on March 5 with 156 on March 8, 167 on March 12 and 340 on March 17, then 174 seen on March 22 with 109 on March 26. The count of 340 was the highest count for Zellwood but the highest count is now that of 344 on April 9, 2008. There were 210 on April 14 with 234 on April 19, then 198 seen on April 23 with 179 on April 25 and 126 on April 28. That was the end of the main spring passage. For the summer passage there were 130 on April 30 with 176 on May 3, then 112 seen on May 7 with 110 on May 10 and 93 on May 14. There were 114 on May 17 with 130 on May 21 and 135 on May 24, then 132 seen to May 31 with 111 on June 8, 99 on June 11, 92 on June 14, 86 on June 16 and 78 on June 19. There were 88 on June 21 with 91 on June 23, 96 on June 25 and 116 on June 30, then 104 seen on July 5 with 84 on July 10. That ended the summer passage. For the early fall passage there were 113 on July 12 with 90 on July 14, 84 to July 21, 82 on July 26, 74 on July 30, 70 on August 2, 60 on August 6, 41 on August 8 and 38 on August 11. There were 60 on August 13 *with 65 on August 18, 74 on August 23, 79 to August 27 and 101 on September 1, then 75 seen on September 6 with 70 on September 8.*

Rose-breasted Grosbeak (*Pheucticus ludovicianus*)

This was a rare passage migrant. For the fall passage there was one at the Nursery on September 4. For the early spring passage there was a male at the Sand Farm on February 5 and February 14.

Blue Grosbeak (*Guiraca caerulea*)

Present all year. This is the only location in the United States where that can be said; it is not meant to winter in the United States....I do not have a count of the number of breeding pairs. Early fall records: *there were 22 on July 14 with 23 on July 17, then 21 seen on July 23 with 17 on July 31, 13 on August 3 and ten on August 7. There were 19 on August 10 with 13 on August 15 and eight on August 17. There were 15 on August 21 with 12 on August 25 and ten on August 28. There were 17 on August 31 with 13 on September 7, six on September 12 and five on September 19. There were 12 on September 22 with 13 on October 2, then two seen on October 8. That closed the early fall passage. For the late fall passage there were six on October 12 with ten on October 16, then five seen on October 19 with three on October 21, There were four on October 23 with eight on October 26, then one seen on October 28. There were three on October 30 with seven on November 2, then four seen to November 9 with two on November 11 and one on November 13. There were two on November 15 and November 18 with singles to November 30. That ended the late fall passage. Now to the event that should not exist, the winter passage. There were three on December 2 with two on December 4, December 9 and December 11, then singles seen on December 19, December 23 and December 28. There were two on December 30 and January 1 with three on January 4 and January 11, then singles seen on January 13 and January 15. That completed the winter passage that was a clear presence during the winter. For the early spring passage there four on January 18 with singles to January 22. There were three from January 25 to January 29 with four on February 5, six on February 10 and eight on February 12, then seven seen on February 14 with three on February 17 and singles to February 24. There were nine on February 27 with three on March 4 and singles to March 8. That concluded the early spring passage. For the main spring passage there were seven on March 10 with eight on March 12, then three seen on March 19 with two on March 24. There were eight on March 26 but I do not know how this influx developed. There was one on April 14 with ten on April 19, then nine seen on April 21 with seven on April 23 and four on April 25. There were 12 on April 28 and April 30 with 16 on May 3, then 12 seen on May 5 with nine on May 7. There were 15 on May 10 with 16 on May 14, then eight seen on May 17. That was the end of the main spring passage. For the summer passage there were 15 on May 19 with 13 to May 28 and 12 on May 31. There were 18 on June 4 with 22 on June 8, then 18 seen on June 11 with 17 to June 16. There were 33 on June 19 with 26 on June 23, 18 on June 25 and 15 on June 28. There were 18 on June 30 with 19 on July 2, then 13 seen on July 5. There were 17 on July 10 with 19 on July 12 and 23 on July 14, then 16 seen on July 16 with 15 on July 19. There were 21 on July 21 with 20 on July 23 and 13 on July 26. That ended the summer passage so for the early fall passage there were 19 on July 28 with 21 to August 2 and 23 on August 6, then 16 seen on August 8 with 13 on August 13 *and ten on August 16.**

Indigo Bunting (*Passerina cyanea*)

Present all year but numbers were very low from mid-November to March; there was in contrast a strong fall passage. I have no information on the size of the breeding population. Early fall records: *there were 18 on July 14 and July 17 with 24 to July 23 and 25 on July 28, then 18 seen on July 31 with 12 on August 3, 11 on August 7, nine on August 10, six to August 17 and one on August 21. There were two on August 25 with six on August 28, then five seen on August 31 with two on September 4 and singles to September 12. That was the early end of the early fall passage. For the main fall passage there were two on September 19 and September 22 with 23 on October 2, 46 on October 12, 71 on October 16, 90 on October 19 and 178 on October 23, then 67 seen on October 26 with 34 on October 30, 22 on November 2 and nine on November 4. There were 12 on November 7 with 16 on November 9, then three seen to November 15 with one on November 18. That was the end of passage in the fall. There was one seen from November 22 to November 30. That closed the main fall passage. For the winter passage there were singles from December 2 to December 13. There were two on December 16 with three on December 19, then two seen on December 23 with singles to December 28. There were four on December 30 with two to January 6 and one on January 8. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were three on January 11 with singles to January 18. There were nine on January 20 with five on January 25 and singles to February 14. There were three on February 17 with two to February 24 and one on February 27. That concluded the early spring passage. For the main spring passage there were two from March 1 to March 8 with singles to March 17. The summer visitors will have started to arrive at some point during the next three weeks. There were six on April 19 with eight on April 23, ten on April 28 and 13 on April 30, then 12 seen on May 3 with eight on May 5. There were 13 on May 7 with 12 on May 10. That ended the main spring passage. For the summer passage there were 14 on May 14 with 15 on May 17 and May 21, then 13 seen on May 24 with ten on May 28 and eight on May 31. There were 12 on June 4 with 16 on June 8 and 18 on June 11, then 17 seen on June 16 with 14 on June 19. There were 20 on June 21 with 17 on June 23 and 15 on June 25. There were 19 on June 28 with 24 to July 2, 29 on July 5 and 33 on July 10, then 28 seen on July 12 with 26 to July 19, 23 on July 21 and 14 on July 23. There were 19 on July 26 with 25 on July 28 and 30 on July 30, then 18 seen on August 2 with 16 on August 4 and 14 on August 6. There were 20 on August 8 with two on August 11. That marked the departure of the summer visitors and the end of the summer passage. For the early fall passage there were four on August 13 with five on August 16, then four seen to September 1 with singles to September 6.*

Painted Bunting (*Passerina ciris*)

Absent in the early fall of 2005 otherwise present in low numbers for the rest of the year; I did not note locations of singing males during the summer. Early fall records: *there were*

three on June 26 and July 1 with two to July 11 and singles to July 17. There were two on July 20 and July 23 with three on July 28, then singles seen to August 10. Finally for the early fall passage there was one on August 28. This is a very secretive species so it is possible that they were present but not seen to the end of September. For the main fall passage there were singles from October 2 to October 12 with two from October 16 to October 26, then singles seen to November 15. For the winter passage there were singles from December 9 to December 21 with two on December 23, then singles seen to January 4. Activity began to increase with the early spring passage. There were four on January 8 with singles to January 15. There were three on January 20 with singles to January 25. There were three on January 27 and January 29 with nine on February 5, then six seen on February 8 with five on February 10, four on February 12, three on February 14, two on February 19 and singles to February 24. That was the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were two on February 27 and March 1 with seven on March 4 and eight on March 5, then four seen on March 8 with two on March 12. Later there were singles on April 14 and April 19 with two on April 21, then singles seen to April 28. There were two on April 30 and May 3 with singles to May 7. That concluded the late spring passage. For the summer passage there were three on May 10 with singles to May 24. There were two on May 28 and May 31 with three on June 8 and four on June 11, then two seen on June 14 with singles to June 30. There were three on July 2 with two on July 5 and one on July 10. There were two on July 12 with three on July 14 and July 16, then two seen to July 26 with singles to August 13. That was the end of the summer passage. I normally record the territories of the adult and immature males but for some reason I did not do so this year. Breeding has yet to be proved.

Dickcissel (*Spiza americana*)

Noted in all seasons this year; there may have been 14 males on territory this summer, they were noted as follows. There were two at the Sand Farm, four along Laughlin Road, one on the eastern border, four at the eastern end of the McDonald Canal and three by Lust Road. An immature was seen at the Sand Farm on August 2. Early fall records: *there had been a huge invasion in 2005 with a high count of 143 on May 22. The population included 143 males and 12 females. So there were 143 on May 22 with 92 on May 29, 89 on June 5, 88 on June 19, 69 on June 26, 61 on July 1, 54 on July 3, 45 on July 6 and 44 on July 11. There were 46 on July 14 with 56 on July 17, then 40 seen on July 20 with 23 on July 23, 14 on July 28, five on August 3 and two on August 7.* For this year there were singles on August 25 and August 28 with two on August 31, then singles seen on September 4 and September 12. Finally for the early fall passage there were two on September 22. For the late fall passage there were three on November 18. For the winter passage there were two by Airport Road on December 23, December 26 with one on December 30. There were two on January 11 but location not noted. That was the winter passage. There were no sightings for the early spring. For the main spring passage there were

singles on April 28 and April 30 with three on May 3, then one seen on May 7. There were two on May 20 with four on May 14, then three seen on May 17 with singles to May 21. That was the main spring passage. For the summer passage there were singles on May 31 and June 4, with four from June 8 to June 14, then two seen on June 19 with one on June 21. There were two on June 23 and June 25 with three on June 28, then two seen to July 2. There were four on July 5 with three on July 10 and singles to July 30. There was the immature at the Sand Farm on August 2 with one (not aged) by Roach Road on August 8 and August 13.

Bobolink (*Dolichonyx oryzivorus*)

A major spring passage migrant with minor numbers in the fall; in the spring they were roosting in the Duda Cattail Marshes. There were no early fall records for 2005. For this year there were two on August 15 with one on August 21. There were four on August 25 and August 28 with eight on August 31 and 455 on September 4, then 430 seen on September 7 with 45 on September 12 and 25 on September 19. There were 86 on September 22 with five on October 2, four on October 8 and two on October 12. That was the fall passage. For the spring passage there were two on April 19 with 375 on April 21, 1,325 on April 23, 4,200 on April 25 and 14,000 on April 28, then 7,800 seen on April 30 with 2,500 on May 3, 1,900 on May 7, 90 on May 10, 65 on May 12, 60 on May 14, 30 on May 17, 18 on May 19, 14 on May 21 and one on May 24. The count of 14,000 was the highest count for Zellwood; the new high count is that of 16,550 on April 30, 2008. Of the 14,000 a total of 13,000 came out of the Duda roost and flew into Unit One to feed. The other 1,000 were in the Lust/Hooper Farms Road area. On the 30th a total of 7,500 came out of the Duda roost with the 300 being in the southern fields.

Red-winged Blackbird (*Agelaius phoeniceus*)

This is a complex species, it is a resident, a winter visitor with in 2005 a massive post-breeding gathering. In both 2005 and 2006 outside of the breeding season there was a roost at the Sand Farm Cattail Marsh from time to time. At other times they will have roosted at Duda. For the post-breeding gathering the roost was at the Sand Farm. Early fall records: *for the post-breeding gathering there were 750 on May 29 with 1,550 on June 5, 4,500 on June 12, 6,300 on June 19, 17,500 on June 26, 26,000 on July 1, 32,000 on July 3, 86,000 on July 6, 137,000 on July 11, 245,000 on July 14 and 303,000 on July 17, then 285,000 seen on July 20 with 52,000 on July 23 and 3,700 on July 28. The count of 303,000 is still the highest count for Zellwood. There were 134,000 on July 31 with 58,000 on August 3, 26,000 on August 7, 18,500 on August 10, 13,100 on August 15 and 8,400 on August 17. There were 103,000 on August 21 with 33,700 on August 25. There were 76,000 on August 28 with 86,000 on August 31 and 101,000 on September 4, then 53,000 seen on September 7 with 25,200 on September 12, 17,700 on September 19,*

15,800 on September 22, 6,500 on October 2, 1,650 on October 12, 1,500 on October 19, 900 on October 23, 850 on October 26 and 500 on October 28. That was the post-breeding gathering. This mega event lasted from May 29 to October 28, a total of five months. There was little summer passage and no early fall passage so for the remainder of the main fall passage there were 1,300 on October 30 with 2,100 on November 4, then 1,100 seen on November 7 with 300 on November 9. There were 6,200 on November 11 with 3,700 on November 13, 2,600 on November 15, 2,500 on November 18, 1,400 on November 20, 600 on November 22 and 500 on November 25. That ended the "main" fall passage. For the winter passage there were 2,500 on November 27 with 1,000 on December 2 and 500 on December 4. There were 3,600 on December 7 with 6,000 on December 9, then 1,000 seen to December 13. There were 1,400 on December 16 with 1,700 on December 19, 3,200 on December 21, 4,100 on December 23 and 7,200 on December 26, then 650 seen on December 28. There were 1100 on December 30 with 3,100 on January 1 and 4,900 on January 6, then 400 seen on January 8. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were 1,000 on January 11 with 1,200 on January 13 and 2,900 on January 15, then 2,300 seen on January 20 with 1,500 on January 22. There were 4,500 on January 25 with 1,900 on January 29 and 600 on February 1. There were 1,400 on February 5 with 3,400 on February 8, then 2,700 seen on February 10 with 2,300 on February 12 and 450 on February 14. There were 900 on February 17 with 2,100 on February 19, 2,500 on February 22 and 3,600 on February 24, then 1,300 seen on March 1 with 1,200 on March 4. That was the end of the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were 1,700 on March 5 with 1,400 on March 10 and 600 on March 12. There were 1,200 on March 15 with 2,100 on March 17 and 3,400 on March 19, then 2,600 seen on March 24 with 1,350 on March 26. There was now a gap of three weeks and the late spring passage came to an end at the end of that period. For the summer passage there were 1,000 on April 14 with 420 on April 19, 300 on April 21, 250 on April 23, 200 to April 30 and 100 to May 28. That concluded the summer passage. For a very minor post-breeding gathering (the drought was having its effect) there were 300 on May 31 with 700 on June 8 and 1,700 on June 11, then 1,600 seen on June 16 with 1,000 on June 19. There were 2,100 on June 21 with 900 on June 23. There were 1,700 on June 25 with 2,100 on June 28 and 4,800 on June 30, then 600 seen on July 2 with 200 to July 12 and 100 to July 21. There were 1,100 on July 23 with 2,100 on July 26 and 2,200 on July 30, then 700 seen to August 4. There were 1,800 on August 6 with 3,300 on August 8, 6,700 on August 13, 12,500 on August 16 and 14,400 on August 20, then 3,600 seen on August 23. There were 3,900 on August 25 with 8,400 on August 27 and 13,700 on September 1, then 12,000 seen on September 3 with 2,700 on September 6, 2,600 on September 8, 1,200 on September 13, 500 on September 15 and 350 on September 17. That ended the post-breeding gathering.

Eastern Meadowlark (*Sturnella magna*)

A resident in the few suitable habitats, there was a noticeable fall passage. Early fall records: *there were 22 on June 12 with 15 on June 19, nine on July 1, eight to July 14, seven on July 17, five on July 20, four on July 23 and singles to August 10.* For this year there were singles from August 15 to August 31 (perhaps their molt took place from July 28 to August 31). There were two on September 4 with three on September 7, then singles seen to October 8. That concluded the early fall passage. For the main fall passage there were eight on October 12 and October 19 with ten on October 23 and 14 on October 28, then ten seen on November 2 with seven on November 4, three on November 7 and two on November 9. There were six on November 11 with five on November 13 and four on November 15. There were ten on November 18 with seven on November 20, two on November 25 and singles to November 30. That closed the main fall passage. For the winter passage there were singles on December 2 and December 4 with four on December 7, then three seen on December 11 with one on December 13. There were two on December 16 with six on December 19 and nine on December 23, then five seen on December 26 with four to January 4 and two to January 8. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were nine on January 11 with two to January 15 and one on January 18. There were eight on January 20 with two on January 22 and one on January 25. There were five on January 27 with two to February 1 and singles to February 19. There were six on February 22 with two to March 1. That was the end of the early spring passage. For the main spring passage there were three on March 4 with two to March 8. There were six on March 10 with five on March 12 and four on March 15. There were seven on March 17 with nine on March 19, then eight seen on March 22 with four to March 26. The main spring passage came to an end at the end of the three week gap in sightings. For the summer passage there were seven on April 14 with 16 on April 19, then 12 seen on April 21 with eight on April 23, seven on April 25 and five on April 28. There were ten on April 30 with 13 on May 5, then five seen on May 10 with two on May 12. There were ten on May 14 and May 17 with eight on May 19, seven on May 21 and five on May 24. There were six on May 28 with nine on May 31, 11 on June 8 and 22 on June 11, then ten seen on June 16 with seven on June 19. There were 11 on June 21 with seven on June 23. That ended the summer passage. For the early fall passage there were ten on June 25 with 13 on June 28 and 16 on July 2, then 15 seen on July 5 with nine on July 12, seven to July 19, three to July 23 and one on July 26. There were four on July 28 with six on August 2, then three seen to August 11 with two on August 13.

Yellow-headed Blackbird (*Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus*)

This was a vagrant. There was an adult female by Laughlin Road from December 26 to January 6, a winter record. It was with Red-winged Blackbirds.

Brewer's Blackbird (*Euphagus cyanocephalus*)

This was a vagrant. There was an adult female by Laughlin Road on January 6 and January 22. I would not have found this bird if I had not been looking for the Yellow-headed Blackbird.

Common Grackle (*Quiscalus quiscula*)

A minor resident there were generally small numbers seen with the exception of a massive post-breeding gathering in 2005. I have no information on the size of the breeding population. Early fall records: *for the post-breeding gathering there were 4,000 on June 19 with 32,800 on June 26, 67,000 on July 1, 75,000 on July 3, 102,000 on July 6, 105,000 on July 11, 110,000 on July 14 and 117,000 on July 17, then 37,000 seen on July 20 with 17,000 on July 23, 1,200 on July 31 and 400 to August 10. That was the post-breeding gathering. The count of 117,000 is still the highest count for Zellwood.* Numbers now by comparison exceptionally low. The "normal" numbers that follow only emphasize just how high these numbers were. For the early fall passage there were two on August 15 with nine on August 17, 14 on August 21 and 42 on August 28, then ten seen on August 31 with nine on September 4. There were 11 on September 7 with two on September 12. There were four on September 19 with five on September 22, then two seen to October 8. That was the early fall passage. For the main fall passage there were ten on October 12 with five on October 16 and one on October 19. There were eight on October 21 with four on October 26 and two on October 28. There were three on October 30 with 13 on November 2, then 11 seen on November 7 with two on November 9. There were 21 on November 11 with 22 on November 13, then ten seen on November 18 with five on November 20 and two on November 22. There were 83 on November 25 with 21 on November 27, 13 on November 30 and ten on December 2. That closed the main fall passage. For the winter passage there were 11 on December 4 with 20 on December 7, then 17 seen on December 9 with 14 on December 11. There were 41 on December 13 with nine on December 16 and two on December 19. There were 26 on December 21 with 25 on December 23 and two on December 26. There were 40 on December 28 with 22 on January 1, 11 on January 4 and two on January 6. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were 11 on January 8 with 58 on January 11 and 210 on January 13, then 105 seen on January 18 with 79 on January 22, four on January 25, two on January 27 and one on January 29. There were 51 on February 1 with eight to February 10 and one on February 12. There were 16 on February 14 with 21 on February 17, then ten seen on February 19 with eight on February 22. That was the end of the early spring passage. For the main spring passage there were 13 on February 24 with 20 on March 1 and 35 on March 4, then 24 seen on March 5 with 19 on March 8. There were 47 on March 10 with 50 on March 12, then 40 seen on March 17 with 24 on March 19, 14 on March 22 and nine on March 24. There were 30 on March 26 but again I do not

know the form of this influx. That ended the main spring passage. For the summer passage there were 31 on April 14 with 36 on April 19 and 51 on April 21, then 14 seen to April 25. There were 38 on April 28 with 15 on May 3, 13 to May 7 and nine on May 10. There were ten on May 12 and May 14 with 14 on May 17 and 15 on May 19, then eight seen on May 21. That was the summer passage. For the post-breeding gathering there were nine on May 24 with 15 on May 28, 30 on May 31, 97 on June 4, 1,240 on June 8, 2,100 on June 11 and 3,600 on June 14, then 1,800 seen on June 16 with 400 on June 21 and 29 on June 23. There were 433 on June 25 with 220 on June 30, 185 on July 5 and 94 on July 10. There were 490 on July 12 with 49 on July 14 and 36 on July 16. There were 143 on July 19 with 260 on July 21 and 1,800 on July 26, then 32 seen on July 28 with 25 on July 30. That completed the weak post-breeding gathering. For the early fall passage there were 70 on August 2 with 31 on August 6, 13 on August 8 and five on August 11. There were 375 on August 13 *with ten on August 16*. Such one day influxes can be a feature of this species.

Boat-tailed Grackle (*Quiscalus major*)

A common resident with a massive post-breeding gathering in 2005, there was only a minor event in 2006. The cattail marsh was drying up and that was why the post-breeding gatherings for these icterids were so low in 2006. Early fall records: *for the post-breeding gathering there were 255 on May 29 with 530 on June 5, 3,350 on June 12, 6,050 on June 19, 20,700 on June 26, 51,000 on July 1, 73,000 on July 3, 113,000 on July 6, 163,000 on July 11 and 167,000 on July 14, then 107,000 seen on July 17 with 35,000 on July 20, 28,000 on July 23, 1,200 on July 28, 120 on July 31, 40 on August 3 and ten on August 7. The count of 167,000 is still the highest count for Zellwood. There were 2,560 on August 10 with 100 on August 17 and nine on August 21. That was the post-breeding gathering. For the early fall passage there were 30 on August 25 with 225 on August 28, then 125 seen to September 4 with 50 on September 7 and 35 on September 12. There were 80 on September 19 with 70 on October 2 and 36 on October 8. That was the remains of the early fall passage. For the main fall passage there were 110 on October 12 with 140 on October 19, then 125 seen on October 21. There were 55 on October 23 with 100 on October 26, 105 on October 30, 290 on November 2, 320 on November 4, 400 on November 7 and 800 on November 11, then 650 seen on November 13 with 305 on November 15, 260 on November 20 and 30 on November 22. That was the end of the main fall passage. For the winter passage there were 140 on November 25 with 240 on November 27, then 70 seen on December 2 with 50 on December 4 and 40 on December 7. There were 270 on December 9 with 150 on December 11. There were 170 on December 13 with 705 on December 16, then 230 seen on December 19. There were 330 on December 21 with 930 on December 23, then 600 seen on December 26 with 510 on December 30 and 220 on January 1. There were 650 on January 4 with 170 on January 6. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were 500 on January 8 with 700 on January 11, then 150 seen on January*

13. There were 400 on January 15 with 450 on January 18 and 800 on January 20, then 500 seen on January 25 with 300 on January 27. There were 950 on January 29 with 400 on February 1 and 300 on February 5. There were 1,300 on February 8 with 700 to February 12, 300 on February 14 and 250 on February 17. There were 1,000 on February 19 with 1,100 on February 24, then 700 seen on February 27 with 190 on March 1. That closed the early spring passage. For the late spring passage or in this case the summer passage (this is such an early nester) there were 310 on March 4 with 350 on March 5 and March 10, then 190 seen on March 12. There were 250 on March 15 with 420 on March 17, then 410 seen on March 19 with 200 to March 24. There were 250 on March 26 but I do not know what happened next. There were 110 on April 14 with 130 on April 19 and 230 on April 23, then 170 seen on April 25 with 110 on April 28, 70 on May 3 and 30 on May 5. There were 120 on May 7 and May 12 with 160 on May 14, then 70 seen to May 19. That was the summer passage. For the post-breeding gathering there were 160 on May 21 with 200 on May 24, 750 on May 31, 1,650 on June 8, 2,200 on June 11, 8,200 on June 14 and 8,400 on June 16, then 4,000 seen on June 21 with 1,000 to June 25 and 500 on June 28. There were 2,000 on June 30 with 1,900 on July 2, 1200 on July 5, 800 on July 10 and 500 to July 21. There were 3,500 on July 23 with 12,000 on July 26, then 3,000 seen on July 28 with 1,300 on July 30, 600 on August 4, 400 on August 8, 150 on August 11 and 100 on August 13. That was the end of the post-breeding gathering.

Shiny Cowbird (*Molothrus bonariensis*)

This is normally a vagrant but it looked more like a quite common passage migrant this year! Early fall records: *there were pairs by Hooper Farms Road and by the McDonald Canal on June 19. On June 26 there were six (two were by Hooper Farms Road, two by Airport Road, one by Lust Road and one by the McDonald Canal). On July 1 there were nine; this included all the birds of the 26th with the addition one by Lust Road, one by Canal Road and one at the eastern end of the McDonald Canal. On July 3 there were 13; this is still the highest count for Zellwood. These were seen as follows: two by Hooper Farms Road, two by Airport Road, two by Lust Road, two by the McDonald Canal, one by Canal Road, one by Interceptor, one at the Workshops and two by the Laughlin Road gate. On July 6 there were six: there were two by Hooper Farms Road, one by Airport Road, two by Interceptor Road and one at the Workshops. On July 11 there were four by Interceptor Road. On July 14 there were two again by Airport Road. On July 20 there were eight; one was by Interceptor Road and seven were at the Workshops. Finally for the early fall passage there were singles by Interceptor Road on July 23 and July 28. There were no August sightings. In my notes I noted their age and sex so I have been able to estimate the numbers passing through. I believe that a minimum of 26 were seen.* By comparison there were not many records for this year. For the early fall passage there was a female by Hooper Farms Road on September 12. For the main fall passage there was a male at the Sand Farm on October 16 and October 28. There were no winter records. For the spring passage there was a female by

Hooper Farms Road on May 10 with a pair at the eastern end of the McDonald Canal on May 17. Finally for the early fall passage there was a male by Lust Road on July 16 and July 21. It is unlikely that this kind of event will ever be seen again due to the changes in the habitat.

Brown-headed Cowbird (*Molothrus ater*)

Primarily a winter and early spring passage migrant, a small number of pairs stay to breed. Early fall records: *there were five on July 3 with six on July 11, then four seen on July 14 with three on July 17. There were eight on July 20 with singles to July 31. There were also three on August 10.* That compares poorly with the Shiny Cowbird for the same period. For this year there were singles on August 15, August 21 and August 25 with three on August 31, then two seen to September 7. There were four on September 12 with eight on September 19, then two seen on September 22 with one on October 2. That was the early fall passage. For the late fall passage there were singles from October 8 to October 23 with two on October 26, four on October 28 and six on October 30, then two seen on November 2 with one on November 4. There were also two on November 13 with 43 on November 20. That ended the late fall passage. For the winter passage there were 60 on December 11 with 130 on December 13, then 100 seen on December 16 with 15 on December 19 and ten on December 21. There were 545 on December 23 with 800 on December 28, then 150 seen on December 30 with 15 to January 6. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were 33 on January 8 with 35 on January 13 and 150 on January 18, then 60 seen on January 22 with five on January 25 and one on January 27. There were 3,500 on January 29 (there were two flocks one by Laughlin Road and the other by Hooper Farms Road) with 110 on February 5 and one on February 8. The count of 3,500 was the highest count for Zellwood but the high count is now that of 3,600 on February 27, 2009. There were 350 on February 10 with 110 on February 14 and 20 on February 17. There were 30 on February 19 with 75 on February 22, then five seen on February 24 with one on February 27. That concluded the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were 60 on March 5 with two on March 10 and one to March 19. There were 40 on March 22 with ten on March 26. That was the end of the late spring passage and the start of the summer passage there were singles from April 14 to April 28 with two on April 30, three to May 10 and five on May 14, then four seen to May 21 with two on May 24 and singles to May 31. There were three on June 8 with 15 on June 11, then six seen on June 14 with three on June 16. There were ten on June 19 with eight to June 25, three on June 28 and one on June 30. That concluded the summer passage. For the early fall passage there were three on July 2 and July 5 with 33 on July 10, then 29 seen on July 14 with nine on July 16. There were 17 on July 19 with 20 on July 21, then two seen on July 23 with one on July 26 and July 28. There were two on July 30 with 24 on August 2 and 36 on August 4, then 14 seen on August 6 with five on August 8 and one on August 11. There were ten on August 13 *with 18 on August 30, then three seen on September 8 with one on September 13.*

Orchard Oriole (*Icterus spurius*)

A quite common summer visitor, there may have been 17 adult or immature males this year. Early fall records: *there were 24 on July 1 with nine to July 14, five on July 17, four on July 23 and one on July 28. The count of 24 was the highest count for Zellwood however the high count now stands at 28 on June 19, 2009.* For this year there was an immature by Lust Road on August 28 with two there on August 31; there were no further sightings until the spring. For the spring passage there were five on April 21 and April 23 with 11 on April 25, then three seen on April 28. There were four on April 30 with seven on May 3, then five seen on May 5. That closed the spring passage. For the summer passage there were six on May 7 with ten on May 10, then seven seen on May 14. There were nine on May 17 with 11 on May 19 and 13 on May 21, then ten seen on May 24 with eight on May 28. There were 17 on May 31 with 12 on June 4 and seven to June 11. There were ten on June 14 with 12 on June 16, then ten seen on June 19 with eight on June 21, six to June 25, three on June 28, two on June 30 and one on July 2. There were five on July 5 with two on July 10 and July 14. Finally for the summer passage there were singles on July 16 and July 19. The next event I treat as the “juvenile season” as most of the adults had already left. For this year there were two juveniles on July 23 with single juveniles on August 2 and August 6. Just to prove me wrong there was an adult female on August 8.

Baltimore Oriole (*Icterus galbula*)

This was a rare passage migrant. For the fall passage there were singles at the Nursery on October 8 and October 12 with one at the Sand Farm on November 25. For the early spring passage there was a male by Hooper Farms Road gate on January 13 with a female there on January 27 and January 29.

House Finch (*Carpodacus mexicanus*)

This was a vagrant. Early fall records: *there was one by Airport Road on July 4 with what was probably the same bird by the Hooper Farms Road gate on July 14.* There was one at the Sand Farm on October 26. How things have changed there was a flock of 27 by the Lust Road gate on July 11, 2012.

American Goldfinch (*Spinus tristis*)

A rather uncommon winter and spring passage migrant, there were no large flocks this year. For the fall passage there were three on November 20 with two on November 25 and November 27. For the winter passage there were three on November 30 with one on December

2. There were two on December 4 and December 7 with three on December 9, then six seen on December 11 and December 16 with one on December 19. There were two on December 21 with three on December 23 and six on December 28, then four seen to January 4 with singles to January 8. That completed the winter passage. For the early spring passage there were three on January 11 with singles to January 15. There were seven on January 18 with one on January 20. There were three on January 22 with 16 on January 25 and 17 on January 27, then seven seen on January 29. There were 15 on February 1 with 16 on February 5, 27 on February 8 and 34 on February 12, then 16 seen on February 17 with ten on February 19 and four on February 22. There were 11 on February 24 with two on February 27. That concluded the early spring passage. For the late spring passage there were two from March 1 to March 8 with three on March 10 and March 15, then singles seen on March 17, March 19 and March 26. That should have been the end of the late spring passage but there was one at the Nursery on May 7.

House Sparrow (*Passer domesticus*)

At this time still an irregular summer visitor. Early fall records: *there was one on the northern border on July 23 and August 7*. For this year there was one at the Workshops on August 25 with two on the northern border on September 4. That was the early fall passage. There were no further sightings until the spring. All the sightings were now from the northern border. For the early spring passage there was one on January 18. For the main spring passage there were singles on March 4, March 15 and March 17 with two on March 19. For the summer passage there were two on May 10 with singles on May 14, May 17, May 19 and June 8.

Zebra Finch (*Amanadava subflava*)

This was an escaped cage bird. The only Zellwood record relates to one on September 7 by the Hooper Farms Road gate.

Pin-tailed Whydah (*Vidua macroura*)

This was another escaped cage bird. There was a male and a female by the Hooper Farms Road gate on September 22. The male was in breeding plumage but the tail feathers were broken off; it was singing. The female was seen there on October 2. Very unexpectedly there was a male in full breeding plumage with the long tail feathers at the same gate on June 11. It would seem likely that these were different males as their plumage cycles were different.

Table A

The Spreadsheet - August 15, 2005 to August 14, 2006.

This table gives full details of the species seen and the numbers counted on a daily basis during this survey year. Because of the number of visits the table had to be broken down into parts, they are in chronological order.

Table A. Part 1.

Hab	SPECIES	8/15	8/17	8/21	8/25	8/28	8/31	9/4	9/7	9/12	9/19	9/22	10/2	10/8	10/12	10/16	10/19
1	Pacific Loon	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Common Loon	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Pied-billed Grebe	4	8	4	6	3	1	7	5	2	1	2	3	9	4	8	16
1	Horned Grebe	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Red-necked Grebe	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Eared Grebe	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Sooty Shearwater	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	American White Pelican	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Brown Pelican	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Neotropic Cormorant	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Double-crested Cormorant	23	18	19	9	16	18	20	13	12	17	11	19	15	10	20	28
1	"California" D-c Cormorant	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Anhinga	67	76	39	50	82	79	74	68	84	41	88	45	62	81	60	76
2	American Bittern	1	1	.	1	1	.	.	2	3	3	3	9	4	8	9	18
2	Least Bittern	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Gray Heron	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Great Blue Heron	24	13	10	19	21	16	23	18	19	9	20	12	17	24	33	36
2	Great White Heron	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Great Egret	18	5	8	6	9	2	6	7	3	6	9	6	6	14	8	15
2	Snowy Egret	41	28	28	47	34	30	48	31	34	28	21	16	16	21	21	25
2	Little Blue Heron	32	26	46	40	69	38	55	39	34	36	50	35	26	40	49	61
2	Tricolored Heron	13	13	9	10	11	9	9	7	14	8	19	6	3	11	12	10
2	Reddish Egret	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
6	Cattle Egret	1,420	665	965	850	1,220	900	935	685	270	580	300	770	520	685	1,030	605
2	Green Heron	26	29	29	36	37	27	39	41	23	27	24	18	19	15	11	15
2	Black-crowned Night-Heron	1	1	.	.	1	2	1	3	3	6	2	7	7	8	3	10
2	Yellow-crowned Night-Heron	3	2	1	.	2	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	White Ibis	6	3	220	220	150	31	10	42	37	10	100	23	5	80	17	47
2	Glossy Ibis	23	43	112	140	200	69	16	58	22	8	12	35	7	39	14	20
2	White-faced Ibis	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Roseate Spoonbill	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Wood Stork	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.
7	Black Vulture	27	4	11	12	14	2	1	8	2	2	2	2	6	10	1	7
7	Turkey Vulture	55	68	20	65	65	69	39	39	60	42	33	20	36	59	44	47
1	Black Swan	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

Table A. Part 1.

Hab	SPECIES	8/15	8/17	8/21	8/25	8/28	8/31	9/4	9/7	9/12	9/19	9/22	10/2	10/8	10/12	10/16	10/19
3	White-faced Whistling-Duck	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Black-bellied Whistling-Duck	4	1	3	3	.	1	.	.	.	3	15	9	14	36	.	4
3	Fulvous Whistling-Duck	1	1	.	.	.	5	.	.	8	.	.	21	.	.	.	.
3	Greater White-fronted Goose	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Egyptian Goose	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Snow Goose	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Ross's Goose	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Canada Goose	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Muscovy Duck	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Wood Duck	.	2	.	.	2	3	3	1	1	1	2	2	4	4	.	.
3	Gadwall	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Eurasian Wigeon	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	American Wigeon	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	American Black Duck	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Mallard	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
3	Mottled Duck	2	2	1	1	2	.	.	4	.	6	7	2	4	.	.	.
3	Blue-winged Teal	.	.	.	8	5	6	.	8	.	.	22	11	2	6	18	6
3	Cinnamon Teal	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Northern Shoveler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.
3	Northern Pintail	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Green-winged Teal	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.
3	Eurasian Green-winged Teal	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Canvasback	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Redhead	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Ring-necked Duck	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Greater Scaup	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Lesser Scaup	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Black Scoter	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Bufflehead	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Common Goldeneye	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Hooded Merganser	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Red-breasted Merganser	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Ruddy Duck	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Osprey	36	27	35	25	36	21	24	23	24	26	26	13	21	27	20	28
7	Swallow-tailed Kite	28	22	8	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

Table A. Part 1.

Hab	SPECIES	8/15	8/17	8/21	8/25	8/28	8/31	9/4	9/7	9/12	9/19	9/22	10/2	10/8	10/12	10/16	10/19
7	Mississippi Kite	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	White-tailed Kite	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Snail Kite	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Bald Eagle	1	1	.	1	1	.	1	4	2	2	2	2	3	5	2	9
7	Northern Harrier	.	.	.	1	1	.	2	.	1	1	6	14	6	21	27	31
8	Sharp-shinned Hawk	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
8	Cooper's Hawk	7	5	8	6	10	9	5	10	3	1	3	4	.	5	.	1
8	Red-shouldered Hawk	19	18	23	13	22	22	17	11	24	17	23	13	24	18	27	38
8	Broad-winged Hawk	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
8	Short-tailed Hawk	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
7	Swainson's Hawk	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Red-tailed Hawk	9	15	17	8	15	16	17	14	11	7	10	13	9	8	10	12
8	Red-tailed dark-morph	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Krider's Red-tailed Hawk	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Rough-legged Hawk	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Golden Eagle	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
6	Crested Caracara	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	American Kestrel	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	1	3	1	6	8	8	12	19
7	Eurasian Kestrel	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Merlin	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	2	.	.	1	1
7	Peregrine Falcon	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	1	.
8	Common Peafowl	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Gray Partridge	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Wild Turkey	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Ring-necked Pheasant	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Northern Bobwhite	8	11	9	17	5	2	15	4	22	8	23	3	1	1	22	9
2	Yellow Rail	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Black Rail	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Clapper Rail	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	King Rail	295	254	242	234	145	145	185	152	126	78	32	34	60	35	52	45
2	Virginia Rail	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	1	.
2	Sora	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	6	24	77	113	208	173	238
2	Purple Gallinule	12	11	9	8	4	8	2	2	5	8	5	3	2	2	1	2
4	Common Moorhen	160	200	135	120	180	130	195	180	140	145	190	160	170	200	200	230
1	American Coot	1	3	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	2	5

Table A. Part 1.

Hab	SPECIES	8/15	8/17	8/21	8/25	8/28	8/31	9/4	9/7	9/12	9/19	9/22	10/2	10/8	10/12	10/16	10/19
1	Caribbean Coot	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Limpkin	1	2	1	1	2	3	2	2	.	1	.	1	1	.	1	.
2	Sandhill Crane	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Whooping Crane	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Black-bellied Plover	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
4	American Golden-Plover	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Semipalmated Plover	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Wilson's Plover	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Piping Plover	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
6	Killdeer	11	2	54	5	7	10	6	6	13	12	2	6	1	1	12	30
4	Black-necked Stilt	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	American Avocet	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Greater Yellowlegs	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.
4	Lesser Yellowlegs	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Solitary Sandpiper	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
4	Willet	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Spotted Sandpiper	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
6	Upland Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Whimbrel	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Long-billed Curlew	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Hudsonian Godwit	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Marbled Godwit	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Ruddy Turnstone	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Red Knot	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Sanderling	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Semipalmated Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Western Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Least Sandpiper	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	60	62	24	24	8	18	24	40
4	White-rumped Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Baird's Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
4	Pectoral Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Sharp-tailed Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Dunlin	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Curlew Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Stilt Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

Table A. Part 1.

Hab	SPECIES	8/15	8/17	8/21	8/25	8/28	8/31	9/4	9/7	9/12	9/19	9/22	10/2	10/8	10/12	10/16	10/19
6	Buff-breasted Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Ruff	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Short-billed Dowitcher	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Long-billed Dowitcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	6	2	3	4	11
4	Wilson's Snipe	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
4	American Woodcock	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Wilson's Phalarope	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Red-necked Phalarope	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Red Phalarope	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Pomarine Jaeger	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Parasitic Jaeger	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Laughing Gull	.	.	.	.	5	7	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Franklin's Gull	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Little Gull	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Bonaparte's Gull	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Ring-billed Gull	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Herring Gull	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Thayer's Gull	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Great Black-backed Gull	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Lesser Black-backed Gull	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Gull-billed Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Caspian Tern	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Royal Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Sandwich Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Roseate Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Common Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Arctic Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Forster's Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.
5	Least Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Black Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Bridled Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Sooty Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Black Skimmer	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Rock Pigeon	.	3	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Eurasian Collared-Dove	4	3	5	7	2	5	1	3	3	3	6	8	2	7	2	7

Table A. Part 1.

Hab	SPECIES	8/15	8/17	8/21	8/25	8/28	8/31	9/4	9/7	9/12	9/19	9/22	10/2	10/8	10/12	10/16	10/19
8	Diamond Dove																
8	African Collared-Dove																
8	White-winged Dove	2		3			1		1								
8	Mourning Dove	180	82	65	95	220	55	41	61	59	89	61	54	25	44	99	137
8	Common Ground-Dove	15	11	16	7	30	28	15	14	12	14	14	12	15	10	7	11
8	Cockatiel																
7	Budgerigar																
8	Black-billed Cuckoo																
8	Yellow-billed Cuckoo	2	1	1						1			1	1			
8	Smooth-billed Ani																
8	Groove-billed Ani																
8	Barn Owl	4	2	5	2	5	1	2	3	2	3	2	4	5	5	1	2
8	Eastern Screech-Owl																
8	Great Horned Owl	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			1	1	1	2	1	2	
8	Burrowing Owl																
8	Barred Owl	1	1	2	1		1		1			1	1	1	3	1	2
7	Long-eared Owl																
7	Short-eared Owl																
8	Northern Saw-whet Owl																
8	Lesser Nighthawk																
8	Common Nighthawk	1	1		2				1	1			1				
8	Chuck-will's-widow																
8	Eastern Whip-poor-will																1
7	Chimney Swift	100	125	4	785	140	8	3	143	360	45	12	100	3	66	200	63
8	Ruby-throated Hummingbird												1				
8	Black-chinned Hummingbird																
5	Belted Kingfisher	3	2	4	5	3	2	1	1	8	3	5	5	5	5	10	7
8	Red-headed Woodpecker																
8	Red-bellied Woodpecker	18	13	29	19	22	24	21	19	23	20	22	29	34	31	57	27
8	Yellow-bellied Sapsucker										1					1	
8	Downy Woodpecker	7	11	8	9	9	12	5	7	6	7	10	10	21	10	10	7
8	Hairy Woodpecker																
8	Red-cockaded Woodpecker																
8	Northern Flicker	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	3	3	4	2	5	3	1
8	Pileated Woodpecker	2	2	2	1	1	3	2	2	3	1	2	2	2	2	2	2

Table A. Part 1.

Hab	SPECIES	8/15	8/17	8/21	8/25	8/28	8/31	9/4	9/7	9/12	9/19	9/22	10/2	10/8	10/12	10/16	10/19
8	Olive-sided Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Eastern Wood-Pewee	.	.	1	1	1	1	2	.	.	1	1	1	.	.	3	2
8	Yellow-bellied Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
8	Acadian Flycatcher	.	.	3	2	1	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.
8	Alder Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Willow Flycatcher	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Least Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	3	3	4	5
7	Eastern Phoebe	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	9	111	103
8	Vermillion Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
8	Ash-throated Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.
8	Great Crested Flycatcher	4	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.
8	Brown-crested Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Tropical Kingbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Cassin's Kingbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Western Kingbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Eastern Kingbird	.	.	2	7	.	4	24	3	1	.	3	1	.	.	.	.
8	Gray Kingbird	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Scissor-tailed Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Fork-tailed Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Loggerhead Shrike	4	3	4	4	11	10	6	12	6	8	10	4	4	7	7	5
8	White-eyed Vireo	4	4	3	2	6	5	2	5	7	5	8	6	10	19	14	13
8	Bell's Vireo	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Yellow-throated Vireo	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
8	Blue-headed Vireo	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1
8	Philadelphia Vireo	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
8	Red-eyed Vireo	.	.	1	1	2	1	2	1	.	1	.	4	1	.	.	.
8	Black-whiskered Vireo	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Blue Jay	21	25	35	33	32	23	36	30	38	53	37	47	82	71	123	97
8	Florida Scrub-Jay	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	American Crow	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	2	2	12	4	.	1	5	5
7	Fish Crow	80	140	20	124	120	35	31	3	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	2
7	Purple Martin	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Tree Swallow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	4	1	.	180	1	175	73	4
7	Northern Rough-winged Swallow	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Bank Swallow	2	6	2	2	11	4	27	264	18	2	5	4	.	.	.	.

Table A. Part 1.

Hab	SPECIES	8/15	8/17	8/21	8/25	8/28	8/31	9/4	9/7	9/12	9/19	9/22	10/2	10/8	10/12	10/16	10/19
7	Cliff Swallow	.	3	.	1	.	.	.	2	3	2	.	1	.	.	2	.
7	Cave Swallow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Barn Swallow	565	1,000	155	1,200	1,230	34	575	2,240	265	150	285	47	1	23	500	25
8	Carolina Chickadee	.	.	.	.	.	7	4	2	3	4	2	.	.	.	.	.
8	Tufted Titmouse	3	1	1	2	2	7	4	2	3	4	2	3	1	1	1	2
8	Brown-headed Nuthatch	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Carolina Wren	22	29	29	13	26	29	24	21	29	21	19	19	19	16	28	20
8	Bewick's Wren	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	House Wren	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	14	76	162	160
8	Winter Wren	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Sedge Wren	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	4
7	Marsh Wren	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	8	21
8	Golden-crowned Kinglet	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Ruby-crowned Kinglet	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1
8	Blue-gray Gnatcatcher	4	2	4	14	11	16	20	12	40	31	31	70	83	73	47	44
8	Eastern Bluebird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Veery	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	1	.	.	.
8	Gray-cheeked Thrush	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
8	Bicknell's Thrush	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Swainson's Thrush	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	4	1	.	.
8	Hermit Thrush	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Wood Thrush	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	American Robin	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Gray Catbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.
8	Northern Mockingbird	29	18	25	27	22	13	24	22	32	41	33	36	62	55	44	38
8	Brown Thrasher	7	6	6	3	8	4	8	3	2	7	19	6	16	36	8	14
7	European Starling	.	2	2	2	1	3	8	6	9	1	2	1	1	2	1	.
7	Common Myna	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
6	American Pipit	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Cedar Waxwing	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Blue-winged Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Tennessee Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.
8	Orange-crowned Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Nashville Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Northern Parula	1	.	1	.	2	1	.	.	.	2	.	1	2	.	.	.

Table A. Part 1.

Hab	SPECIES	8/15	8/17	8/21	8/25	8/28	8/31	9/4	9/7	9/12	9/19	9/22	10/2	10/8	10/12	10/16	10/19
7	Yellow Warbler	31	18	28	32	42	28	24	11	51	8	84	6	15	2	.	.
8	Chestnut-sided Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.
8	Magnolia Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
8	Cape May Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Black-throated Blue Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.
8	Yellow-rumped Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
8	"Audubon's Warbler"	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Black-throated Gray Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Black-throated Green Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Blackburnian Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Yellow-throated Warbler	2	1	2	4	1	1	1	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.
8	Pine Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	.	2
7	Prairie Warbler	10	3	16	6	8	10	10	4	6	7	9	6	8	7	4	3
7	Palm Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	3	43	73	78	284	222
7	"Yellow Palm Warbler"	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Bay-breasted Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Blackpoll Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Cerulean Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Black-and-white Warbler	2	1	3	1	1	3	1	.	.	.	.	1	2	1	.	1
8	American Redstart	1	7	6	7	5	1	1	1	.	1	2	4	2	1	1	1
8	Prothonotary Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Worm-eating Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Swainson's Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Ovenbird	.	.	.	.	3	3	3	3	4	13	50	18	39	23	12	14
7	Northern Waterthrush	.	1	5	5	24	39	23	41	33	21	120	71	63	28	13	8
7	Louisiana Waterthrush	3	4	23	11	9	15	4	4	3	4	3	2	.	.	.	.
8	Kentucky Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Common Yellowthroat	.	.	.	.	3	5	12	17	31	12	123	255	294	91	119	118
8	Hooded Warbler	.	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Wilson's Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
8	Canada Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Yellow-breasted Chat	.	1	3	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	1	1	1	1
8	Summer Tanager	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Scarlet Tanager	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Western Tanager	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

Table A. Part 1.

Hab	SPECIES	8/15	8/17	8/21	8/25	8/28	8/31	9/4	9/7	9/12	9/19	9/22	10/2	10/8	10/12	10/16	10/19
7	Eastern Towhee	63	69	39	24	42	76	29	22	36	15	37	3	22	11	23	22
7	Bachman's Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Chipping Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Clay-colored Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Field Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Vesper Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Lark Sparrow	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Savannah Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	10	5
7	Grasshopper Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Henslow's Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Le Conte's Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Nelson's Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Fox Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Song Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
7	Lincoln's Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Swamp Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	1	2	3
7	White-throated Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	White-crowned Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Dark-eyed Junco	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Lapland Longspur	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Northern Cardinal	56	49	68	42	60	74	83	70	77	54	106	59	81	109	62	75
8	Rose-breasted Grosbeak	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Blue Grosbeak	13	8	15	12	10	17	9	13	6	5	12	13	2	6	10	5
8	Lazuli Bunting	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Indigo Bunting	6	6	1	2	6	5	2	1	1	2	2	23	11	46	71	90
8	Painted Bunting	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	2	1
7	Dickcissel	.	.	.	1	1	2	1	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.
7	Bobolink	2	.	1	4	4	8	455	430	45	25	86	5	4	2	.	.
7	Red-winged Blackbird	13,100	8,400	103,000	33,700	76,000	86,000	101,000	53,000	25,200	17,700	15,800	6,500	600	1,650	820	1,500
6	Eastern Meadowlark	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	8	2	8
7	Yellow-headed Blackbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Rusty Blackbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Brewer's Blackbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Common Grackle	2	9	14	3	42	10	9	11	2	4	5	2	2	10	5	1
7	Boat-tailed Grackle	65	100	9	30	225	125	125	50	35	80	50	70	36	110	32	140

Table A. Part 1.

Hab	SPECIES	8/15	8/17	8/21	8/25	8/28	8/31	9/4	9/7	9/12	9/19	9/22	10/2	10/8	10/12	10/16	10/19
7	Shiny Cowbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
7	Bronzed Cowbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Brown-headed	1	.	1	1	.	3	2	2	4	8	2	1	1	.	1	1
8	Orchard Oriole	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Baltimore Oriole	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.
8	Bullock's Oriole	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Pine Siskin	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Purple Finch	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	House Finch	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	American Goldfinch	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	House Sparrow	.	.	.	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Bronze Mannikin	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Orange Bishop	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Zebra Finch	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Pin-tailed Whydah	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.
	TOTAL SPECIES	80	79	85	87	86	89	80	82	86	89	88	106	104	98	99	92
	TOTAL INDIVIDUALS	16,827	11,758	105,755	38,234	80,794	88,460	104,449	58,061	27,549	19,706	18,234	9,281	3,051	4,791	5,157	5,028

Table A. Part 2.

Hab	SPECIES	10/21	10/23	10/26	10/28	10/30	11/2	11/4	11/7	11/9	11/11	11/13	11/15	11/18	11/20	11/22	11/25
1	Pacific Loon	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Common Loon	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.
1	Pied-billed Grebe	15	11	9	13	17	16	27	18	24	19	5	16	26	16	12	12
1	Horned Grebe	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Red-necked Grebe	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Eared Grebe	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Sooty Shearwater	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	American White Pelican	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	25	.	.	25	.	.
1	Brown Pelican	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Neotropic Cormorant	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Double-crested Cormorant	14	22	33	34	69	78	61	78	87	125	205	118	213	216	131	258
1	"California" D-c Cormorant	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Anhinga	73	89	55	44	68	72	80	71	66	81	100	79	108	137	155	162
2	American Bittern	14	22	11	8	12	20	14	20	22	18	17	10	7	15	11	16
2	Least Bittern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Gray Heron	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Great Blue Heron	27	39	35	31	32	48	48	37	50	49	45	29	58	48	45	73
2	Great White Heron	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Great Egret	7	10	8	22	17	11	11	13	13	11	17	12	15	21	12	21
2	Snowy Egret	4	8	13	21	18	21	23	13	6	4	5	7	7	83	8	26
2	Little Blue Heron	36	46	52	61	55	78	58	32	53	46	51	35	61	68	51	64
2	Tricolored Heron	5	5	12	13	7	13	11	9	6	6	1	8	7	12	10	13
2	Reddish Egret	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
6	Cattle Egret	1,060	540	600	1,365	480	300	800	840	540	910	195	410	415	610	265	450
2	Green Heron	12	8	13	12	13	6	9	14	10	9	14	10	8	12	6	11
2	Black-crowned Night-Heron	3	3	2	2	3	4	8	6	5	12	5	8	2	5	3	7
2	Yellow-crowned Night-Heron	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	White Ibis	22	14	33	29	51	58	39	147	100	94	122	221	120	52	77	49
2	Glossy Ibis	2	14	25	17	12	61	16	50	22	32	27	61	8	24	31	12
2	White-faced Ibis	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Roseate Spoonbill	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Wood Stork	.	3	.	10	.	1	1	1	.	.	2	1	.	.	3	.
7	Black Vulture	3	1	5	1	2	29	7	8	2	1	27	4	4	2	12	3
7	Turkey Vulture	52	30	9	18	1,076	50	181	275	700	1,200	480	50	480	125	130	87
1	Black Swan	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

Table A. Part 2.

Hab	SPECIES	10/21	10/23	10/26	10/28	10/30	11/2	11/4	11/7	11/9	11/11	11/13	11/15	11/18	11/20	11/22	11/25
3	White-faced Whistling-Duck	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Black-bellied Whistling-Duck	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	29	43	.	204
3	Fulvous Whistling-Duck	.	3	.	.	.	24	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	35
3	Greater White-fronted Goose	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Egyptian Goose	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Snow Goose	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	3	.	.	.
3	Ross's Goose	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Canada Goose	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Muscovy Duck	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.
3	Wood Duck	.	1	.	.	4	2	2	.	1	2	12	5	5	8	4	.
3	Gadwall	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	3	.	.	2	.	3	11	11	.
3	Eurasian Wigeon	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	American Wigeon	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	2	.	.
3	American Black Duck	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Mallard	.	.	.	4	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Mottled Duck	1	.	11	7	4	4	4	2	1	3	5	4	2	4	.	4
3	Blue-winged Teal	2	2	7	1	1	10	10	20	14	64	41	26	38	54	122	50
3	Cinnamon Teal	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Northern Shoveler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	6	3
3	Northern Pintail	2	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1
3	Green-winged Teal	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	1	.	5	8	1	23	40	12
3	Eurasian Green-winged Teal	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Canvasback	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Redhead	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Ring-necked Duck	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	26	42	1	52	62	2	4
1	Greater Scaup	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	1	3	1	2	2
1	Lesser Scaup	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	14	.	22	5	1	13
1	Black Scoter	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Bufflehead	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	3
1	Common Goldeneye	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.
1	Hooded Merganser	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	1	.	2	2	2
1	Red-breasted Merganser	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
1	Ruddy Duck	11	.	.	.	.	.	14	.	72	40	12	1	140	225	104	2,650
5	Osprey	19	19	18	21	18	23	18	21	24	16	23	24	16	24	16	19
7	Swallow-tailed Kite	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

Table A. Part 2.

Hab	SPECIES	10/21	10/23	10/26	10/28	10/30	11/2	11/4	11/7	11/9	11/11	11/13	11/15	11/18	11/20	11/22	11/25
7	Mississippi Kite	.	.	.	.	.	16	34	16	11	98	109	28	67	44	30	25
7	White-tailed Kite	.	.	.	.	.	.	191	.	.	.	90	80	96	47	62	45
7	Snail Kite	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Bald Eagle	7	16	9	12	7	16	34	16	11	98	109	28	67	44	30	25
7	Northern Harrier	11	59	118	155	170	.	191	.	.	.	90	80	96	47	62	45
8	Sharp-shinned Hawk	.	2	6	5	8	4	8	12	5	3	3	2	3	6	4	13
8	Cooper's Hawk	1	3	5	3	2	1	1	2	3	2	3	2	1	3	1	2
8	Red-shouldered Hawk	29	29	42	31	33	37	47	59	39	37	64	84	32	47	11	56
8	Broad-winged Hawk	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Short-tailed Hawk	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Swainson's Hawk	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1
8	Red-tailed Hawk	10	11	11	15	13	13	13	13	11	14	13	13	18	14	21	34
8	Red-tailed dark-morph	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Krider's Red-tailed Hawk	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Rough-legged Hawk	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Golden Eagle	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
6	Crested Caracara	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	American Kestrel	14	14	15	19	22	23	15	24	15	13	15	15	16	14	16	18
7	Eurasian Kestrel	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Merlin	2	2	2	3	3	6	.	1	1	.	1	2	.	2	.	.
7	Peregrine Falcon	1	1	.	.	1	.	1	1	.	1	2	1	.	.	.	.
8	Common Peafowl	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Gray Partridge	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Wild Turkey	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Ring-necked Pheasant	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Northern Bobwhite	3	11	4	3	1	1	2	18	11	1	1	2	3	13	.	13
2	Yellow Rail	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Black Rail	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Clapper Rail	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	King Rail	48	25	13	39	13	31	28	45	37	28	49	22	27	53	10	75
2	Virginia Rail	3	2	.	2	.	4	1	1	2	1	3	3	.	2	1	2
2	Sora	140	132	105	188	158	229	116	86	96	80	94	80	101	116	98	172
2	Purple Gallinule	3	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	3	1	4	1	1	3	.	3
4	Common Moorhen	170	250	320	300	320	290	250	360	310	195	260	220	260	250	225	240
1	American Coot	17	24	71	39	39	28	24	41	70	73	123	36	117	93	45	87

Table A. Part 2.

Hab	SPECIES	10/21	10/23	10/26	10/28	10/30	11/2	11/4	11/7	11/9	11/11	11/13	11/15	11/18	11/20	11/22	11/25
1	Caribbean Coot	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Limpkin	1	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	1	.	1	.	1	.	1
2	Sandhill Crane	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	.	91
2	Whooping Crane	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Black-bellied Plover	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	American Golden-Plover	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Semipalmated Plover	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Wilson's Plover	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Piping Plover	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
6	Killdeer	23	19	6	8	9	4	6	30	16	239	83	65	97	154	30	36
4	Black-necked Stilt	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	American Avocet	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Greater Yellowlegs	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	1
4	Lesser Yellowlegs	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Solitary Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Willet	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Spotted Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
6	Upland Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Whimbrel	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Long-billed Curlew	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Hudsonian Godwit	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Marbled Godwit	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Ruddy Turnstone	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Red Knot	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Sanderling	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Semipalmated Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Western Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Least Sandpiper	.	.	.	43	9	.	4	5	1	24	12	4	.	.	.	.
4	White-rumped Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Baird's Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Pectoral Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Sharp-tailed Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Dunlin	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Curlew Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Stilt Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

Table A. Part 2.

Hab	SPECIES	10/21	10/23	10/26	10/28	10/30	11/2	11/4	11/7	11/9	11/11	11/13	11/15	11/18	11/20	11/22	11/25
6	Buff-breasted Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Ruff	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Short-billed Dowitcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Long-billed Dowitcher	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Wilson's Snipe	5	9	10	17	9	11	31	52	70	92	158	94	91	126	45	28
4	American Woodcock	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	.	4	2	8	9	2	4
4	Wilson's Phalarope	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Red-necked Phalarope	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Red Phalarope	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Pomarine Jaeger	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Parasitic Jaeger	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Laughing Gull	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	15	13	13	2	1	.	.
5	Franklin's Gull	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	12	.	1	.	.
5	Little Gull	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Bonaparte's Gull	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	16
5	Ring-billed Gull	.	.	.	.	.	8	26	20	14	16	28	6	24	19	147	118
5	Herring Gull	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
5	Thayer's Gull	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Great Black-backed Gull	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Lesser Black-backed Gull	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Gull-billed Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Caspian Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	1	6	.	3
5	Royal Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Sandwich Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Roseate Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Common Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Arctic Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Forster's Tern	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	5	2	4	2	4	10	.	3	28
5	Least Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Black Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Bridled Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Sooty Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Black Skimmer	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Rock Pigeon	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Eurasian Collared-Dove	4	5	4	3	4	2	2	1	7	5	1	1	1	3	1	1

Table A. Part 2.

Hab	SPECIES	10/21	10/23	10/26	10/28	10/30	11/2	11/4	11/7	11/9	11/11	11/13	11/15	11/18	11/20	11/22	11/25
8	Diamond Dove																
8	African Collared-Dove	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	White-winged Dove	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Mourning Dove	37	48	42	134	143	106	47	6	196	12	14	56	11	21	11	20
8	Common Ground-Dove	14	7	6	5	5	6	2	2	3	.	2	3	6	1	5	5
8	Cockatiel	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Budgerigar	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Black-billed Cuckoo	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Yellow-billed Cuckoo	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Smooth-billed Ani	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Groove-billed Ani	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Barn Owl	6	5	4	6	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	3	7	1	2
8	Eastern Screech-Owl	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Great Horned Owl	1	1	2	2	3	2	1	1	1	3	2	1	1	2	1	2
8	Burrowing Owl	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Barred Owl	1	1	3	2	2	.	1	2	2	1	3	1	1	4	1	.
7	Long-eared Owl	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Short-eared Owl	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	4	.	.
8	Northern Saw-whet Owl	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Lesser Nighthawk	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Common Nighthawk	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Chuck-will's-widow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Eastern Whip-poor-will	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
7	Chimney Swift	.	32	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Ruby-throated Hummingbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Black-chinned Hummingbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Belted Kingfisher	7	7	9	16	13	9	12	6	10	9	10	8	13	14	6	6
8	Red-headed Woodpecker	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Red-bellied Woodpecker	32	29	37	17	28	25	21	16	22	18	15	18	10	19	14	14
8	Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	3	7	7	4	1	1	3	2	3	2	2	2	1	2	.	1
8	Downy Woodpecker	10	14	9	3	5	6	5	7	8	7	4	5	3	5	2	7
8	Hairy Woodpecker	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Red-cockaded Woodpecker	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Northern Flicker	3	10	3	4	4	4	3	3	4	7	3	4	2	3	2	3
8	Pileated Woodpecker	3	4	8	2	2	2	5	5	1	6	3	2	1	2	2	3

Table A. Part 2.

Hab	SPECIES	10/21	10/23	10/26	10/28	10/30	11/2	11/4	11/7	11/9	11/11	11/13	11/15	11/18	11/20	11/22	11/25
8	Olive-sided Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Eastern Wood-Pewee	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Yellow-bellied Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Acadian Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Alder Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Willow Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Least Flycatcher	7	4	4	3	.	1	3	4	2	3	3	3	1	3	.	3
7	Eastern Phoebe	148	131	138	111	92	165	155	130	146	101	105	94	71	89	60	139
8	Vermillion Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
8	Ash-throated Flycatcher	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	1	1	.	.
8	Great Crested Flycatcher	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Brown-crested Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.
8	Tropical Kingbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Cassin's Kingbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Western Kingbird	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
8	Eastern Kingbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Gray Kingbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Scissor-tailed Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Fork-tailed Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Loggerhead Shrike	4	6	5	5	7	4	3	3	2	3	5	3	4	3	2	2
8	White-eyed Vireo	13	8	4	6	.	5	3	4	5	7	4	3	1	1	1	3
8	Bell's Vireo	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Yellow-throated Vireo	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Blue-headed Vireo	.	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	4
8	Philadelphia Vireo	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Red-eyed Vireo	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Black-whiskered Vireo	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Blue Jay	81	90	89	71	59	60	57	47	44	44	35	41	19	27	15	26
8	Florida Scrub-Jay	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	American Crow	3	2	3	8	1	2	2	1	.	4	3	1	1	.	.	2
7	Fish Crow	2	.	1	1	1	.	1	29	.	2	.	23	1	1	.	61
7	Purple Martin	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Tree Swallow	2	90	76	130	62	30	645	3,300	500	8,300	68	38	50	3	.	44
7	Northern Rough-winged Swallow	.	.	1	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.
7	Bank Swallow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

Table A. Part 2.

Hab	SPECIES	10/21	10/23	10/26	10/28	10/30	11/2	11/4	11/7	11/9	11/11	11/13	11/15	11/18	11/20	11/22	11/25
7	Cliff Swallow	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Cave Swallow	.	.	.	14	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Barn Swallow	25	45	25	100	33	90	17	8	6	2	8	13	4	.	2	.
8	Carolina Chickadee	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Tufted Titmouse	2	3	1	2	1	1	.	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	2
8	Brown-headed Nuthatch	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Carolina Wren	16	21	20	12	17	23	18	17	14	17	27	15	13	18	2	26
8	Bewick's Wren	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	House Wren	354	238	173	123	190	294	278	173	203	204	164	139	89	132	40	188
8	Winter Wren	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Sedge Wren	6	6	2	2	7	2	3	5	5	1	5	3	5	2	2	12
7	Marsh Wren	44	26	24	26	42	26	55	53	211	42	39	37	43	55	11	71
8	Golden-crowned Kinglet	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Ruby-crowned Kinglet	1	.	7	2	3	6	4	3	6	7	3	11	5	10	12	11
8	Blue-gray Gnatcatcher	60	43	60	38	23	27	43	40	41	39	42	37	25	44	39	57
8	Eastern Bluebird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Veery	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Gray-cheeked Thrush	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Bicknell's Thrush	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Swainson's Thrush	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Hermit Thrush	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	3	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1
8	Wood Thrush	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	American Robin	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	2	1	.	1	.	.	.
8	Gray Catbird	226	236	89	90	80	152	101	138	104	102	56	50	28	64	8	114
8	Northern Mockingbird	34	47	16	25	17	27	19	16	19	15	13	8	4	10	5	9
8	Brown Thrasher	6	10	3	2	1	5	6	2	3	4	5	2	2	3	.	3
7	European Starling	7	.	2	3	11	5	1	1	.	3	80	2	1	70	4	.
7	Common Myna	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
6	American Pipit	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	1	.	.	.
8	Cedar Waxwing	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Blue-winged Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Tennessee Warbler	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Orange-crowned Warbler	1	3	.	1	1	2	1	1	3	7	5	12	3	5	3	3
8	Nashville Warbler	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Northern Parula	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.

Table A. Part 2.

Hab	SPECIES	10/21	10/23	10/26	10/28	10/30	11/2	11/4	11/7	11/9	11/11	11/13	11/15	11/18	11/20	11/22	11/25
7	Yellow Warbler	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Chestnut-sided Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Magnolia Warbler	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Cape May Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Black-throated Blue Warbler	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Yellow-rumped Warbler	1	2	3	3	5	6	71	36	164	102	42	32	37	31	11	102
8	"Audubon's Warbler"	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Black-throated Gray Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Black-throated Green Warbler	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Blackburnian Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Yellow-throated Warbler	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Pine Warbler	3	2	2	1	3	2	2	.	1	1	.	10	1	.	1	2
7	Prairie Warbler	3	4	3	4	3	4	4	2	5	2	1	3	1	2	1	2
7	Palm Warbler	196	262	313	258	120	279	309	151	210	122	116	156	105	110	69	355
7	"Yellow Palm Warbler"	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Bay-breasted Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Blackpoll Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Cerulean Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Black-and-white Warbler	.	.	2	.	.	1	.	1	2	.	.	1	1	1	1	1
8	American Redstart	2	.	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Prothonotary Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Worm-eating Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Swainson's Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Ovenbird	14	19	8	6	1	6	5	8	6	5	3	7	1	6	1	3
7	Northern Waterthrush	11	12	13	10	9	17	10	6	9	7	12	9	6	7	1	9
7	Louisiana Waterthrush	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Kentucky Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Common Yellowthroat	138	93	76	71	88	135	66	51	99	55	77	41	57	85	13	188
8	Hooded Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Wilson's Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Canada Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Yellow-breasted Chat	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
8	Summer Tanager	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Scarlet Tanager	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Western Tanager	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

Table A. Part 2.

Hab	SPECIES	10/21	10/23	10/26	10/28	10/30	11/2	11/4	11/7	11/9	11/11	11/13	11/15	11/18	11/20	11/22	11/25
7	Eastern Towhee	18	25	12	19	21	30	23	7	31	18	30	6	12	14	6	19
7	Bachman's Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Chipping Sparrow	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Clay-colored Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	2	1	.	2
7	Field Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Vesper Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	.	.	1	1	2	6	1	3
7	Lark Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Savannah Sparrow	9	17	4	9	2	12	16	34	18	23	47	46	54	41	70	31
7	Grasshopper Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Henslow's Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Le Conte's Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Nelson's Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Fox Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Song Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	1	.	3	1	1	1	4	.	1
7	Lincoln's Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	1	1	1	2	1	.
7	Swamp Sparrow	4	4	8	16	30	147	166	137	235	129	171	189	91	226	24	318
7	White-throated Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	1	1	.	1
7	White-crowned Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	9	2	3	.	2	2	.	2
7	Dark-eyed Junco	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Lapland Longspur	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Northern Cardinal	97	65	45	32	45	58	41	46	51	33	25	25	34	47	25	49
8	Rose-breasted Grosbeak	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Blue Grosbeak	3	4	8	1	3	7	4	3	4	2	1	2	2	.	.	.
8	Lazuli Bunting	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Indigo Bunting	39	178	67	33	34	22	9	12	16	2	3	3	1	.	1	1
8	Painted Bunting	2	2	2	1	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
7	Dickcissel	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.
7	Bobolink	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Red-winged Blackbird	810	900	850	500	1,300	1,050	2,100	1,100	300	6,200	3,700	2,600	2,500	1,400	600	500
6	Eastern Meadowlark	7	10	4	14	7	10	7	3	2	6	5	4	10	7	1	2
7	Yellow-headed Blackbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Rusty Blackbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Brewer's Blackbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Common Grackle	8	2	4	2	3	13	3	11	2	21	22	2	10	5	2	83
7	Boat-tailed Grackle	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

Table A. Part 2.

Hab	SPECIES	10/21	10/23	10/26	10/28	10/30	11/2	11/4	11/7	11/9	11/11	11/13	11/15	11/18	11/20	11/22	11/25
7	Shiny Cowbird	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Bronzed Cowbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Brown-headed Cowbird	1	1	2	4	6	2	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	43	.	.
8	Orchard Oriole	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Baltimore Oriole	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
8	Bullock's Oriole	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Pine Siskin	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Purple Finch	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	House Finch	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	American Goldfinch	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	2
8	House Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Bronze Mannikin	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Orange Bishop	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Zebra Finch	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Pin-tailed Whydah	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	TOTAL SPECIES	99	100	104	98	93	99	105	102	104	107	115	113	115	113	98	113
	TOTAL INDIVIDUALS	4,442	4,349	4,117	4,674	5,428	4,808	6,957	8,524	5,360	20,251	8,297	6,039	6,282	5,898	3,145	8,042

Table A. Part 3.

Hab	SPECIES	11/27	11/30	12/2	12/4	12/7	12/9	12/11	12/13	12/16	12/19	12/21	12/23	12/26	12/28	12/30	1/1
1	Pacific Loon	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Common Loon	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Pied-billed Grebe	11	15	18	12	14	17	12	15	16	15	13	15	14	9	18	21
1	Horned Grebe	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	1	1	.
1	Red-necked Grebe	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Eared Grebe	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Sooty Shearwater	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	American White Pelican	.	.	.	.	7	5	.	.	32	.	.	7	.	.	.	.
1	Brown Pelican	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Neotropic Cormorant	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Double-crested Cormorant	352	197	114	120	280	285	285	267	.	280	310	.	.	284	430	.
1	"California" D-c Cormorant	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Anhinga	194	143	140	142	175	201	211	150	.	146	112	94	.	82	114	73
2	American Bittern	16	9	15	18	7	10	14	9	12	8	8	8	10	15	10	16
2	Least Bittern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Gray Heron	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Great Blue Heron	74	49	68	67	50	59	50	51	41	33	58	39	52	46	75	49
2	Great White Heron	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Great Egret	39	26	23	35	15	16	32	40	23	12	25	25	37	21	26	21
2	Snowy Egret	48	29	215	29	22	7	26	39	17	21	50	23	18	16	26	24
2	Little Blue Heron	63	72	86	63	113	88	52	85	57	68	64	59	56	44	50	57
2	Tricolored Heron	16	16	18	9	7	16	9	14	12	11	9	11	7	5	8	.
2	Reddish Egret	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
6	Cattle Egret	390	280	355	555	530	980	1,065	650	360	365	450	460	210	440	155	45
2	Green Heron	21	6	7	14	7	18	13	15	4	8	9	15	5	7	10	7
2	Black-crowned Night-Heron	4	2	1	7	.	5	5	1	4	3	7	3	4	3	6	1
2	Yellow-crowned Night-Heron	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	White Ibis	139	278	107	65	325	103	32	75	52	35	93	260	78	62	300	56
2	Glossy Ibis	13	44	53	51	48	82	155	78	121	145	177	123	127	164	4	6
2	White-faced Ibis	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Roseate Spoonbill	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Wood Stork	1	4	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Black Vulture	7	19	6	29	16	6	2	12	7	2	1	11	10	3	5	10
7	Turkey Vulture	100	155	115	60	90	130	28	45	125	23	50	66	43	115	25	26
1	Black Swan	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

Table A. Part 3.

Hab	SPECIES	11/27	11/30	12/2	12/4	12/7	12/9	12/11	12/13	12/16	12/19	12/21	12/23	12/26	12/28	12/30	1/1
7	Mississippi Kite	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	White-tailed Kite	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Snail Kite	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Bald Eagle	19	17	15	17	27	28	24	23	12	17	9	13	10	11	12	7
7	Northern Harrier	56	101	56	42	55	40	81	77	78	78	84	89	87	.	.	.
8	Sharp-shinned Hawk	8	3	1	5	5	14	10	3	9	6	1	9	8	3	12	3
8	Cooper's Hawk	1	5	2	1	1	2	3	2	1	3	4	2	1	2	5	3
8	Red-shouldered Hawk	51	34	49	51	34	38	43	41	29	21	35	33	15	35	29	19
8	Broad-winged Hawk	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Short-tailed Hawk	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Swainson's Hawk	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Red-tailed Hawk	42	25	31	27	15	29	21	23	25	23	14	22	30	20	25	29
8	Red-tailed dark-morph	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Krider's Red-tailed Hawk	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Rough-legged Hawk	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Golden Eagle	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
6	Crested Caracara	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	American Kestrel	15	17	13	19	16	16	13	15	11	13	13	12	14	14	14	11
7	Eurasian Kestrel	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Merlin	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	1	1	1	.	1	.	2	1	1
7	Peregrine Falcon	1	.	2	1	1	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Common Peafowl	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Gray Partridge	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Wild Turkey	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Ring-necked Pheasant	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Northern Bobwhite	2	5	14	.	11	1	1	1	.	1	14	.	.	1	16	1
2	Yellow Rail	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Black Rail	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Clapper Rail	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	King Rail	68	48	58	71	58	35	60	28	55	20	32	16	13	27	21	30
2	Virginia Rail	1	.	3	2	2	2	1	2	.	.	2	2	2	1	1	1
2	Sora	153	125	172	260	175	177	144	162	122	120	181	158	147	121	125	157
2	Purple Gallinule	3	1	1	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	1	1
4	Common Moorhen	440	360	340	440	420	445	440	495	620	590	470	415	380	760	550	500
1	American Coot	192	205	540	400	530	505	420	460	490	680	760	220	185	245	450	750

Table A. Part 3.

Hab	SPECIES	11/27	11/30	12/2	12/4	12/7	12/9	12/11	12/13	12/16	12/19	12/21	12/23	12/26	12/28	12/30	1/1
1	Caribbean Coot	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Limpkin	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
2	Sandhill Crane	.	227	10	.	6	.	43	13	.	.	93	.	17	7	1	2
2	Whooping Crane	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Black-bellied Plover	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	American Golden-Plover	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Semipalmated Plover	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Wilson's Plover	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Piping Plover	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
6	Killdeer	180	200	133	38	300	110	21	173	137	125	83	240	125	215	270	365
4	Black-necked Stilt	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	American Avocet	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Greater Yellowlegs	1	.	2	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Lesser Yellowlegs	.	.	3	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
4	Solitary Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Willet	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Spotted Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
6	Upland Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Whimbrel	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Long-billed Curlew	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Hudsonian Godwit	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Marbled Godwit	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Ruddy Turnstone	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Red Knot	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Sanderling	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Semipalmated Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Western Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Least Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	White-rumped Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Baird's Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Pectoral Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Sharp-tailed Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Dunlin	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Curlew Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Stilt Sandpiper	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

Table A. Part 3.

Hab	SPECIES	11/27	11/30	12/2	12/4	12/7	12/9	12/11	12/13	12/16	12/19	12/21	12/23	12/26	12/28	12/30	1/1
6	Buff-breasted Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Ruff	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Short-billed Dowitcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Long-billed Dowitcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Wilson's Snipe	269	138	238	434	167	315	196	182	90	223	70	80	190	121	139	203
4	American Woodcock	10	3	9	6	12	5	4	6	2	3	4	1	6	1	3	5
4	Wilson's Phalarope	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Red-necked Phalarope	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Red Phalarope	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Pomarine Jaeger	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Parasitic Jaeger	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Laughing Gull	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Franklin's Gull	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Little Gull	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Bonaparte's Gull	.	5	.	1	1	.	.	1	.	14	31	12	3	2	4	2
5	Ring-billed Gull	150	2,080	3,500	2,700	4,200	1,000	6,000	1,000	1,000	2,000	5,500	5,200	5,000	7,800	8,500	4,000
5	Herring Gull	.	1	2	2	1	1	1	.	.	1	3	1	1	2	4	.
5	Thayer's Gull	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Great Black-backed Gull	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Lesser Black-backed Gull	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
5	Gull-billed Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Caspian Tern	5	6	1	1	7	4	3	.	1	.	1	2	.	.	30	.
5	Royal Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Sandwich Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Roseate Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Common Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Arctic Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Forster's Tern	16	25	29	11	15	23	15	6	.	58	1	6	3	6	3	3
5	Least Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Black Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Bridled Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Sooty Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Black Skimmer	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Rock Pigeon	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Eurasian Collared-Dove	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	1	3	3	4

Table A. Part 3.

Hab	SPECIES	11/27	11/30	12/2	12/4	12/7	12/9	12/11	12/13	12/16	12/19	12/21	12/23	12/26	12/28	12/30	1/1
8	Diamond Dove																
8	African Collared-Dove	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	White-winged Dove	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.
8	Mourning Dove	36	8	31	5	74	23	41	24	8	14	12	31	14	5	8	17
8	Common Ground-Dove	2	6	6	1	7	5	7	6	5	9	9	12	6	6	5	.
8	Cockatiel	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Budgerigar	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Black-billed Cuckoo	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Yellow-billed Cuckoo	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Smooth-billed Ani	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Groove-billed Ani	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Barn Owl	6	2	1	1	3	4	3	3	8	6	4	1	1	3	1	2
8	Eastern Screech-Owl	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Great Horned Owl	1	1	2	.	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	1
8	Burrowing Owl	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Barred Owl	.	3	1	4	2	1	3	1	2	1	3	1	2	1	1	1
7	Long-eared Owl	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Short-eared Owl	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.
8	Northern Saw-whet Owl	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Lesser Nighthawk	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Common Nighthawk	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	2
8	Chuck-will's-widow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Eastern Whip-poor-will	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	1	.
7	Chimney Swift	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Ruby-throated Hummingbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Black-chinned Hummingbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Belted Kingfisher	10	5	6	4	8	6	7	11	5	8	8	3	7	6	6	8
8	Red-headed Woodpecker	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Red-bellied Woodpecker	20	8	11	14	16	12	18	16	17	15	15	20	13	11	22	19
8	Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	3	4	2	2	1	3
8	Downy Woodpecker	4	4	5	7	6	4	8	4	7	3	5	7	3	10	6	4
8	Hairy Woodpecker	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	.	1	.	.
8	Red-cockaded Woodpecker	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Northern Flicker	3	2	3	1	4	3	3	1	3	1	1	2	1	1	1	2
8	Pileated Woodpecker	4	2	6	4	4	2	4	3	2	2	2	1	3	1	1	2

Table A. Part 3.

Hab	SPECIES	11/27	11/30	12/2	12/4	12/7	12/9	12/11	12/13	12/16	12/19	12/21	12/23	12/26	12/28	12/30	1/1
8	Olive-sided Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Eastern Wood-Pewee	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Yellow-bellied Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Acadian Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Alder Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Willow Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Least Flycatcher	2	1	2	5	3	1	1	7	1	2	8	7	2	5	9	3
7	Eastern Phoebe	114	84	64	74	77	68	82	69	68	48	51	58	53	67	105	88
8	Vermilion Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Ash-throated Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	3	4	12	3	1	3	2
8	Great Crested Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Brown-crested Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Tropical Kingbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Cassin's Kingbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	1	.	.	.	2	1	2
8	Western Kingbird	1	.	.	.	.	.	33	18	27	35	10	11	3	35	19	35
8	Eastern Kingbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Gray Kingbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Scissor-tailed Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	7	5	8	5	6	3	7	5	.
8	Fork-tailed Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	.	1	1	1	1	1
8	Loggerhead Shrike	1	1	3	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	4	2	1	6	3	3
8	White-eyed Vireo	2	2	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	2	1	2
8	Bell's Vireo	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Yellow-throated Vireo	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Blue-headed Vireo	1	7	7	1	1	2	2	4	4	3	3	2	3	5	5	3
8	Philadelphia Vireo	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Red-eyed Vireo	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Black-whiskered Vireo	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Blue Jay	12	26	18	21	24	28	37	15	18	26	17	27	15	25	34	24
8	Florida Scrub-Jay	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	American Crow	2	3	.	.	.	.	.	1	4	2	2	1	4	.	2	4
7	Fish Crow	9	1	40	.	2	.	26	1	1	.	.	32	550	31	52	.
7	Purple Martin	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Tree Swallow	39	42	140	95	40	30	116	150	160	15	80	105	105	520	850	123
7	Northern Rough-winged Swallow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Bank Swallow	.	.	1	.	1	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

Table A. Part 3.

Hab	SPECIES	11/27	11/30	12/2	12/4	12/7	12/9	12/11	12/13	12/16	12/19	12/21	12/23	12/26	12/28	12/30	1/1
7	Cliff Swallow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Cave Swallow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Barn Swallow	.	3	3	.	3	2	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Carolina Chickadee	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Tufted Titmouse	2	1	3	1	1	2	3	3	1	1	1	2	3	1	2	1
8	Brown-headed Nuthatch	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Carolina Wren	14	15	13	16	11	15	15	14	15	18	19	16	10	20	25	24
8	Bewick's Wren	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	House Wren	149	101	66	90	78	81	76	61	68	38	42	64	45	55	60	66
8	Winter Wren	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Sedge Wren	17	8	10	4	9	4	13	9	6	8	4	9	5	5	11	10
7	Marsh Wren	46	49	54	60	51	51	60	53	30	22	47	57	46	39	61	58
8	Golden-crowned Kinglet	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Ruby-crowned Kinglet	6	7	7	5	6	9	7	14	7	8	7	12	4	5	10	14
8	Blue-gray Gnatcatcher	36	34	45	27	25	24	41	36	40	16	49	37	16	43	42	31
8	Eastern Bluebird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Veery	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Gray-cheeked Thrush	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Bicknell's Thrush	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Swainson's Thrush	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Hermit Thrush	1	1	1	.	.	1	.	.	1	1	2	1	.	.	2	.
8	Wood Thrush	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	American Robin	9	53	1	.	.	260	600	600	1,000	200	1	.	85	2,800	250	4,000
8	Gray Catbird	41	28	34	38	40	51	51	21	23	23	41	48	20	29	51	41
8	Northern Mockingbird	3	11	8	10	8	12	19	6	9	4	9	12	4	3	8	8
8	Brown Thrasher	3	3	1	2	4	1	1	1	.	1	1	1	.	1	1	.
7	European Starling	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	3	.	5	4	.	.	.	.	.
7	Common Myna	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
6	American Pipit	.	3	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	12	.	20	35	35	35	23
8	Cedar Waxwing	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Blue-winged Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Tennessee Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Orange-crowned Warbler	1	2	6	4	2	2	2	1	2	2	6	4	4	7	8	4
8	Nashville Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Northern Parula	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

Table A. Part 3.

Hab	SPECIES	11/27	11/30	12/2	12/4	12/7	12/9	12/11	12/13	12/16	12/19	12/21	12/23	12/26	12/28	12/30	1/1
7	Yellow Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Chestnut-sided Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Magnolia Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Cape May Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Black-throated Blue Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Yellow-rumped Warbler	19	90	40	39	19	51	56	35	64	65	80	110	25	92	90	80
8	"Audubon's Warbler"	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Black-throated Gray Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Black-throated Green Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Blackburnian Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Yellow-throated Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Pine Warbler	.	2	1	.	1	2	1	3	5	2	4	2	1	.	1	1
7	Prairie Warbler	.	1	2	2	1	.	1	1	4	2	1	3	1	1	4	2
7	Palm Warbler	227	125	200	385	145	253	228	210	80	137	220	306	153	310	190	215
7	"Yellow Palm Warbler"	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Bay-breasted Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Blackpoll Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Cerulean Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Black-and-white Warbler	.	.	1	.	1	1	.	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	.
8	American Redstart	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Prothonotary Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Worm-eating Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Swainson's Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Ovenbird	3	3	3	1	1	4	2	3	.	2	2	2	4	1	2	2
7	Northern Waterthrush	7	5	4	5	5	5	9	3	4	8	8	10	5	6	7	12
7	Louisiana Waterthrush	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Kentucky Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Common Yellowthroat	91	74	87	109	82	80	115	83	71	57	100	103	58	105	123	94
8	Hooded Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Wilson's Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Canada Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Yellow-breasted Chat	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Summer Tanager	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Scarlet Tanager	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Western Tanager	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

Table A. Part 3.

Hab	SPECIES	11/27	11/30	12/2	12/4	12/7	12/9	12/11	12/13	12/16	12/19	12/21	12/23	12/26	12/28	12/30	1/1
7	Eastern Towhee	16	15	16	11	4	17	12	8	9	12	8	20	6	9	16	27
7	Bachman's Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Chipping Sparrow	.	.	1	1	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
7	Clay-colored Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	4	1	.	.	.	.	1	4	4	8	2
7	Field Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1
7	Vesper Sparrow	1	3	4	1	2	10	5	3	2	3	2	8	2	9	7	10
7	Lark Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Savannah Sparrow	35	46	69	53	26	89	10	78	58	43	42	39	45	32	37	41
7	Grasshopper Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	1
7	Henslow's Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Le Conte's Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Nelson's Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Fox Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Song Sparrow	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	4	1	2	3	1	1	2	1
7	Lincoln's Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.
7	Swamp Sparrow	208	478	259	216	84	236	273	115	98	93	77	94	45	43	171	58
7	White-throated Sparrow	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
7	White-crowned Sparrow	4	.	6	2	.	4	2	3	3	4	11	7	3	7	2	9
7	Dark-eyed Junco	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Lapland Longspur	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Northern Cardinal	40	31	32	32	34	44	47	39	38	29	41	32	30	46	47	38
8	Rose-breasted Grosbeak	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Blue Grosbeak	1	1	3	2	.	2	2	.	.	1	.	1	.	1	2	2
8	Lazuli Bunting	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Indigo Bunting	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	1	2	1	1	4	1
8	Painted Bunting	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	1	1	2	.	.	1	.
7	Dickcissel	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	.	1	.
7	Bobolink	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Red-winged Blackbird	2,500	900	1,000	500	3,600	6,000	1,000	1,000	1,400	1,700	3,200	4,100	7,200	650	1,100	3,100
6	Eastern Meadowlark	1	1	1	1	4	2	3	1	2	6	1	9	5	4	2	4
7	Yellow-headed Blackbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1
7	Rusty Blackbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Brewer's Blackbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Common Grackle	21	13	10	11	20	17	14	41	9	2	26	25	2	40	19	22
7	Boat-tailed Grackle	240	40	70	50	40	270	150	170	705	230	330	930	600	105	510	220

Table A. Part 3.

Hab	SPECIES	11/27	11/30	12/2	12/4	12/7	12/9	12/11	12/13	12/16	12/19	12/21	12/23	12/26	12/28	12/30	1/1
7	Shiny Cowbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Bronzed Cowbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Brown-headed Cowbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	60	130	100	15	10	545	250	800	150	15
8	Orchard Oriole	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Baltimore Oriole	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Bullock's Oriole	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Pine Siskin	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Purple Finch	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	House Finch	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	American Goldfinch	2	3	1	2	2	3	6	4	6	1	2	3	1	6	2	4
8	House Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Bronze Mannikin	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Orange Bishop	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Zebra Finch	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Pin-tailed Whydah	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	TOTAL SPECIES	111	110	117	107	113	119	119	120	106	120	122	116	112	116	121	113
	TOTAL INDIVIDUALS	7,508	7,796	9,868	18,721	13,166	13,307	13,186	7,586	8,318	8,311	14,367	14,879	16,600	17,134	47,891	47,678

Table A. Part 4.

Hab	SPECIES	1/4	1/6	1/8	1/11	1/13	1/15	1/18	1/20	1/22	1/25	1/27	1/29	2/1	2/5	2/8	2/10
1	Pacific Loon	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Common Loon	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Pied-billed Grebe	26	21	11	19	16	16	9	18	13	19	19	25	27	15	21	24
1	Horned Grebe	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Red-necked Grebe	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Eared Grebe	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Sooty Shearwater	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	American White Pelican	28	.	2	2	15	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.
1	Brown Pelican	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Neotropic Cormorant	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Double-crested Cormorant	.	84	430	475	665	425	590	470	475	425	500	410	380	295	335	405
1	"California" D-c Cormorant	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Anhinga	75	76	125	112	137	125	103	137	100	102	123	153	129	63	76	121
2	American Bittern	15	12	20	17	21	23	22	16	16	19	21	18	19	8	14	18
2	Least Bittern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Gray Heron	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Great Blue Heron	41	62	89	55	80	84	73	86	76	83	73	76	78	72	67	72
2	Great White Heron	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Great Egret	28	11	19	34	34	26	20	22	21	17	20	26	13	12	16	23
2	Snowy Egret	15	18	7	10	8	11	10	13	11	8	22	20	21	13	16	13
2	Little Blue Heron	32	57	50	50	77	59	32	49	56	59	64	72	53	34	49	59
2	Tricolored Heron	8	4	2	3	7	11	8	7	10	10	3	7	10	6	10	13
2	Reddish Egret	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
6	Cattle Egret	750	450	138	400	370	335	460	315	315	410	600	250	360	245	495	150
2	Green Heron	6	10	6	5	7	7	8	7	7	9	7	8	9	2	6	7
2	Black-crowned Night-Heron	3	2	4	4	1	3	1	2	3	2	1	4	1	1	.	1
2	Yellow-crowned Night-Heron	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	1
2	White Ibis	322	115	141	68	156	134	177	184	33	38	297	118	130	182	113	88
2	Glossy Ibis	7	3	7	8	10	9	13	39	27	230	64	60	49	60	113	5
2	White-faced Ibis	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Roseate Spoonbill	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Wood Stork	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Black Vulture	2	8	7	7	5	4	4	3	5	4	9	3	6	23	11	8
7	Turkey Vulture	25	46	165	230	65	27	43	42	20	108	45	80	21	31	30	35
1	Black Swan	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

Table A. Part 4.

Hab	SPECIES	1/4	1/6	1/8	1/11	1/13	1/15	1/18	1/20	1/22	1/25	1/27	1/29	2/1	2/5	2/8	2/10	
3	White-faced Whistling-Duck	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Black-bellied Whistling-Duck	54	2	7	37	41	.	10	39	36	.	10	113	.	.	.	.
3	Fulvous Whistling-Duck	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.
3	Greater White-fronted Goose	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Egyptian Goose	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Snow Goose	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Ross's Goose	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Canada Goose	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Muscovy Duck	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Wood Duck	4	2	.	8	16	2	2	2	4	3	8	3	2	2	10	2	
3	Gadwall	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.
3	Eurasian Wigeon	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	American Wigeon	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	American Black Duck	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Mallard	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	1	2	.	.	.	
3	Mottled Duck	6	2	6	2	4	4	2	2	4	2	2	10	5	12	5	6	
3	Blue-winged Teal	4	16	25	30	20	12	25	18	34	11	16	5	27	25	20	32	
3	Cinnamon Teal	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Northern Shoveler	13	5	14	10	13	10	10	17	3	4	3	4	3	.	1	7	
3	Northern Pintail	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Green-winged Teal	1	6	60	88	28	110	160	20	110	50	110	80	74	165	310	280	
3	Eurasian Green-winged Teal	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Canvasback	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Redhead	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Ring-necked Duck	52	67	95	170	41	151	170	170	132	180	158	142	201	179	250	203	
1	Greater Scaup	1	1	.	.	1	.	1	2	2	2	1	.	.	.	1	.	
1	Lesser Scaup	9	12	7	9	29	12	16	16	38	20	16	15	13	9	16	4	
1	Black Scoter	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Bufflehead	.	.	2	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Common Goldeneye	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Hooded Merganser	17	19	45	9	5	39	7	1	4	5	14	9	8	13	8	1	
1	Red-breasted Merganser	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Ruddy Duck	34,000	.	6,000	27,000	7	34,000	2	12	.	1	1	1	16,000	.	1	14,000	
5	Osprey	9	16	13	19	13	12	9	17	16	14	14	11	11	6	17	18	
7	Swallow-tailed Kite	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

Table A. Part 4.

Hab	SPECIES	1/4	1/6	1/8	1/11	1/13	1/15	1/18	1/20	1/22	1/25	1/27	1/29	2/1	2/5	2/8	2/10
7	Mississippi Kite	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	White-tailed Kite	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Snail Kite	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Bald Eagle	11	11	16	23	26	11	7	20	4	24	10	12	8	11	10	11
7	Northern Harrier	.	76	.	.	.	113	223	114	.	156	106	91	135	84	157	142
8	Sharp-shinned Hawk	3	14	10	8	6	7	3	5	3	2	5	6	5	3	3	4
8	Cooper's Hawk	4	1	2	4	4	2	2	2	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1
8	Red-shouldered Hawk	27	21	35	18	15	25	19	25	19	23	19	15	23	18	20	16
8	Broad-winged Hawk	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Short-tailed Hawk	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Swainson's Hawk	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Red-tailed Hawk	17	22	35	24	12	34	12	30	21	29	20	24	24	20	19	26
8	Red-tailed dark-morph	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Krider's Red-tailed Hawk	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Rough-legged Hawk	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Golden Eagle	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
6	Crested Caracara	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	American Kestrel	8	11	8	12	9	10	8	9	8	7	14	11	10	8	14	11
7	Eurasian Kestrel	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Merlin	1	.	1	.	1	1	.	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.
7	Peregrine Falcon	.	.	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1
8	Common Peafowl	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Gray Partridge	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Wild Turkey	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Ring-necked Pheasant	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Northern Bobwhite	2	.	1	2	3	.	1	12	1	10	3	2	.	.	2	.
2	Yellow Rail	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Black Rail	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Clapper Rail	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	King Rail	13	11	10	13	10	3	3	4	5	3	1	12	9	2	8	4
2	Virginia Rail	2	.	3	2	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.
2	Sora	138	99	146	151	74	67	97	115	36	43	57	45	48	19	55	24
2	Purple Gallinule	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1
4	Common Moorhen	630	540	740	710	810	830	580	1,105	645	605	770	1170	1050	860	900	760
1	American Coot	405	130	255	105	85	85	93	160	160	100	108	84	200	194	160	177

Table A. Part 4.

Hab	SPECIES	1/4	1/6	1/8	1/11	1/13	1/15	1/18	1/20	1/22	1/25	1/27	1/29	2/1	2/5	2/8	2/10
1	Caribbean Coot	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Limpkin	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.
2	Sandhill Crane	.	.	2	.	.	2	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	2	.	.
2	Whooping Crane	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Black-bellied Plover	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	American Golden-Plover	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Semipalmated Plover	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Wilson's Plover	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Piping Plover	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
6	Killdeer	200	300	390	740	720	95	100	390	500	143	270	53	34	62	905	212
4	Black-necked Stilt	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	American Avocet	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Greater Yellowlegs	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4
4	Lesser Yellowlegs	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	9	6
4	Solitary Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Willet	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Spotted Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
6	Upland Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Whimbrel	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Long-billed Curlew	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Hudsonian Godwit	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Marbled Godwit	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Ruddy Turnstone	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Red Knot	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Sanderling	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Semipalmated Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Western Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Least Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	2	2
4	White-rumped Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Baird's Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Pectoral Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Sharp-tailed Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Dunlin	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Curlew Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Stilt Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

Table A. Part 4.

Hab	SPECIES	1/4	1/6	1/8	1/11	1/13	1/15	1/18	1/20	1/22	1/25	1/27	1/29	2/1	2/5	2/8	2/10	
6	Buff-breasted Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Ruff	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Short-billed Dowitcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Long-billed Dowitcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Wilson's Snipe	125	120	48	143	110	54	54	80	309	97	68	46	20	21	6	8	
4	American Woodcock	2	.	3	1	1	.	1	3	2	3	1	3	.	.	1	.	
4	Wilson's Phalarope	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Red-necked Phalarope	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Red Phalarope	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Pomarine Jaeger	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Parasitic Jaeger	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Laughing Gull	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Franklin's Gull	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Little Gull	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Bonaparte's Gull	.	8	34	1	3	1	14	.	4	1	1	.	3	.	.	.	
5	Ring-billed Gull	6,500	9,500	8,000	12,000	3,000	8,500	6,000	2,000	2,000	2,300	1000	5500	4500	2350	1700	6000	
5	Herring Gull	3	6	.	4	1	2	2	1	4	.	5	1	.	1	.	3	
5	Thayer's Gull	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Great Black-backed Gull	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
5	Lesser Black-backed Gull	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Gull-billed Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Caspian Tern	23	6	13	3	17	.	4	1	1	8	7	15	3	1	1	3	
5	Royal Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Sandwich Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Roseate Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Common Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Arctic Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Forster's Tern	9	2	6	10	.	8	4	9	1	1	17	.	7	1	2	4	
5	Least Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Black Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Bridled Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Sooty Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Black Skimmer	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Rock Pigeon	1
8	Eurasian Collared-Dove	1	1	2	1	3	2	2	3	4	1	1	2	2	1	7	7	

Table A. Part 4.

Hab	SPECIES	1/4	1/6	1/8	1/11	1/13	1/15	1/18	1/20	1/22	1/25	1/27	1/29	2/1	2/5	2/8	2/10
8	Diamond Dove																
8	African Collared-Dove	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
8	White-winged Dove	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Mourning Dove	42	15	48	19	40	16	7	52	13	8	6	34	9	7	74	52
8	Common Ground-Dove	3	7	11	10	5	2	3	8	1	9	6	1	4	4	11	7
8	Cockatiel	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Budgerigar	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Black-billed Cuckoo	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Yellow-billed Cuckoo	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Smooth-billed Ani	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Groove-billed Ani	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Barn Owl	2	.	1	.	1	1	1	1	2	3	1	5	2	1	1	.
8	Eastern Screech-Owl	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Great Horned Owl	1	2	4	1	3	1	2	2	1	3	1	2	3	3	5	4
8	Burrowing Owl	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Barred Owl	2	.	.	.	1	1	1	3	2	2	4	3	1	2	2	1
7	Long-eared Owl	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Short-eared Owl	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	.	1	1	.
8	Northern Saw-whet Owl	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Lesser Nighthawk	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Common Nighthawk	.	.	.	.	2	.	2	.	.	3	.	2	.	.	3	.
8	Chuck-will's-widow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Eastern Whip-poor-will	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.
7	Chimney Swift	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Ruby-throated Hummingbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Black-chinned Hummingbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Belted Kingfisher	7	6	7	5	4	10	3	6	6	5	6	6	6	5	3	3
8	Red-headed Woodpecker	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Red-bellied Woodpecker	23	15	21	23	19	15	9	21	18	19	20	17	18	17	17	21
8	Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	2	1	3	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	3	1
8	Downy Woodpecker	11	1	4	5	2	4	3	9	4	7	2	5	6	2	5	11
8	Hairy Woodpecker	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Red-cockaded Woodpecker	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Northern Flicker	2	2	1	1	1	4	2	3	3	4	5	2	1	1	2	5
8	Pileated Woodpecker	3	4	1	2	3	3	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	1	4

Table A. Part 4.

Hab	SPECIES	1/4	1/6	1/8	1/11	1/13	1/15	1/18	1/20	1/22	1/25	1/27	1/29	2/1	2/5	2/8	2/10
8	Olive-sided Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Eastern Wood-Pewee	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Yellow-bellied Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Acadian Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Alder Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Willow Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Least Flycatcher	6	1	1	7	.	.	1	2	1	3	2	3	7	5	.	3
7	Eastern Phoebe	77	51	99	69	59	63	36	84	55	51	53	39	74	38	42	66
8	Vermillion Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Ash-throated Flycatcher	4	4	2	4	3	2	1	1	3	3	5	1	.	.	.	1
8	Great Crested Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Brown-crested Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	1
8	Tropical Kingbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Cassin's Kingbird	2	.	2	.	2	2	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.
8	Western Kingbird	16	3	16	17	16	26	.	16	34	2	14	23	4	1	7	17
8	Eastern Kingbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Gray Kingbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Scissor-tailed Flycatcher	1	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	6	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
8	Fork-tailed Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Loggerhead Shrike	4	3	2	1	1	4	3	2	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1
8	White-eyed Vireo	5	1	3	5	1	2	2	1	1	6	1	3	9	3	7	6
8	Bell's Vireo	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Yellow-throated Vireo	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Blue-headed Vireo	5	1	5	3	1	1	2	9	2	2	2	1	4	.	2	2
8	Philadelphia Vireo	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Red-eyed Vireo	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Black-whiskered Vireo	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Blue Jay	29	11	19	12	26	30	10	30	12	20	14	12	25	16	14	15
8	Florida Scrub-Jay	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	American Crow	3	.	3	.	.	.	2	10	.	3	.	6	2	4	.	5
7	Fish Crow	60	550	72	70	37	2	1	8	140	15	14	270	1	1	2	400
7	Purple Martin	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	1	1	5	3	6
7	Tree Swallow	3,600	430	420	340	735	130	470	210	12	520	385	110	800	460	180	460
7	Northern Rough-winged Swallow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Bank Swallow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

Table A. Part 4.

Hab	SPECIES	1/4	1/6	1/8	1/11	1/13	1/15	1/18	1/20	1/22	1/25	1/27	1/29	2/1	2/5	2/8	2/10
7	Cliff Swallow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Cave Swallow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Barn Swallow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Carolina Chickadee	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Tufted Titmouse	1	.	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	2	5	1	1	1
8	Brown-headed Nuthatch	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Carolina Wren	25	17	18	22	16	11	13	23	20	10	20	20	34	34	21	34
8	Bewick's Wren	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	House Wren	71	24	50	38	39	21	32	42	32	34	32	25	58	21	37	45
8	Winter Wren	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Sedge Wren	11	1	11	9	11	4	5	10	5	6	10	6	6	5	3	5
7	Marsh Wren	50	13	64	36	41	20	8	30	34	18	22	18	17	20	17	23
8	Golden-crowned Kinglet	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Ruby-crowned Kinglet	22	6	18	8	4	1	1	14	8	13	5	5	11	6	7	4
8	Blue-gray Gnatcatcher	51	30	43	48	20	33	26	47	33	32	36	34	59	33	35	47
8	Eastern Bluebird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Veery	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Gray-cheeked Thrush	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Bicknell's Thrush	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Swainson's Thrush	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Hermit Thrush	1	.	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	.	1	.	1	.	.
8	Wood Thrush	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	American Robin	100	.	2	32	550	21,000	61	535	8,000	500	545	11,000	1300	1400	4800	2500
8	Gray Catbird	69	57	63	45	31	34	27	60	25	32	25	28	53	5	26	43
8	Northern Mockingbird	10	8	9	7	5	9	7	4	6	12	9	8	8	8	8	10
8	Brown Thrasher	.	1	2	.	.	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	.	1	1
7	European Starling	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	15	5	.	.	20	.	.	.	.
7	Common Myna	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
6	American Pipit	21	34	21	1	.	1	.	15	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Cedar Waxwing	.	.	1	.	1	25	25	25	25	4	18	93	10	85	18	106
8	Blue-winged Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Tennessee Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Orange-crowned Warbler	7	4	3	6	3	3	3	6	2	3	3	2	6	6	1	3
8	Nashville Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
8	Northern Parula	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

Table A. Part 4.

Hab	SPECIES	1/4	1/6	1/8	1/11	1/13	1/15	1/18	1/20	1/22	1/25	1/27	1/29	2/1	2/5	2/8	2/10
7	Yellow Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Chestnut-sided Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Magnolia Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Cape May Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Black-throated Blue Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Yellow-rumped Warbler	87	47	65	100	32	35	50	80	50	50	55	190	110	12	77	140
8	"Audubon's Warbler"	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Black-throated Gray Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Black-throated Green Warbler	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Blackburnian Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Yellow-throated Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Pine Warbler	2	1	4	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	.	4	1	.	.
7	Prairie Warbler	5	2	5	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	2	1	2
7	Palm Warbler	250	115	230	210	155	195	95	305	165	260	130	190	375	80	190	385
7	"Yellow Palm Warbler"	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Bay-breasted Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Blackpoll Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Cerulean Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Black-and-white Warbler	2	.	2	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	.	1
8	American Redstart	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Prothonotary Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Worm-eating Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Swainson's Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Ovenbird	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	.	1
7	Northern Waterthrush	11	6	8	8	9	13	6	10	8	2	4	6	9	9	3	6
7	Louisiana Waterthrush	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
8	Kentucky Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Common Yellowthroat	85	34	79	72	80	70	34	103	77	42	81	56	79	56	62	78
8	Hooded Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Wilson's Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
8	Canada Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Yellow-breasted Chat	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Summer Tanager	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Scarlet Tanager	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Western Tanager	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

Table A. Part 4.

Hab	SPECIES	1/4	1/6	1/8	1/11	1/13	1/15	1/18	1/20	1/22	1/25	1/27	1/29	2/1	2/5	2/8	2/10
7	Eastern Towhee	23	2	18	19	19	9	13	27	18	13	16	24	39	17	19	33
7	Bachman's Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Chipping Sparrow	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	2	2	2	2	2	.	.	.	2
7	Clay-colored Sparrow	1	1	2	1	1	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
7	Field Sparrow	1	1	1	.	1	1	1	7	5	1	7	.	.	.	5	1
7	Vesper Sparrow	7	4	1	2	8	6	5	9	14	6	4	13	3	6	16	4
7	Lark Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Savannah Sparrow	22	45	84	20	30	128	80	24	40	22	59	63	50	30	91	45
7	Grasshopper Sparrow	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Henslow's Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Le Conte's Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Nelson's Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Fox Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Song Sparrow	2	.	4	2	1	1	.	.	.	1	2	1	1	1	1	2
7	Lincoln's Sparrow	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Swamp Sparrow	153	16	91	130	67	51	46	129	54	38	64	60	124	22	57	76
7	White-throated Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	White-crowned Sparrow	5	9	3	10	4	7	5	7	2	1	2	14	10	8	6	4
7	Dark-eyed Junco	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Lapland Longspur	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Northern Cardinal	36	55	38	49	57	34	34	62	40	36	37	60	63	54	61	64
8	Rose-breasted Grosbeak	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.
8	Blue Grosbeak	3	.	2	3	1	1	4	1	1	3	3	3	1	4	1	6
8	Lazuli Bunting	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Indigo Bunting	2	2	1	3	1	1	1	9	1	5	1	1	.	1	1	1
8	Painted Bunting	1	.	4	.	1	1	.	3	1	1	3	3	.	9	6	5
7	Dickcissel	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Bobolink	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Red-winged Blackbird	800	4,900	400	1,000	1,200	2,900	1,800	2,300	1,500	4,500	900	1,900	600	1,400	3,400	2,700
6	Eastern Meadowlark	4	2	2	9	2	2	1	8	2	1	5	2	2	1	1	1
7	Yellow-headed Blackbird	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Rusty Blackbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Brewer's Blackbird	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Common Grackle	11	2	11	58	210	25	105	7	79	4	2	1	51	7	8	8
7	Boat-tailed Grackle	650	170	500	700	150	400	450	800	400	500	300	950	400	300	1,300	700

Table A. Part 4.

Hab	SPECIES	1/4	1/6	1/8	1/11	1/13	1/15	1/18	1/20	1/22	1/25	1/27	1/29	2/1	2/5	2/8	2/10
7	Shiny Cowbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Bronzed Cowbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Brown-headed Cowbird	.	15	33	15	35	8	150	20	60	5	1	3500	5	110	1	350
8	Orchard Oriole	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Baltimore Oriole	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.
8	Bullock's Oriole	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Pine Siskin	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Purple Finch	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	House Finch	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	American Goldfinch	4	1	1	3	1	1	7	1	3	16	17	7	15	16	27	4
8	House Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Bronze Mannikin	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Orange Bishop	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Zebra Finch	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Pin-tailed Whydah	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	TOTAL SPECIES	117	104	119	110	116	117	112	123	116	118	121	118	107	107	108	116
	TOTAL INDIVIDUALS	50,201	18,746	19,906	46,131	10,570	70,900	12,887	11,061	16,359	12,283	7,692	27,689	28,242	9,495	16,692	31,563

Table A. Part 5.

Hab	SPECIES	2/12	2/14	2/17	2/19	2/22	2/24	2/27	3/1	3/4	3/5	3/8	3/10	3/12	3/15	3/17	3/19
1	Pacific Loon	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Common Loon	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Pied-billed Grebe	6	22	25	26	26	14	24	29	15	21	15	24	30	25	22	26
1	Horned Grebe	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Red-necked Grebe	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Eared Grebe	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Sooty Shearwater	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	American White Pelican	.	1	3	5	12	7	5	1	13	4	1	6	140	4	7	6
1	Brown Pelican	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Neotropic Cormorant	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Double-crested Cormorant	450	490	540	450	385	545	415	365	200	275	375	445	312	330	355	350
1	"California" D-c Cormorant	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Anhinga	66	80	88	129	131	167	126	121	97	99	107	125	141	92	102	67
2	American Bittern	13	21	18	16	10	14	25	20	9	13	14	11	10	9	6	5
2	Least Bittern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Gray Heron	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Great Blue Heron	37	67	72	63	87	78	76	79	73	72	93	90	98	82	57	53
2	Great White Heron	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Great Egret	16	22	22	27	14	14	22	30	25	17	30	50	20	15	14	14
2	Snowy Egret	17	14	10	29	5	23	22	17	15	46	21	36	8	28	30	25
2	Little Blue Heron	63	47	30	63	29	45	46	63	57	54	55	78	40	71	91	94
2	Tricolored Heron	8	11	5	14	5	13	15	13	18	16	29	23	9	16	47	45
2	Reddish Egret	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
6	Cattle Egret	80	240	465	80	73	61	135	121	198	97	30	260	100	190	170	63
2	Green Heron	3	5	6	6	8	6	9	7	5	10	8	11	12	10	12	14
2	Black-crowned Night-Heron	.	.	2	2	4	2	5	5	4	8	12	11	14	11	12	15
2	Yellow-crowned Night-Heron	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	1
2	White Ibis	50	97	55	180	24	121	103	95	188	109	70	180	7	525	323	215
2	Glossy Ibis	80	25	15	41	10	55	56	24	36	32	48	39	17	19	27	21
2	White-faced Ibis	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Roseate Spoonbill	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Wood Stork	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Black Vulture	3	2	3	2	4	3	17	24	5	3	1	5	7	7	13	5
7	Turkey Vulture	34	35	45	14	20	86	41	73	25	25	47	25	25	69	28	26
1	Black Swan	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

Table A. Part 5.

Hab	SPECIES	2/12	2/14	2/17	2/19	2/22	2/24	2/27	3/1	3/4	3/5	3/8	3/10	3/12	3/15	3/17	3/19
3	White-faced Whistling-Duck	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Black-bellied Whistling-Duck	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Fulvous Whistling-Duck	.	.	.	.	3	3	.	4	1	9	15	15	.	.	2	.
3	Greater White-fronted Goose	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Egyptian Goose	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Snow Goose	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Ross's Goose	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Canada Goose	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Muscovy Duck	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Wood Duck	1	10	5	2	10	6	6	12	2	2	4	2	2	1	1	2
3	Gadwall	.	.	.	1	.	16	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Eurasian Wigeon	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	American Wigeon	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	American Black Duck	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Mallard	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	.	3
3	Mottled Duck	3	9	10	12	11	14	12	14	6	25	18	21	16	21	12	23
3	Blue-winged Teal	53	44	36	25	60	72	96	106	47	86	53	25	42	78	80	85
3	Cinnamon Teal	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Northern Shoveler	.	1	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Northern Pintail	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Green-winged Teal	500	380	370	210	60	275	100	64	45	55	35	.	4	.	.	2
3	Eurasian Green-winged Teal	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Canvasback	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Redhead	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Ring-necked Duck	450	238	83	35	66	55	92	99	110	26	42	3	12	4	1	3
1	Greater Scaup	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Lesser Scaup	6	18	12	24	5	7	5	5	5	1	1	.	.	.	.	.
1	Black Scoter	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Bufflehead	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Common Goldeneye	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Hooded Merganser	10	17	1	6	2	5	2	2	6	5	2	.	.	.	.	.
1	Red-breasted Merganser	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Ruddy Duck	1	14000	14000	300	6800	.	5000	1500	10	9500	5000	5900	3200	400	5750	2800
5	Osprey	14	14	31	26	26	31	23	30	27	37	19	31	23	18	19	24
7	Swallow-tailed Kite	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.

Table A. Part 5.

Hab	SPECIES	2/12	2/14	2/17	2/19	2/22	2/24	2/27	3/1	3/4	3/5	3/8	3/10	3/12	3/15	3/17	3/19
7	Mississippi Kite	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	White-tailed Kite	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Snail Kite	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Bald Eagle	4	6	14	10	13	9	11	9	6	17	16	13	11	5	4	8
7	Northern Harrier	160	156	.	91	.	131	113	.	170	100	113	98	.	109	.	94
8	Sharp-shinned Hawk	6	5	4	4	3	6	6	6	3	2	3	3	2	4	3	4
8	Cooper's Hawk	2	4	2	2	3	6	8	1	1	1	2	2	1	2	1	2
8	Red-shouldered Hawk	14	20	17	14	18	10	15	21	10	15	11	9	5	7	6	6
8	Broad-winged Hawk	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Short-tailed Hawk	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Swainson's Hawk	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Red-tailed Hawk	8	23	24	20	14	20	25	13	14	25	18	11	18	10	11	14
8	Red-tailed dark-morph	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Krider's Red-tailed Hawk	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Rough-legged Hawk	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Golden Eagle	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
6	Crested Caracara	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	American Kestrel	8	6	8	11	14	13	13	11	14	17	10	11	13	12	15	16
7	Eurasian Kestrel	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Merlin	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
7	Peregrine Falcon	1	.	1	1	.	1	1	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Common Peafowl	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Gray Partridge	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Wild Turkey	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Ring-necked Pheasant	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Northern Bobwhite	.	1	1	1	16	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.	3	1
2	Yellow Rail	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Black Rail	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Clapper Rail	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	King Rail	1	10	7	.	12	3	6	10	6	12	12	16	14	9	11	7
2	Virginia Rail	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Sora	16	20	18	13	20	20	14	11	11	23	13	12	21	16	11	9
2	Purple Gallinule	.	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	3	5	3	4	2	2	2	2
4	Common Moorhen	730	880	970	725	690	905	875	790	500	475	410	435	485	400	405	415
1	American Coot	154	185	125	167	123	145	198	215	73	113	180	176	200	162	177	131

Table A. Part 5.

Hab	SPECIES	2/12	2/14	2/17	2/19	2/22	2/24	2/27	3/1	3/4	3/5	3/8	3/10	3/12	3/15	3/17	3/19
1	Caribbean Coot	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Limpkin	.	1	.	.	.	1	1	2	.	1	1	.	.	2	2	1
2	Sandhill Crane	.	1	.	.	65	.	18	10	2	121	.	4	3	.	2	.
2	Whooping Crane	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Black-bellied Plover	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4
4	American Golden-Plover	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Semipalmated Plover	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Wilson's Plover	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Piping Plover	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
6	Killdeer	237	140	555	120	20	80	10	21	7	2	92	10	9	4	1	43
4	Black-necked Stilt	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	.
4	American Avocet	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Greater Yellowlegs	2	3	.	.	1	1	.	1	.	1	2	2	1	1	1	1
4	Lesser Yellowlegs	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
4	Solitary Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Willet	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Spotted Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
6	Upland Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Whimbrel	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Long-billed Curlew	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Hudsonian Godwit	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Marbled Godwit	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Ruddy Turnstone	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Red Knot	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Sanderling	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Semipalmated Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Western Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Least Sandpiper	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	2	14	12	1	7	.	.
4	White-rumped Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Baird's Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Pectoral Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Sharp-tailed Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Dunlin	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Curlew Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Stilt Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

Table A. Part 5.

Hab	SPECIES	2/12	2/14	2/17	2/19	2/22	2/24	2/27	3/1	3/4	3/5	3/8	3/10	3/12	3/15	3/17	3/19
6	Buff-breasted Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Ruff	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Short-billed Dowitcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Long-billed Dowitcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Wilson's Snipe	3	1	4	10	9	8	1	.	2	3	5	3	9	2	.	6
4	American Woodcock	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Wilson's Phalarope	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Red-necked Phalarope	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Red Phalarope	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Pomarine Jaeger	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Parasitic Jaeger	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Laughing Gull	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
5	Franklin's Gull	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Little Gull	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Bonaparte's Gull	2	17	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
5	Ring-billed Gull	1000	1500	850	1900	2350	750	1400	880	160	1750	550	310	890	3100	810	90
5	Herring Gull	1	1	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	2	2	.	2	1	.
5	Thayer's Gull	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Great Black-backed Gull	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Lesser Black-backed Gull	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Gull-billed Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Caspian Tern	.	1	8	2	7	2	1	5	5	1	1	4	1	3	4	5
5	Royal Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Sandwich Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Roseate Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Common Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Arctic Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Forster's Tern	1	3	5	15	1	9	4	2	6	3	11	12	11	1	59	5
5	Least Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Black Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Bridled Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Sooty Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Black Skimmer	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Rock Pigeon	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Eurasian Collared-Dove	1	8	2	1	3	2	2	3	2	3	4	2	1	2	2	8

Table A. Part 5.

Hab	SPECIES	2/12	2/14	2/17	2/19	2/22	2/24	2/27	3/1	3/4	3/5	3/8	3/10	3/12	3/15	3/17	3/19
8	Diamond Dove																
8	African Collared-Dove	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	White-winged Dove	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
8	Mourning Dove	15	10	46	16	16	26	7	55	11	23	9	11	17	12	8	123
8	Common Ground-Dove	5	3	3	12	11	6	8	6	6	14	3	6	3	8	11	6
8	Cockatiel	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Budgerigar	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Black-billed Cuckoo	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Yellow-billed Cuckoo	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Smooth-billed Ani	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Groove-billed Ani	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Barn Owl	2	2	3	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	1	4
8	Eastern Screech-Owl	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Great Horned Owl	3	1	1	.	1	1	2	1	2	3	1	4	4	1	1	1
8	Burrowing Owl	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Barred Owl	1	.	1	4	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	3	1	1	.	1
7	Long-eared Owl	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Short-eared Owl	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Northern Saw-whet Owl	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Lesser Nighthawk	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Common Nighthawk	.	.	3	.	1	.	1	2	.	1	.	3	.	1	.	.
8	Chuck-will's-widow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
8	Eastern Whip-poor-will	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
7	Chimney Swift	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Ruby-throated Hummingbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Black-chinned Hummingbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Belted Kingfisher	2	7	1	4	1	4	3	4	.	4	4	5	5	2	6	4
8	Red-headed Woodpecker	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Red-bellied Woodpecker	8	27	20	23	24	14	18	27	17	25	30	16	27	14	28	32
8	Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	2	.
8	Downy Woodpecker	8	8	14	13	13	4	7	13	6	12	8	14	7	2	8	17
8	Hairy Woodpecker	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Red-cockaded Woodpecker	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Northern Flicker	2	1	2	3	2	2	1	1	3	3	2	4	1	3	4	2
8	Pileated Woodpecker	2	5	2	3	3	1	2	3	1	3	2	3	2	1	3	1

Table A. Part 5.

Hab	SPECIES	2/12	2/14	2/17	2/19	2/22	2/24	2/27	3/1	3/4	3/5	3/8	3/10	3/12	3/15	3/17	3/19
8	Olive-sided Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Eastern Wood-Pewee	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Yellow-bellied Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Acadian Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Alder Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Willow Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Least Flycatcher	.	2	3	1	2	1	.	2	1	.	1	.	2	1	.	1
7	Eastern Phoebe	30	66	75	77	62	72	50	47	39	57	41	17	17	17	12	12
8	Vermillion Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Ash-throated Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Great Crested Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Brown-crested Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Tropical Kingbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Cassin's Kingbird	.	.	1	.	2	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Western Kingbird	4	8	24	.	36	16	8	28	22	28	34	25	19	4	29	19
8	Eastern Kingbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Gray Kingbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Scissor-tailed Flycatcher	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	1	.	1	.
8	Fork-tailed Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Loggerhead Shrike	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
8	White-eyed Vireo	1	5	11	8	15	17	13	17	13	17	12	7	6	10	9	7
8	Bell's Vireo	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Yellow-throated Vireo	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Blue-headed Vireo	2	2	2	1	2	2	1	1	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1
8	Philadelphia Vireo	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Red-eyed Vireo	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
8	Black-whiskered Vireo	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Blue Jay	7	28	25	29	25	26	22	29	32	27	22	30	20	14	28	26
8	Florida Scrub-Jay	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	American Crow	1	2	1	6	4	1	1	1	.	2	.	1	6	1	1	3
7	Fish Crow	800	82	75	1	76	16	20	11	62	52	9	4	62	22	4	7
7	Purple Martin	17	11	2	2	7	3	1	10	1	.	1	5	.	6	.	2
7	Tree Swallow	77	390	390	1100	180	1470	4000	3750	2000	4900	4750	71000	12000	7000	10700	13000
7	Northern Rough-winged Swallow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Bank Swallow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

Table A. Part 5.

Hab	SPECIES	2/12	2/14	2/17	2/19	2/22	2/24	2/27	3/1	3/4	3/5	3/8	3/10	3/12	3/15	3/17	3/19
7	Cliff Swallow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Cave Swallow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Barn Swallow	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	3	.	5	5	12	24	25	52	41
8	Carolina Chickadee	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Tufted Titmouse	1	2	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	1
8	Brown-headed Nuthatch	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Carolina Wren	17	26	26	26	25	38	39	38	22	26	32	27	29	23	28	47
8	Bewick's Wren	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	House Wren	16	55	48	48	36	45	30	36	19	43	42	25	43	26	56	47
8	Winter Wren	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Sedge Wren	3	8	9	9	4	7	5	14	9	12	11	6	5	6	11	7
7	Marsh Wren	4	29	14	19	18	10	13	16	9	12	10	20	12	7	13	8
8	Golden-crowned Kinglet	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Ruby-crowned Kinglet	5	5	11	8	13	16	10	6	8	13	10	5	6	4	5	4
8	Blue-gray Gnatcatcher	28	70	57	32	36	52	36	52	38	39	39	9	6	1	3	.
8	Eastern Bluebird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Veery	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Gray-cheeked Thrush	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Bicknell's Thrush	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Swainson's Thrush	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Hermit Thrush	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
8	Wood Thrush	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	American Robin	150	450	540	765	51	640	625	88	203	125	5	5	2	1	15	1
8	Gray Catbird	11	41	54	41	37	30	25	31	23	48	47	25	24	10	32	22
8	Northern Mockingbird	5	15	9	8	14	4	11	7	6	12	5	11	14	10	18	25
8	Brown Thrasher	2	2	1	1	5	3	4	1	1	6	4	10	8	1	4	5
7	European Starling	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	11	.	.	.	2	.	14	6
7	Common Myna	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
6	American Pipit	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.
8	Cedar Waxwing	8	26	10	.	12	85	12	25	37	70	43	97	20	9	8	100
8	Blue-winged Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Tennessee Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Orange-crowned Warbler	2	9	9	5	6	4	2	1	1	2	3	2	2	.	1	1
8	Nashville Warbler	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Northern Parula	.	.	.	.	4	5	1	13	18	18	17	12	7	2	1	1

Table A. Part 5.

Hab	SPECIES	2/12	2/14	2/17	2/19	2/22	2/24	2/27	3/1	3/4	3/5	3/8	3/10	3/12	3/15	3/17	3/19
7	Yellow Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Chestnut-sided Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Magnolia Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Cape May Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Black-throated Blue Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Yellow-rumped Warbler	7	91	690	122	435	670	360	1675	1100	505	470	680	690	390	575	215
8	"Audubon's Warbler"	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Black-throated Gray Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Black-throated Green Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Blackburnian Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Yellow-throated Warbler	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Pine Warbler	.	.	3	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	2	2	.
7	Prairie Warbler	1	4	4	3	3	5	4	3	2	4	2	2	3	2	3	1
7	Palm Warbler	71	340	410	170	425	185	165	610	70	120	135	125	80	70	185	90
7	"Yellow Palm Warbler"	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Bay-breasted Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Blackpoll Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Cerulean Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Black-and-white Warbler	1	1	2	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.
8	American Redstart	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Prothonotary Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Worm-eating Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Swainson's Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Ovenbird	.	1	2	2	1	4	1	3	1	1	3	.	5	.	2	.
7	Northern Waterthrush	2	10	8	4	8	8	5	8	6	4	10	2	10	7	10	5
7	Louisiana Waterthrush	1	.	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	2	4	1	4	2
8	Kentucky Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Common Yellowthroat	27	98	111	84	72	61	55	58	30	57	57	52	72	34	75	51
8	Hooded Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Wilson's Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Canada Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Yellow-breasted Chat	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
8	Summer Tanager	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Scarlet Tanager	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Western Tanager	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

Table A. Part 5.

Hab	SPECIES	2/12	2/14	2/17	2/19	2/22	2/24	2/27	3/1	3/4	3/5	3/8	3/10	3/12	3/15	3/17	3/19
7	Eastern Towhee	9	31	46	31	40	29	32	40	21	38	52	43	52	21	47	49
7	Bachman's Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Chipping Sparrow	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Clay-colored Sparrow	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
7	Field Sparrow	13	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
7	Vesper Sparrow	6	4	6	8	2	2	5	3	4	5	9	5	2	8	3	2
7	Lark Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Savannah Sparrow	86	109	74	39	16	35	28	33	38	26	26	30	21	25	40	58
7	Grasshopper Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Henslow's Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Le Conte's Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Nelson's Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Fox Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Song Sparrow	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Lincoln's Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Swamp Sparrow	12	77	79	45	61	51	51	61	30	68	65	47	56	28	76	64
7	White-throated Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	White-crowned Sparrow	6	4	2	.	.	3	1	4	2	3	2	2	1	1	.	1
7	Dark-eyed Junco	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Lapland Longspur	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Northern Cardinal	43	84	83	65	91	92	105	130	113	130	156	130	167	84	340	155
8	Rose-breasted Grosbeak	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Blue Grosbeak	8	7	3	.	1	1	9	2	3	1	1	7	8	1	.	3
8	Lazuli Bunting	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Indigo Bunting	1	1	3	1	2	2	1	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	.
8	Painted Bunting	4	3	1	2	1	1	2	2	7	8	4	1	2	.	.	.
7	Dickcissel	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Bobolink	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Red-winged Blackbird	2300	450	900	2100	2500	3600	1200	1300	1200	1700	700	1400	600	1200	2100	3400
6	Eastern Meadowlark	.	1	1	1	6	2	2	2	3	2	2	6	5	4	7	9
7	Yellow-headed Blackbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Rusty Blackbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Brewer's Blackbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Common Grackle	1	16	21	10	8	13	9	20	35	24	19	47	50	23	40	24
7	Boat-tailed Grackle	700	300	250	1000	160	1100	700	190	310	350	90	350	190	250	420	410

Table A. Part 5.

Hab	SPECIES	2/12	2/14	2/17	2/19	2/22	2/24	2/27	3/1	3/4	3/5	3/8	3/10	3/12	3/15	3/17	3/19	
7	Shiny Cowbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Bronzed Cowbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Brown-headed Cowbird	10	110	20	30	75	5	1	.	.	60	1	2	1	.	.	1	
8	Orchard Oriole
8	Baltimore Oriole
8	Bullock's Oriole
8	Pine Siskin
8	Purple Finch
8	House Finch
8	American Goldfinch	34	1	16	10	4	11	2	2	2	1	2	3	2	3	1	1	
8	House Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	1	2
8	Bronze Mannikin	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Orange Bishop	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Zebra Finch	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Pin-tailed Whydah	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	TOTAL SPECIES	105	116	117	105	113	114	115	117	107	114	109	113	109	103	103	110	
	TOTAL INDIVIDUALS	8,907	22,062	22,817	10,904	15,946	12,380	16,938	13,446	7,851	22,069	14,639	82,944	20,424	15,295	23,767	22,995	

Table A. Part 6.

Hab	SPECIES	3/22	3/24	3/26	4/14	4/19	4/21	4/23	4/25	4/28	4/30	5/3	5/5	5/7	5/10	5/12	5/14
1	Pacific Loon	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Common Loon	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Pied-billed Grebe	18	21	27	17	10	4	4	6	5	3	4	4	3	3	2	6
1	Horned Grebe	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Red-necked Grebe	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Eared Grebe	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Sooty Shearwater	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	American White Pelican	17	5	4	1	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Brown Pelican	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Neotropic Cormorant	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Double-crested Cormorant	255	245	305	96	94	145	54	70	48	39	53	36	26	21	.	15
1	"California" D-c Cormorant	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Anhinga	47	53	37	34	48	41	29	28	38	39	52	62	34	50	.	54
2	American Bittern	7	3	9	4	5	1	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Least Bittern	.	.	.	.	3	3	2	4	4	3	5	4	2	6	9	8
2	Gray Heron	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Great Blue Heron	70	50	64	49	51	37	46	44	44	49	26	34	31	22	.	30
2	Great White Heron	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Great Egret	17	9	26	15	45	37	54	85	21	28	27	35	32	63	.	29
2	Snowy Egret	21	12	13	23	41	16	58	26	27	53	16	31	21	48	.	36
2	Little Blue Heron	41	82	83	58	41	40	49	46	50	48	35	38	25	41	.	38
2	Tricolored Heron	36	14	41	19	10	11	15	12	21	24	12	17	11	20	.	18
2	Reddish Egret	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
6	Cattle Egret	46	130	23	48	128	150	130	110	170	230	247	215	170	440	285	190
2	Green Heron	8	8	11	20	23	18	20	15	24	23	22	34	21	19	.	26
2	Black-crowned Night-Heron	25	14	15	21	11	12	10	25	4	2	7	9	10	7	2	6
2	Yellow-crowned Night-Heron	.	.	.	6	22	12	8	27	14	19	13	13	26	10	6	13
2	White Ibis	253	223	375	208	88	58	143	61	123	95	70	17	13	100	40	118
2	Glossy Ibis	133	26	23	72	79	25	130	116	119	63	31	30	39	69	27	129
2	White-faced Ibis	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Roseate Spoonbill	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Wood Stork	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2
7	Black Vulture	10	21	8	11	4	7	4	8	4	3	5	6	5	4	.	16
7	Turkey Vulture	11	17	29	5	1	0	2	2	2	1	4	1	3	1	6	7
1	Black Swan	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.

Table A. Part 6.

Hab	SPECIES	3/22	3/24	3/26	4/14	4/19	4/21	4/23	4/25	4/28	4/30	5/3	5/5	5/7	5/10	5/12	5/14
3	White-faced Whistling-Duck	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Black-bellied Whistling-Duck	.	.	.	.	.	15	.	.	.	.	.	10	.	11	.	.
3	Fulvous Whistling-Duck	.	.	.	.	2	.	4	28	3	6	2	1	.	2	7	4
3	Greater White-fronted Goose	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Egyptian Goose	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Snow Goose	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Ross's Goose	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Canada Goose	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Muscovy Duck	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Wood Duck	2	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	4	2	.	4
3	Gadwall	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Eurasian Wigeon	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	American Wigeon	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	American Black Duck	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Mallard	1	1	2	6	.	2	7	.	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	3
3	Mottled Duck	11	14	13	6	8	3	1	2	7	7	10	4	4	5	3	4
3	Blue-winged Teal	111	100	38	12	16	12	4	6	6	4	.	2	2	.	2	1
3	Cinnamon Teal	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Northern Shoveler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Northern Pintail	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Green-winged Teal	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Eurasian Green-winged Teal	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Canvasback	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Redhead	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
1	Ring-necked Duck	3	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
1	Greater Scaup	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Lesser Scaup	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Black Scoter	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Bufflehead	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Common Goldeneye	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Hooded Merganser	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Red-breasted Merganser	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Ruddy Duck	2300	210	120	40	72	8	.	10	.	.	26	.	.	17	.	.
5	Osprey	21	28	23	21	22	31	37	35	55	71	62	41	55	48	.	65
7	Swallow-tailed Kite	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	1	.	2	.	3

Table A. Part 6.

Hab	SPECIES	3/22	3/24	3/26	4/14	4/19	4/21	4/23	4/25	4/28	4/30	5/3	5/5	5/7	5/10	5/12	5/14
7	Mississippi Kite	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	White-tailed Kite	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Snail Kite	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Bald Eagle	7	7	11	6	6	5	8	3	3	4	3	2	4	2	1	1
7	Northern Harrier	97	113	110	43	24	.	16	7	13	12	2	2	.	.	.	.
8	Sharp-shinned Hawk	3	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Cooper's Hawk	1	.	1	1	1	2	1	1	.	1	1	1	.	1	.	.
8	Red-shouldered Hawk	9	5	9	10	5	6	6	6	7	4	10	8	8	6	.	6
8	Broad-winged Hawk	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Short-tailed Hawk	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Swainson's Hawk	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Red-tailed Hawk	9	10	14	8	6	6	9	5	5	6	7	9	5	4	.	8
8	Red-tailed dark-morph	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Krider's Red-tailed Hawk	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Rough-legged Hawk	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Golden Eagle	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
6	Crested Caracara	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	American Kestrel	10	18	20	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Eurasian Kestrel	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Merlin	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Peregrine Falcon	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
8	Common Peafowl	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Gray Partridge	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Wild Turkey	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Ring-necked Pheasant	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Northern Bobwhite	.	1	1	20	8	16	18	12	24	15	8	11	11	14	12	22
2	Yellow Rail	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Black Rail	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Clapper Rail	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	King Rail	2	3	2	10	7	7	8	8	7	11	9	14	15	13	13	14
2	Virginia Rail	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Sora	14	15	17	17	17	19	10	9	1	1	3	3	1	.	.	.
2	Purple Gallinule	5	5	5	13	28	24	39	32	34	49	35	32	33	25	.	27
4	Common Moorhen	265	250	290	13	230	220	230	205	265	255	180	185	175	175	160	140
1	American Coot	224	142	260	59	33	13	14	12	8	3	12	10	6	5	1	9

Table A. Part 6.

Hab	SPECIES	3/22	3/24	3/26	4/14	4/19	4/21	4/23	4/25	4/28	4/30	5/3	5/5	5/7	5/10	5/12	5/14
1	Caribbean Coot	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Limpkin	1	.	2	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
2	Sandhill Crane	5	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
2	Whooping Crane	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Black-bellied Plover	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	American Golden-Plover	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Semipalmated Plover	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	3	.	.	.
4	Wilson's Plover	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Piping Plover	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
6	Killdeer	7	4	4	.	13	17	12	15	10	5	2	3	3	6	4	4
4	Black-necked Stilt	.	1	.	2	5	7	12	10	7	11	16	12	19	9	10	5
4	American Avocet	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Greater Yellowlegs	.	7	1	.	6	2	1	3	1	1	3	2	3	2	.	1
4	Lesser Yellowlegs	.	2	.	.	2	2	2	2	.	1	1	6	5	1	.	9
4	Solitary Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	5	2	2	1	23	15	11	66	76	29	14	10
4	Willet	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Spotted Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	1	4	2	8	5	2	.	.
6	Upland Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Whimbrel	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Long-billed Curlew	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Hudsonian Godwit	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Marbled Godwit	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Ruddy Turnstone	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Red Knot	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Sanderling	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
4	Semipalmated Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	1	6	6	6	5	33
4	Western Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	1	.	1
4	Least Sandpiper	25	.	25	.	15	16	12	13	22	2	21	42	37	23	23	37
4	White-rumped Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	.
4	Baird's Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Pectoral Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	2	3	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Sharp-tailed Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Dunlin	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Curlew Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Stilt Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.

Table A. Part 6.

Hab	SPECIES	3/22	3/24	3/26	4/14	4/19	4/21	4/23	4/25	4/28	4/30	5/3	5/5	5/7	5/10	5/12	5/14
6	Buff-breasted Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Ruff	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Short-billed Dowitcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
4	Long-billed Dowitcher	.	.	.	.	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Wilson's Snipe	2	3	1	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
4	American Woodcock	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Wilson's Phalarope	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Red-necked Phalarope	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Red Phalarope	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Pomarine Jaeger	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Parasitic Jaeger	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Laughing Gull	.	.	23	.	18	1	.	2	1	.	1	1	11	.	.	6
5	Franklin's Gull	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Little Gull	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Bonaparte's Gull	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Ring-billed Gull	270	420	310	4	115	4	4	1	5	2	2	4	.	.	.	.
5	Herring Gull	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Thayer's Gull	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Great Black-backed Gull	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Lesser Black-backed Gull	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Gull-billed Tern	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	2	1	1	1	.	.	.	.
5	Caspian Tern	4	2	1	.	15	3	5	2	1	8	2	.	2	.	.	1
5	Royal Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Sandwich Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Roseate Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Common Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Arctic Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Forster's Tern	16	14	5	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
5	Least Tern	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Black Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Bridled Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Sooty Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Black Skimmer	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Rock Pigeon	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Eurasian Collared-Dove	1	2	3	3	4	1	1	3	1	1	3	3	3	9	1	1

Table A. Part 6.

Hab	SPECIES	3/22	3/24	3/26	4/14	4/19	4/21	4/23	4/25	4/28	4/30	5/3	5/5	5/7	5/10	5/12	5/14
8	Diamond Dove																
8	African Collared-Dove																
8	White-winged Dove	4															
8	Mourning Dove	44	18	100	40	44	50	45	41	34	33	9	24	4	24		27
8	Common Ground-Dove	11	10	7	27	26	37	35	39	21	18	28	19	29	30	10	31
8	Cockatiel																
7	Budgerigar																
8	Black-billed Cuckoo																
8	Yellow-billed Cuckoo				2	2	5	6	10	6	5	14	3	5	4	3	5
8	Smooth-billed Ani																
8	Groove-billed Ani																
8	Barn Owl	4	1	4		3	4	1	3	1	2	1				1	1
8	Eastern Screech-Owl																
8	Great Horned Owl	1		2	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	3	2	2	2	1
8	Burrowing Owl																
8	Barred Owl			1		1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	1		1
7	Long-eared Owl																
7	Short-eared Owl																
8	Northern Saw-whet Owl																
8	Lesser Nighthawk																
8	Common Nighthawk					5	4	2	7	2	2	3	2	2	4	1	1
8	Chuck-will's-widow					2	1	5	1	3	3	1	1	1	1		
8	Eastern Whip-poor-will																
7	Chimney Swift					2	2	1	4	4	2	2	2	3	3		7
8	Ruby-throated Hummingbird																
8	Black-chinned Hummingbird																
5	Belted Kingfisher	4	4	2	1	4	2	3									
8	Red-headed Woodpecker																
8	Red-bellied Woodpecker	21	12	14	16	24	19	19	20	25	24	31	22	21	32		20
8	Yellow-bellied Sapsucker																
8	Downy Woodpecker	7	9	8	5	5	8	8	6	7	2	7	6	6	5		2
8	Hairy Woodpecker																
8	Red-cockaded Woodpecker																
8	Northern Flicker	2	2	1	1	1	2	4	3	1	2	2	1	1	2	1	1
8	Pileated Woodpecker	4	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	2	1	3	3	2	1		1

Table A. Part 6.

Hab	SPECIES	3/22	3/24	3/26	4/14	4/19	4/21	4/23	4/25	4/28	4/30	5/3	5/5	5/7	5/10	5/12	5/14
8	Olive-sided Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Eastern Wood-Pewee	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Yellow-bellied Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Acadian Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Alder Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Willow Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Least Flycatcher	.	1	1	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Eastern Phoebe	1	3	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Vermillion Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Ash-throated Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Great Crested Flycatcher	.	.	1	.	8	3	7	8	5	3	12	10	9	7	3	12
8	Brown-crested Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Tropical Kingbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Cassin's Kingbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Western Kingbird	23	4	19	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	4	.	.	.
8	Eastern Kingbird	.	1	.	.	5	1	1	1	2	3	2	3	7	.	2	.
8	Gray Kingbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
8	Scissor-tailed Flycatcher	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Fork-tailed Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Loggerhead Shrike	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2
8	White-eyed Vireo	6	6	5	9	6	7	9	10	9	4	9	8	9	5	5	8
8	Bell's Vireo	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Yellow-throated Vireo	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Blue-headed Vireo	1	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Philadelphia Vireo	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Red-eyed Vireo	1	.	.	2	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Black-whiskered Vireo	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Blue Jay	23	13	13	14	22	17	17	19	17	14	19	13	16	19	.	24
8	Florida Scrub-Jay	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	American Crow	2	2	1	.	2	1	.	2	1	.	1	1	1	.	.	1
7	Fish Crow	18	11	16	17	17	9	9	5	16	11	9	13	6	6	9	7
7	Purple Martin	4	7	2	3	1	2	.	2	1	.	.	.	1	3	2	1
7	Tree Swallow	6000	4400	1380	420	630	105	110	180	45	15	56	52	4	5	.	6
7	Northern Rough-winged Swallow	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Bank Swallow	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	2	1	.	2	1	3	.	12

Table A. Part 6.

Hab	SPECIES	3/22	3/24	3/26	4/14	4/19	4/21	4/23	4/25	4/28	4/30	5/3	5/5	5/7	5/10	5/12	5/14
7	Cliff Swallow	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	1
7	Cave Swallow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Barn Swallow	50	65	70	70	290	75	84	67	78	134	71	36	63	46	.	86
8	Carolina Chickadee	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Tufted Titmouse	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	.	1
8	Brown-headed Nuthatch	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Carolina Wren	38	28	18	25	39	43	44	45	39	39	51	41	51	27	.	32
8	Bewick's Wren	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	House Wren	39	22	33	40	14	8	7	2	1	1	1	.	1	.	.	.
8	Winter Wren	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Sedge Wren	6	8	7	34	15	4	3	4	3	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Marsh Wren	13	21	16	27	10	23	32	22	19	12	6	3	.	.	.	.
8	Golden-crowned Kinglet	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Ruby-crowned Kinglet	2	4	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Blue-gray Gnatcatcher	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Eastern Bluebird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Veery	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Gray-cheeked Thrush	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Bicknell's Thrush	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Swainson's Thrush	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Hermit Thrush	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Wood Thrush	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	American Robin	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Gray Catbird	12	11	22	43	51	42	37	43	19	20	9	8	5	2	1	1
8	Northern Mockingbird	3	12	15	15	8	21	16	15	12	19	18	24	15	12	.	22
8	Brown Thrasher	5	1	1	9	9	4	4	4	4	3	6	8	14	2	3	11
7	European Starling	5	.	3	1	1	.	2	6	6	6	.	1	3	6	.	8
7	Common Myna	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
6	American Pipit	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Cedar Waxwing	64	12	10	5	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Blue-winged Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Tennessee Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
8	Orange-crowned Warbler	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Nashville Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Northern Parula	1	1	3	1	5	2	2	3	1	1	2	1	2	1	.	2

Table A. Part 6.

Hab	SPECIES	3/22	3/24	3/26	4/14	4/19	4/21	4/23	4/25	4/28	4/30	5/3	5/5	5/7	5/10	5/12	5/14
7	Yellow Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1
8	Chestnut-sided Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Magnolia Warbler	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Cape May Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	1	.	1	6	3	.	.	.
8	Black-throated Blue Warbler	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	2	1	.	2	1	4	.	.	1
8	Yellow-rumped Warbler	85	56	49	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	"Audubon's Warbler"	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Black-throated Gray Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Black-throated Green Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Blackburnian Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Yellow-throated Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Pine Warbler	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Prairie Warbler	1	2	4	1	1	4	3	1	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.
7	Palm Warbler	100	175	65	39	31	24	25	34	6	11	1	1	.	1	1	1
7	"Yellow Palm Warbler"	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Bay-breasted Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Blackpoll Warbler	.	.	.	.	2	2	2	4	3	2	38	73	11	3	1	1
8	Cerulean Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Black-and-white Warbler	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	.	.
8	American Redstart	.	.	.	.	3	4	2	4	6	5	17	7	11	4	.	.
8	Prothonotary Warbler	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Worm-eating Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
8	Swainson's Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Ovenbird	1	.	.	2	.	1	2	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
7	Northern Waterthrush	4	1	2	1	6	20	13	22	25	24	7	7	10	2	1	4
7	Louisiana Waterthrush	3	4	1	46	19	15	6	7	4	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Kentucky Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Common Yellowthroat	25	17	26	20	10	17	30	26	25	28	27	24	16	8	8	19
8	Hooded Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Wilson's Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Canada Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Yellow-breasted Chat	.	.	.	.	4	1	1	5	4	2	4	4	1	9	1	3
8	Summer Tanager	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Scarlet Tanager	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Western Tanager	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

Table A. Part 6.

Hab	SPECIES	3/22	3/24	3/26	4/14	4/19	4/21	4/23	4/25	4/28	4/30	5/3	5/5	5/7	5/10	5/12	5/14
7	Eastern Towhee	32	28	17	77	58	49	54	70	40	43	62	55	48	55	.	74
7	Bachman's Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Chipping Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Clay-colored Sparrow	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Field Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Vesper Sparrow	.	2	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Lark Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Savannah Sparrow	26	50	155	42	66	20	30	27	58	48	7	3	5	2	2	4
7	Grasshopper Sparrow	.	.	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Henslow's Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Le Conte's Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Nelson's Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Fox Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Song Sparrow	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Lincoln's Sparrow	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Swamp Sparrow	31	18	33	67	30	33	17	14	15	10	5	10	5	2	3	1
7	White-throated Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	White-crowned Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Dark-eyed Junco	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Lapland Longspur	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Northern Cardinal	174	102	109	210	234	165	198	179	126	130	176	84	112	110	.	93
8	Rose-breasted Grosbeak	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Blue Grosbeak	.	2	8	1	10	9	7	4	12	12	16	12	9	15	.	16
8	Lazuli Bunting	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Indigo Bunting	.	.	.	.	6	4	8	7	10	13	12	8	13	12	.	14
8	Painted Bunting	.	.	.	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	3	.	1
7	Dickcissel	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	3	.	1	2	.	4
7	Bobolink	.	.	.	.	2	375	1325	4200	14000	7800	2500	490	1900	90	65	60
7	Red-winged Blackbird	1900	2600	1350	1000	420	300	250	100	200	200	100	100	100	100	100	100
6	Eastern Meadowlark	8	4	4	7	16	12	8	7	5	10	6	13	3	5	2	10
7	Yellow-headed Blackbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Rusty Blackbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Brewer's Blackbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Common Grackle	14	9	30	31	36	51	14	14	38	8	15	13	13	9	10	10
7	Boat-tailed Grackle	200	200	250	110	130	40	230	170	110	50	70	30	120	60	120	160

Table A. Part 6.

Hab	SPECIES	3/22	3/24	3/26	4/14	4/19	4/21	4/23	4/25	4/28	4/30	5/3	5/5	5/7	5/10	5/12	5/14
7	Shiny Cowbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.
7	Bronzed Cowbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Brown-headed Cowbird	40	2	10	1	.	.	.	1	1	2	1	3	2	3	1	5
8	Orchard Oriole	.	.	.	.	.	5	5	11	3	4	7	5	6	10	.	7
8	Baltimore Oriole	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Bullock's Oriole	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Pine Siskin	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Purple Finch	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	House Finch	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	American Goldfinch	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
8	House Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	1
8	Bronze Mannikin	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Orange Bishop	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Zebra Finch	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Pin-tailed Whydah	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	TOTAL SPECIES	102	94	105	90	118	108	105	105	106	101	112	108	105	98	50	100
	TOTAL INDIVIDUALS	13,520	10,280	6,316	3,500	3,771	2,735	3,985	6,614	16,325	10,022	4,541	2,352	3,662	2,111	993	2,089

Table A. Part 7.

Hab	SPECIES	5/17	5/19	5/21	5/24	5/28	5/31	6/4	6/8	6/11	6/14	6/16	6/19	6/21	6/23	6/25	6/28
1	Pacific Loon	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Common Loon	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Pied-billed Grebe	9	10	8	15	19	24	20	17	27	10	28	25	31	30	15	21
1	Horned Grebe	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Red-necked Grebe	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Eared Grebe	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Sooty Shearwater	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	American White Pelican	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Brown Pelican	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Neotropic Cormorant	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Double-crested Cormorant	15	15	31	21	14	16	16	13	26	21	14	13	20	20	19	14
1	"California" D-c Cormorant	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Anhinga	65	64	65	77	81	94	90	117	127	87	117	163	221	183	236	166
2	American Bittern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Least Bittern	4	2	7	6	4	5	4	10	2	4	4	.	3	1	3	3
2	Gray Heron	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Great Blue Heron	26	24	30	27	25	25	22	28	32	20	32	29	39	25	42	34
2	Great White Heron	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Great Egret	55	36	19	105	42	68	191	137	105	72	58	35	29	16	24	79
2	Snowy Egret	56	62	31	253	42	225	135	76	130	19	54	23	36	4	32	44
2	Little Blue Heron	66	26	37	57	48	76	76	93	46	50	41	37	30	23	77	167
2	Tricolored Heron	29	9	18	25	16	23	27	29	44	29	24	17	27	10	33	37
2	Reddish Egret	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
6	Cattle Egret	510	585	460	630	385	560	195	510	605	650	850	1110	1100	1805	1600	1500
2	Green Heron	23	33	28	21	21	29	24	30	20	27	21	19	20	27	30	23
2	Black-crowned Night-Heron	14	1	2	3	3	12	3	1	7	4	2	5	5	1	10	3
2	Yellow-crowned Night-Heron	6	10	11	5	5	6	5	3	5	2	4	3	2	3	4	2
2	White Ibis	157	130	53	150	130	150	190	110	14	31	37	125	115	118	89	350
2	Glossy Ibis	257	140	56	545	200	685	270	315	270	275	185	250	265	307	220	550
2	White-faced Ibis	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Roseate Spoonbill	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	.	.	4	.
2	Wood Stork	1	1	3	.	1	.	3	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	1
7	Black Vulture	5	9	5	16	5	4	3	12	13	7	22	12	31	4	21	7
7	Turkey Vulture	6	6	4	10	4	7	2	10	8	7	14	78	62	60	35	54
1	Black Swan	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

Table A. Part 7.

Hab	SPECIES	5/17	5/19	5/21	5/24	5/28	5/31	6/4	6/8	6/11	6/14	6/16	6/19	6/21	6/23	6/25	6/28
3	White-faced Whistling-Duck	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Black-bellied Whistling-Duck	.	.	11	2	.	5	.	2	.	2	.	1	2	.	1	3
3	Fulvous Whistling-Duck	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Greater White-fronted Goose	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Egyptian Goose	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Snow Goose	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Ross's Goose	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Canada Goose	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Muscovy Duck	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Wood Duck	1	.	.	4	1	.	2	.	9	5	5	.	2	.	1	1
3	Gadwall	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Eurasian Wigeon	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	American Wigeon	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	American Black Duck	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Mallard	1	1	2	3	2	2	.	1	.	.	3	1	1	1	1	1
3	Mottled Duck	15	5	6	8	8	5	2	2	.	1	3	3	3	3	2	5
3	Blue-winged Teal	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Cinnamon Teal	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Northern Shoveler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Northern Pintail	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Green-winged Teal	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Eurasian Green-winged Teal	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Canvasback	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Redhead	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Ring-necked Duck	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Greater Scaup	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Lesser Scaup	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Black Scoter	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Buffhead	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Common Goldeneye	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Hooded Merganser	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Red-breasted Merganser	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Ruddy Duck	6	1	5	.	.	.	.	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
5	Osprey	113	90	74	103	49	51	37	46	44	52	46	65	30	47	38	39
7	Swallow-tailed Kite	4	3	22	25	49	19	1	97	3	45	42	80	165	118	165	378

Table A. Part 7.

Hab	SPECIES	5/17	5/19	5/21	5/24	5/28	5/31	6/4	6/8	6/11	6/14	6/16	6/19	6/21	6/23	6/25	6/28
7	Mississippi Kite	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	White-tailed Kite	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Snail Kite	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Bald Eagle	3	1	2	2	2	2	2	3	1	.	1	2	4	2	2	2
7	Northern Harrier	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Sharp-shinned Hawk	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Cooper's Hawk	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	2	2	1	1	.
8	Red-shouldered Hawk	8	4	8	5	6	9	5	8	7	6	6	10	6	9	7	4
8	Broad-winged Hawk	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Short-tailed Hawk	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Swainson's Hawk	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Red-tailed Hawk	3	7	6	10	5	7	11	8	4	6	5	8	8	6	6	4
8	Red-tailed dark-morph	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Krider's Red-tailed Hawk	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Rough-legged Hawk	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Golden Eagle	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
6	Crested Caracara	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	American Kestrel	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Eurasian Kestrel	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Merlin	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Peregrine Falcon	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Common Peafowl	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Gray Partridge	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Wild Turkey	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Ring-necked Pheasant	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Northern Bobwhite	22	17	20	18	18	32	19	25	24	5	20	16	16	17	35	12
2	Yellow Rail	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Black Rail	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Clapper Rail	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	King Rail	13	10	14	10	12	6	8	12	12	10	7	13	16	8	15	24
2	Virginia Rail	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Sora	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Purple Gallinule	27	23	17	26	23	20	22	25	17	16	19	17	38	27	28	25
4	Common Moorhen	130	120	120	140	95	245	120	180	180	120	195	240	195	200	240	170
1	American Coot	10	11	11	10	5	9	4	6	7	7	6	6	8	11	9	6

Table A. Part 7.

Hab	SPECIES	5/17	5/19	5/21	5/24	5/28	5/31	6/4	6/8	6/11	6/14	6/16	6/19	6/21	6/23	6/25	6/28
1	Caribbean Coot	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Limpkin	.	1	2	1	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
2	Sandhill Crane	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
2	Whooping Crane	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Black-bellied Plover	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	American Golden-Plover	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Semipalmated Plover	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Wilson's Plover	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Piping Plover	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
6	Killdeer	6	5	9	4	8	11	6	7	10	1	7	2	2	5	5	3
4	Black-necked Stilt	8	6	6	7	11	11	6	11	13	10	3	13	7	7	6	8
4	American Avocet	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Greater Yellowlegs	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Lesser Yellowlegs	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Solitary Sandpiper	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Willet	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Spotted Sandpiper	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
6	Upland Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Whimbrel	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Long-billed Curlew	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Hudsonian Godwit	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Marbled Godwit	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Ruddy Turnstone	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Red Knot	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Sanderling	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Semipalmated Sandpiper	48	45	22	22	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Western Sandpiper	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Least Sandpiper	17	13	1	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	White-rumped Sandpiper	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Baird's Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Pectoral Sandpiper	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Sharp-tailed Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Dunlin	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Curlew Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Stilt Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

Table A. Part 7.

Hab	SPECIES	5/17	5/19	5/21	5/24	5/28	5/31	6/4	6/8	6/11	6/14	6/16	6/19	6/21	6/23	6/25	6/28
6	Buff-breasted Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Ruff	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Short-billed Dowitcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Long-billed Dowitcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Wilson's Snipe	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	American Woodcock	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Wilson's Phalarope	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Red-necked Phalarope	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Red Phalarope	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Pomarine Jaeger	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Parasitic Jaeger	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Laughing Gull	12	.	.	.	4	1	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Franklin's Gull	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Little Gull	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Bonaparte's Gull	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Ring-billed Gull	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Herring Gull	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Thayer's Gull	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Great Black-backed Gull	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Lesser Black-backed Gull	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Gull-billed Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Caspian Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Royal Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Sandwich Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Roseate Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Common Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Arctic Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Forster's Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Least Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	3	.	.	.	.	.	8
5	Black Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Bridled Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Sooty Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Black Skimmer	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Rock Pigeon	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Eurasian Collared-Dove	1	4	2	5	2	2	3	2	2	2	7	1	3	2	4	1

Table A. Part 7.

Hab	SPECIES	5/17	5/19	5/21	5/24	5/28	5/31	6/4	6/8	6/11	6/14	6/16	6/19	6/21	6/23	6/25	6/28
8	Diamond Dove																
8	African Collared-Dove	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	White-winged Dove	.	.	3	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	2
8	Mourning Dove	9	19	27	96	23	88	275	41	97	200	157	192	87	230	170	47
8	Common Ground-Dove	19	40	55	32	35	38	38	33	23	39	39	32	66	36	55	24
8	Cockatiel	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Budgerigar	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Black-billed Cuckoo	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Yellow-billed Cuckoo	10	8	16	8	14	13	29	52	16	9	10	12	8	7	11	5
8	Smooth-billed Ani	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Groove-billed Ani	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Barn Owl	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	1	1	1	.	2	2
8	Eastern Screech-Owl	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Great Horned Owl	1	.	1	.	.	2	1	1	1	.	1	2	1	.	.	.
8	Burrowing Owl	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Barred Owl	1	.	.	.	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2
7	Long-eared Owl	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Short-eared Owl	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Northern Saw-whet Owl	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Lesser Nighthawk	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Common Nighthawk	1	2	1	1	1	2	2	3	5	3	.	1	3	2	7	4
8	Chuck-will's-widow	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Eastern Whip-poor-will	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Chimney Swift	1	3	2	5	3	4	2	2	2	1	2	1	3	13	3	2
8	Ruby-throated Hummingbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Black-chinned Hummingbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Belted Kingfisher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Red-headed Woodpecker	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Red-bellied Woodpecker	23	22	30	22	22	22	25	24	34	11	17	19	19	19	19	12
8	Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Downy Woodpecker	6	6	9	8	8	9	7	6	11	5	5	4	6	6	5	7
8	Hairy Woodpecker	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Red-cockaded Woodpecker	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Northern Flicker	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	3	1	2	1	1	2	2	1
8	Pileated Woodpecker	2	1	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.

Table A. Part 7.

Hab	SPECIES	5/17	5/19	5/21	5/24	5/28	5/31	6/4	6/8	6/11	6/14	6/16	6/19	6/21	6/23	6/25	6/28
8	Olive-sided Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Eastern Wood-Pewee	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Yellow-bellied Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Acadian Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Alder Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Willow Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Least Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Eastern Phoebe	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Vermilion Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Ash-throated Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Great Crested Flycatcher	10	1	4	8	7	1	3	5	5	1	2	2	4	4	5	3
8	Brown-crested Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Tropical Kingbird	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Cassin's Kingbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Western Kingbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Eastern Kingbird	1	1	1	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
8	Gray Kingbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Scissor-tailed Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Fork-tailed Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Loggerhead Shrike	2	1	1	1	2	1	3	5	2	4	2	2	5	4	6	4
8	White-eyed Vireo	12	6	9	8	8	10	8	6	8	3	6	7	6	7	4	9
8	Bell's Vireo	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Yellow-throated Vireo	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Blue-headed Vireo	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Philadelphia Vireo	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Red-eyed Vireo	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Black-whiskered Vireo	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Blue Jay	20	13	16	30	16	18	10	22	24	10	24	17	19	13	27	15
8	Florida Scrub-Jay	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	American Crow	2	2	1	.	1	.	.	1	2	1	1	1	.	.	1	.
7	Fish Crow	19	8	10	12	27	71	70	43	58	30	102	50	83	34	174	835
7	Purple Martin	1	10	10	28	83	150	22	60	159	142	200	25	100	235	240	42
7	Tree Swallow	1	1	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Northern Rough-winged Swallow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	8	1	2	.	.
7	Bank Swallow	2	4	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

Table A. Part 7.

Hab	SPECIES	5/17	5/19	5/21	5/24	5/28	5/31	6/4	6/8	6/11	6/14	6/16	6/19	6/21	6/23	6/25	6/28
7	Cliff Swallow	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Cave Swallow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Barn Swallow	68	113	135	77	87	90	45	100	47	62	45	67	82	77	62	90
8	Carolina Chickadee	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Tufted Titmouse	2	1	3	2	1	2	3	5	4	1	1	3	3	2	2	1
8	Brown-headed Nuthatch	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Carolina Wren	44	35	38	51	40	38	27	32	56	32	38	36	35	31	25	27
8	Bewick's Wren	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	House Wren	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Winter Wren	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Sedge Wren	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Marsh Wren	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Golden-crowned Kinglet	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Ruby-crowned Kinglet	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Blue-gray Gnatcatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Eastern Bluebird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Veery	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Gray-cheeked Thrush	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Bicknell's Thrush	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Swainson's Thrush	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Hermit Thrush	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Wood Thrush	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	American Robin	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Gray Catbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	1	1	1	1	.	1
8	Northern Mockingbird	10	10	15	19	21	8	24	12	30	5	22	26	15	16	25	18
8	Brown Thrasher	7	8	13	8	16	11	9	4	8	2	3	4	10	5	5	4
7	European Starling	12	18	12	70	27	48	82	28	184	110	385	84	6	126	107	36
7	Common Myna	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
6	American Pipit	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Cedar Waxwing	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Blue-winged Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Tennessee Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Orange-crowned Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Nashville Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Northern Parula	1	1	1	1	.	1	1	1	1	1	.	2	1	2	1	1

Table A. Part 7.

Hab	SPECIES	5/17	5/19	5/21	5/24	5/28	5/31	6/4	6/8	6/11	6/14	6/16	6/19	6/21	6/23	6/25	6/28
7	Yellow Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Chestnut-sided Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Magnolia Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Cape May Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Black-throated Blue Warbler	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Yellow-rumped Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	"Audubon's Warbler"	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Black-throated Gray Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Black-throated Green Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Blackburnian Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Yellow-throated Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Pine Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Prairie Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Palm Warbler	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	"Yellow Palm Warbler"	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Bay-breasted Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Blackpoll Warbler	4	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Cerulean Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Black-and-white Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	American Redstart	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Prothonotary Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Worm-eating Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Swainson's Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Ovenbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Northern Waterthrush	7	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Louisiana Waterthrush	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Kentucky Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Common Yellowthroat	7	9	4	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Hooded Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Wilson's Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Canada Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Yellow-breasted Chat	6	5	8	2	4	3	9	8	8	7	6	7	12	8	4	4
8	Summer Tanager	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Scarlet Tanager	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Western Tanager	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

Table A. Part 7.

Hab	SPECIES	5/17	5/19	5/21	5/24	5/28	5/31	6/4	6/8	6/11	6/14	6/16	6/19	6/21	6/23	6/25	6/28
7	Eastern Towhee	49	83	71	70	81	66	76	53	61	65	54	63	56	93	82	80
7	Bachman's Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Chipping Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Clay-colored Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Field Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Vesper Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Lark Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Savannah Sparrow	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Grasshopper Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Henslow's Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Le Conte's Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Nelson's Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Fox Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Song Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Lincoln's Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Swamp Sparrow	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	White-throated Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	White-crowned Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Dark-eyed Junco	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Lapland Longspur	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Northern Cardinal	114	93	130	135	132	132	107	111	99	92	86	78	88	91	96	92
8	Rose-breasted Grosbeak	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Blue Grosbeak	8	15	12	13	13	12	18	22	18	17	17	33	20	26	18	15
8	Lazuli Bunting	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Indigo Bunting	15	14	15	13	10	8	12	16	18	10	17	14	20	17	15	19
8	Painted Bunting	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	3	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
7	Dickcissel	3	1	1	.	.	1	1	4	4	4	1	2	1	2	2	3
7	Bobolink	30	18	14	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Red-winged Blackbird	100	100	100	100	100	300	200	700	1700	1400	1600	1000	2100	900	1700	2100
6	Eastern Meadowlark	10	8	7	5	6	9	3	11	22	9	10	7	11	7	10	13
7	Yellow-headed Blackbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Rusty Blackbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Brewer's Blackbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Common Grackle	14	15	8	9	15	30	97	1240	2100	3600	1800	200	400	29	433	19
7	Boat-tailed Grackle	70	70	160	200	160	750	290	1650	2200	8200	8400	1700	4000	1000	1000	500

Table A. Part 7.

Hab	SPECIES	5/17	5/19	5/21	5/24	5/28	5/31	6/4	6/8	6/11	6/14	6/16	6/19	6/21	6/23	6/25	6/28
7	Shiny Cowbird	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Bronzed Cowbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Brown-headed Cowbird	1	4	4	2	1	1	.	3	15	6	3	10	6	8	8	3
8	Orchard Oriole	9	11	13	10	8	17	12	7	7	10	12	10	8	6	6	3
8	Baltimore Oriole	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Bullock's Oriole	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Pine Siskin	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Purple Finch	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	House Finch	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	American Goldfinch	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	House Sparrow	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Bronze Mannikin	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Orange Bishop	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Zebra Finch	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Pin-tailed Whydah	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	TOTAL SPECIES	100	85	87	82	72	73	70	78	76	73	70	75	75	69	74	77
	TOTAL INDIVIDUALS	2,514	2,321	2,206	3,432	2,330	4,408	3,041	6,281	8,864	15,708	14,956	6,162	9,835	6,163	7,395	7,799

Table A. Part 8.

Hab	SPECIES	6/30	7/2	7/5	7/10	7/12	7/14	7/16	7/19	7/21	7/23	7/26	7/28	7/30	8/2	8/4	8/6
1	Pacific Loon	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Common Loon	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Pied-billed Grebe	22	15	21	19	20	21	32	21	33	22	29	29	32	36	39	42
1	Horned Grebe	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Red-necked Grebe	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Eared Grebe	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Sooty Shearwater	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	American White Pelican	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Brown Pelican	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Neotropic Cormorant	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Double-crested Cormorant	17	18	19	18	21	13	16	14	23	19	13	25	19	13	13	17
1	"California" D-c Cormorant	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Anhinga	175	272	201	242	254	194	204	195	183	221	280	257	266	256	251	304
2	American Bittern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
2	Least Bittern	2	2	5	2	5	1	3	.	2	1	1	1	2	1	.	.
2	Gray Heron	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Great Blue Heron	35	43	32	30	43	30	23	20	16	28	29	21	26	23	22	22
2	Great White Heron	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Great Egret	56	48	49	60	90	118	193	90	155	146	110	102	110	62	133	152
2	Snowy Egret	43	57	78	140	285	205	535	215	217	270	150	143	160	145	203	184
2	Little Blue Heron	128	123	137	148	175	99	285	60	185	128	35	54	68	78	94	70
2	Tricolored Heron	45	28	52	44	37	46	42	44	60	61	28	29	58	59	42	57
2	Reddish Egret	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
6	Cattle Egret	1200	2400	1350	3070	2660	3150	3660	3550	3200	2640	2150	2450	2700	1670	2150	2400
2	Green Heron	27	65	39	47	37	45	31	33	33	32	45	36	29	29	28	28
2	Black-crowned Night-Heron	21	10	16	16	12	22	10	24	8	9	9	9	11	8	5	6
2	Yellow-crowned Night-Heron	3	1	1	1	.	2	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	1	.	1
2	White Ibis	625	520	1180	1065	600	980	435	515	555	1110	985	740	200	94	90	120
2	Glossy Ibis	740	1070	1270	1120	1320	1420	1190	1510	905	1360	1130	480	560	205	95	85
2	White-faced Ibis	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Roseate Spoonbill	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	4	.	.	.	.
2	Wood Stork	9	3	.	4	.	6	.	1	.	.	.	7	.	.	.	.
7	Black Vulture	3	13	33	10	4	3	4	22	14	12	43	129	77	39	13	2
7	Turkey Vulture	100	44	25	23	43	66	30	67	29	14	52	42	35	45	27	35
1	Black Swan	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

Table A. Part 8.

Hab	SPECIES	6/30	7/2	7/5	7/10	7/12	7/14	7/16	7/19	7/21	7/23	7/26	7/28	7/30	8/2	8/4	8/6
3	White-faced Whistling-Duck	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Black-bellied Whistling-Duck	2	7	9	2	8	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	3
3	Fulvous Whistling-Duck	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	2	1
3	Greater White-fronted Goose	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Egyptian Goose	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Snow Goose	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Ross's Goose	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Canada Goose	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Muscovy Duck	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Wood Duck	4	1	8	13	8	8	13	7	7	4	4	7	5	4	2	11
3	Gadwall	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Eurasian Wigeon	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	American Wigeon	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	American Black Duck	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Mallard	1	1	1	8	3	2	2	1	6	5	4	2	4	5	.	6
3	Mottled Duck	5	3	11	27	27	36	19	33	30	25	12	18	24	13	26	21
3	Blue-winged Teal	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.
3	Cinnamon Teal	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Northern Shoveler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Northern Pintail	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Green-winged Teal	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Eurasian Green-winged Teal	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Canvasback	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Redhead	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Ring-necked Duck	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Greater Scaup	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Lesser Scaup	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Black Scoter	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Buffhead	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Common Goldeneye	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Hooded Merganser	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Red-breasted Merganser	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	Ruddy Duck	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Osprey	53	74	52	52	58	56	61	48	59	69	55	77	78	52	43	59
7	Swallow-tailed Kite	175	290	216	1440	24	830	350	775	510	56	1560	950	230	674	228	196

Table A. Part 8.

Hab	SPECIES	6/30	7/2	7/5	7/10	7/12	7/14	7/16	7/19	7/21	7/23	7/26	7/28	7/30	8/2	8/4	8/6
7	Mississippi Kite	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	White-tailed Kite	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Snail Kite	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Bald Eagle	2	2	.	.	2	.	.	1	2	3	2	1	2	1	2	1
7	Northern Harrier	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Sharp-shinned Hawk	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Cooper's Hawk	.	3	1	2	3	3	5	3	6	7	8	10	16	5	7	28
8	Red-shouldered Hawk	7	9	14	7	17	16	20	25	35	39	37	85	101	52	53	61
8	Broad-winged Hawk	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Short-tailed Hawk	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Swainson's Hawk	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Red-tailed Hawk	6	6	4	5	8	9	9	5	7	13	12	9	12	8	12	13
8	Red-tailed dark-morph	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Krider's Red-tailed Hawk	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Rough-legged Hawk	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Golden Eagle	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
6	Crested Caracara	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	American Kestrel	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1
7	Eurasian Kestrel	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Merlin	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Peregrine Falcon	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Common Peafowl	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Gray Partridge	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Wild Turkey	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Ring-necked Pheasant	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Northern Bobwhite	21	31	39	28	24	20	18	26	12	8	30	17	19	8	3	7
2	Yellow Rail	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Black Rail	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Clapper Rail	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	King Rail	31	21	39	56	68	83	194	136	112	209	148	122	105	328	342	181
2	Virginia Rail	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Sora	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Purple Gallinule	18	24	26	17	23	27	22	16	16	14	12	11	17	14	7	12
4	Common Moorhen	290	185	325	285	385	335	385	405	325	415	420	375	505	460	530	535
1	American Coot	8	6	6	6	7	3	8	7	3	3	10	6	8	4	7	3

Table A. Part 8.

Hab	SPECIES	6/30	7/2	7/5	7/10	7/12	7/14	7/16	7/19	7/21	7/23	7/26	7/28	7/30	8/2	8/4	8/6
1	Caribbean Coot	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Limpkin	1	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	1	1	.	.
2	Sandhill Crane	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.
2	Whooping Crane	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Black-bellied Plover	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	American Golden-Plover	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Semipalmated Plover	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Wilson's Plover	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Piping Plover	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
6	Killdeer	9	2	3	9	4	5	4	1	1	1	2	1	.	1	.	1
4	Black-necked Stilt	12	6	3	9	15	9	5	5	6	3	9	7	5	2	5	9
4	American Avocet	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.
4	Greater Yellowlegs	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	4	1	.	.	.	1	.	1
4	Lesser Yellowlegs	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Solitary Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	2
4	Willet	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Spotted Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
6	Upland Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1
4	Whimbrel	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Long-billed Curlew	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Hudsonian Godwit	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Marbled Godwit	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Ruddy Turnstone	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Red Knot	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Sanderling	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Semipalmated Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Western Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Least Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	.	.	.	.	.	2	.
4	White-rumped Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Baird's Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Pectoral Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Sharp-tailed Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Dunlin	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Curlew Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Stilt Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.

Table A. Part 8.

Hab	SPECIES	6/30	7/2	7/5	7/10	7/12	7/14	7/16	7/19	7/21	7/23	7/26	7/28	7/30	8/2	8/4	8/6
6	Buff-breasted Sandpiper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Ruff	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Short-billed Dowitcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Long-billed Dowitcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Wilson's Snipe	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	American Woodcock	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Wilson's Phalarope	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Red-necked Phalarope	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Red Phalarope	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Pomarine Jaeger	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Parasitic Jaeger	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Laughing Gull	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.
5	Franklin's Gull	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Little Gull	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Bonaparte's Gull	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Ring-billed Gull	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Herring Gull	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Thayer's Gull	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Great Black-backed Gull	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Lesser Black-backed Gull	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Gull-billed Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Caspian Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Royal Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Sandwich Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.
5	Roseate Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Common Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Arctic Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Forster's Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Least Tern	.	.	4	3	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
5	Black Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Bridled Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Sooty Tern	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Black Skimmer	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Rock Pigeon	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Eurasian Collared-Dove	1	1	2	5	1	2	3	3	2	1	7	5	8	1	3	4

Table A. Part 8.

Hab	SPECIES	6/30	7/2	7/5	7/10	7/12	7/14	7/16	7/19	7/21	7/23	7/26	7/28	7/30	8/2	8/4	8/6
8	Diamond Dove																
8	African Collared-Dove																
8	White-winged Dove	1			1	2				2	1						
8	Mourning Dove	134	67	63	128	220	117	167	152	110	74	110	470	133	150	153	160
8	Common Ground-Dove	35	50	31	42	22	45	40	37	37	60	42	33	41	46	23	20
8	Cockatiel																
7	Budgerigar																
8	Black-billed Cuckoo																
8	Yellow-billed Cuckoo	7	8	9	7	8	9	4	6	4	2	2	3	2	3	1	2
8	Smooth-billed Ani																
8	Groove-billed Ani																
8	Barn Owl	2		1	1	2	1	1	1	4	1	4	4	1	1	1	3
8	Eastern Screech-Owl																
8	Great Horned Owl	1		1	1	1			1		1	1					
8	Burrowing Owl																
8	Barred Owl	1	1	2		1		1			1		1	1			
7	Long-eared Owl																
7	Short-eared Owl																
8	Northern Saw-whet Owl																
8	Lesser Nighthawk																
8	Common Nighthawk	1	1	1	3	3	1	2	1	1	2	3	2	1	1		1
8	Chuck-will's-widow																
8	Eastern Whip-poor-will																
7	Chimney Swift		5	1	2	4	1	12		12	40		11	150	25	220	255
8	Ruby-throated Hummingbird																
8	Black-chinned Hummingbird																
5	Belted Kingfisher				1				1		1	1	1		3	1	3
8	Red-headed Woodpecker																
8	Red-bellied Woodpecker	25	20	31	22	25	20	13	15	15	19	18	18	23	14	17	22
8	Yellow-bellied Sapsucker																
8	Downy Woodpecker	3	5	7	5	9	5	6	6	6	3	3	5	7	4	6	4
8	Hairy Woodpecker																
8	Red-cockaded Woodpecker																
8	Northern Flicker	2	4	3	3	2		2	2	2	3	1	2	3	2	2	1
8	Pileated Woodpecker	1	1		1	1			1		1			3			

Table A. Part 8.

Hab	SPECIES	6/30	7/2	7/5	7/10	7/12	7/14	7/16	7/19	7/21	7/23	7/26	7/28	7/30	8/2	8/4	8/6
8	Olive-sided Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Eastern Wood-Pewee	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Yellow-bellied Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Acadian Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Alder Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Willow Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
8	Least Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Eastern Phoebe	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Vermillion Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Ash-throated Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Great Crested Flycatcher	2	2	10	2	3	1	5	5	4	1	4	4	3	3	3	3
8	Brown-crested Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Tropical Kingbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Cassin's Kingbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Western Kingbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Eastern Kingbird	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Gray Kingbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Scissor-tailed Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Fork-tailed Flycatcher	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Loggerhead Shrike	2	1	4	2	4	4	3	4	4	4	1	4	4	1	3	2
8	White-eyed Vireo	5	4	6	5	8	7	10	6	10	7	8	9	14	13	8	6
8	Bell's Vireo	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Yellow-throated Vireo	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Blue-headed Vireo	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Philadelphia Vireo	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Red-eyed Vireo	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	2	1	1
8	Black-whiskered Vireo	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Blue Jay	31	18	27	31	31	21	17	35	21	21	19	22	20	18	20	20
8	Florida Scrub-Jay	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	American Crow	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
7	Fish Crow	196	687	270	460	181	9	125	255	220	85	130	13	35	55	255	230
7	Purple Martin	13	15	200	5	9	4	14	2	.	3	.	1	.	.	.	.
7	Tree Swallow	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Northern Rough-winged Swallow	1	1	.	5	5	.	.	4	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Bank Swallow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	3	2	5	4	.	1	2

Table A. Part 8.

Hab	SPECIES	6/30	7/2	7/5	7/10	7/12	7/14	7/16	7/19	7/21	7/23	7/26	7/28	7/30	8/2	8/4	8/6
7	Cliff Swallow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Cave Swallow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Barn Swallow	47	90	51	61	140	135	95	105	360	475	585	3530	1620	50	66	31
8	Carolina Chickadee	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Tufted Titmouse	1	1	1	2	2	.	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	2
8	Brown-headed Nuthatch	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Carolina Wren	36	42	36	31	21	20	23	27	20	23	20	21	29	28	21	30
8	Bewick's Wren	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	House Wren	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Winter Wren	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Sedge Wren	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Marsh Wren	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Golden-crowned Kinglet	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Ruby-crowned Kinglet	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Blue-gray Gnatcatcher	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	1
8	Eastern Bluebird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Veery	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Gray-cheeked Thrush	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Bicknell's Thrush	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Swainson's Thrush	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Hermit Thrush	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Wood Thrush	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	American Robin	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Gray Catbird	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
8	Northern Mockingbird	13	25	28	20	12	18	25	13	10	16	11	13	9	11	7	13
8	Brown Thrasher	7	9	10	7	3	11	11	4	2	6	6	9	5	7	1	2
7	European Starling	130	150	115	825	890	187	51	145	70	220	7	46	31	5	8	60
7	Common Myna	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
6	American Pipit	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Cedar Waxwing	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Blue-winged Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Tennessee Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Orange-crowned Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Nashville Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Northern Parula	.	1	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.

Table A. Part 8.

Hab	SPECIES	6/30	7/2	7/5	7/10	7/12	7/14	7/16	7/19	7/21	7/23	7/26	7/28	7/30	8/2	8/4	8/6
7	Yellow Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	3	6
8	Chestnut-sided Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Magnolia Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Cape May Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Black-throated Blue Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Yellow-rumped Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	"Audubon's Warbler"	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Black-throated Gray Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Black-throated Green Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Blackburnian Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Yellow-throated Warbler	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Pine Warbler	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
7	Prairie Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	3	1	1	7	1	4	4	11
7	Palm Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	"Yellow Palm Warbler"	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Bay-breasted Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Blackpoll Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Cerulean Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Black-and-white Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	American Redstart	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
8	Prothonotary Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Worm-eating Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Swainson's Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Ovenbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Northern Waterthrush	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Louisiana Waterthrush	.	.	.	1	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	3	1	2	1	1
8	Kentucky Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Common Yellowthroat	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	1	.	1	1	1	.
8	Hooded Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Wilson's Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Canada Warbler	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Yellow-breasted Chat	7	8	4	7	6	5	3	2	2	1	3	1	1	.	.	1
8	Summer Tanager	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Scarlet Tanager	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Western Tanager	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

Table A. Part 8.

Hab	SPECIES	6/30	7/2	7/5	7/10	7/12	7/14	7/16	7/19	7/21	7/23	7/26	7/28	7/30	8/2	8/4	8/6
7	Eastern Towhee	94	79	81	68	62	77	66	49	95	55	86	56	83	100	89	66
7	Bachman's Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Chipping Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Clay-colored Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Field Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Vesper Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Lark Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Savannah Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Grasshopper Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Henslow's Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Le Conte's Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Nelson's Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Fox Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Song Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Lincoln's Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Swamp Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	White-throated Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	White-crowned Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Dark-eyed Junco	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Lapland Longspur	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Northern Cardinal	116	77	104	84	113	90	84	60	84	53	82	62	74	70	57	60
8	Rose-breasted Grosbeak	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Blue Grosbeak	18	19	13	17	19	23	16	15	21	20	13	19	21	21	16	23
8	Lazuli Bunting	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Indigo Bunting	24	24	29	33	28	26	26	26	23	14	19	25	30	18	16	14
8	Painted Bunting	1	3	2	1	2	3	3	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	.
7	Dickcissel	2	2	4	3	1	.	.	.	1	1	1	1	1	1	.	.
7	Bobolink	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Red-winged Blackbird	4800	600	200	200	200	100	100	100	100	1100	2100	1200	2200	700	700	1800
6	Eastern Meadowlark	10	16	15	6	9	7	6	7	3	3	1	4	2	6	1	3
7	Yellow-headed Blackbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Rusty Blackbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Brewer's Blackbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Common Grackle	220	80	185	94	490	49	36	143	260	24	1800	32	25	70	20	31
7	Boat-tailed Grackle	2000	1900	1200	800	500	500	500	500	500	3500	12000	3000	1300	100	600	100

Table A. Part 8.

Hab	SPECIES	6/30	7/2	7/5	7/10	7/12	7/14	7/16	7/19	7/21	7/23	7/26	7/28	7/30	8/2	8/4	8/6
7	Shiny Cowbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Bronzed Cowbird	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Brown-headed Cowbird	1	3	3	33	7	29	9	17	20	2	1	1	2	24	36	14
8	Orchard Oriole	2	1	5	2	1	2	1	1	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	1
8	Baltimore Oriole	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Bullock's Oriole	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Pine Siskin	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Purple Finch	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	House Finch	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	American Goldfinch	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	House Sparrow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Bronze Mannikin	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Orange Bishop	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Zebra Finch	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Pin-tailed Whydah	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	TOTAL SPECIES	77	75	73	76	79	73	77	78	76	81	75	78	77	74	73	81
	TOTAL INDIVIDUALS	11,892	9,426	8,027	11,055	9,345	9,401	9,302	9,640	8,811	12,810	24,521	14,909	11,391	5,961	6,850	7,692

Table A. Part 8.

Hab	SPECIES	8/8	8/11	8/13
1	Pacific Loon	.	.	.
1	Common Loon	.	.	.
1	Pied-billed Grebe	39	47	29
1	Horned Grebe	.	.	.
1	Red-necked Grebe	.	.	.
1	Eared Grebe	.	.	.
1	Sooty Shearwater	.	.	.
1	American White Pelican	.	.	.
1	Brown Pelican	.	.	.
1	Neotropic Cormorant	.	.	.
1	Double-crested Cormorant	22	21	19
1	"California" D-c Cormorant	.	.	.
1	Anhinga	297	248	302
2	American Bittern	.	.	.
2	Least Bittern	3	.	1
2	Gray Heron	.	.	.
2	Great Blue Heron	24	18	24
2	Great White Heron	.	.	.
2	Great Egret	215	310	340
2	Snowy Egret	262	203	340
2	Little Blue Heron	63	105	40
2	Tricolored Heron	49	52	74
2	Reddish Egret	.	.	.
6	Cattle Egret	2500	1320	2330
2	Green Heron	19	17	15
2	Black-crowned Night-Heron	5	7	6
2	Yellow-crowned Night-Heron	1	.	1
2	White Ibis	75	90	55
2	Glossy Ibis	87	90	90
2	White-faced Ibis	.	.	.
2	Roseate Spoonbill	.	.	.
2	Wood Stork	.	.	1
7	Black Vulture	14	137	34
7	Turkey Vulture	36	40	30
1	Black Swan	.	.	.
3	White-faced Whistling-Duck	.	.	.
3	Black-bellied Whistling-Duck	2	.	1
3	Fulvous Whistling-Duck	1	.	.
3	Greater White-fronted Goose	.	.	.
3	Egyptian Goose	.	.	.
3	Snow Goose	.	.	.
3	Ross's Goose	.	.	.
3	Canada Goose	.	.	.
3	Muscovy Duck	.	.	.
3	Wood Duck	.	5	3
3	Gadwall	.	.	.
3	Eurasian Wigeon	.	.	.

Table A. Part 8.

Hab	SPECIES	8/8	8/11	8/13
3	American Wigeon	.	.	.
3	American Black Duck	.	.	.
3	Mallard	5	10	6
3	Mottled Duck	8	11	11
3	Blue-winged Teal	.	4	.
3	Cinnamon Teal	.	.	.
3	Northern Shoveler	.	.	.
3	Northern Pintail	.	.	.
3	Green-winged Teal	.	.	.
3	Eurasian Green-winged Teal	.	.	.
1	Canvasback	.	.	.
1	Redhead	.	.	.
1	Ring-necked Duck	.	.	.
1	Greater Scaup	.	.	.
1	Lesser Scaup	.	.	.
1	Black Scoter	.	.	.
1	Bufflehead	.	.	.
1	Common Goldeneye	.	.	.
1	Hooded Merganser	.	.	.
1	Red-breasted Merganser	.	.	.
1	Ruddy Duck	.	.	.
5	Osprey	58	44	41
7	Swallow-tailed Kite	343	86	24
7	Mississippi Kite	.	.	.
7	White-tailed Kite	.	.	.
7	Snail Kite	.	.	.
5	Bald Eagle	1	.	1
7	Northern Harrier	.	.	.
8	Sharp-shinned Hawk	.	.	.
8	Cooper's Hawk	8	15	11
8	Red-shouldered Hawk	66	33	55
8	Broad-winged Hawk	.	.	.
8	Short-tailed Hawk	.	.	.
7	Swainson's Hawk	.	.	.
8	Red-tailed Hawk	21	18	17
8	Red-tailed dark-morph	.	.	.
8	Krider's Red-tailed Hawk	.	.	.
7	Rough-legged Hawk	.	.	.
7	Golden Eagle	.	.	.
6	Crested Caracara	.	.	.
7	American Kestrel	2	1	.
7	Eurasian Kestrel	.	.	.
7	Merlin	.	.	.
7	Peregrine Falcon	.	.	.
8	Common Peafowl	.	.	.
7	Gray Partridge	.	.	.
8	Wild Turkey	.	.	.

Table A. Part 8.

Hab	SPECIES	8/8	8/11	8/13
7	Ring-necked Pheasant	.	.	.
7	Northern Bobwhite	7	1	4
2	Yellow Rail	.	.	.
2	Black Rail	.	.	.
2	Clapper Rail	.	.	.
2	King Rail	298	436	447
2	Virginia Rail	.	.	.
2	Sora	.	.	.
2	Purple Gallinule	11	12	9
4	Common Moorhen	540	520	595
1	American Coot	2	5	2
1	Caribbean Coot	.	.	.
2	Limpkin	.	.	.
2	Sandhill Crane	.	2	.
2	Whooping Crane	.	.	.
4	Black-bellied Plover	.	.	.
4	American Golden-Plover	.	1	.
4	Semipalmated Plover	.	.	.
4	Wilson's Plover	.	.	.
4	Piping Plover	.	.	.
6	Killdeer	.	.	2
4	Black-necked Stilt	4	6	.
4	American Avocet	.	.	.
4	Greater Yellowlegs	1	.	.
4	Lesser Yellowlegs	.	.	.
4	Solitary Sandpiper	1	1	1
4	Willet	.	.	.
4	Spotted Sandpiper	.	.	.
6	Upland Sandpiper	2	1	1
4	Whimbrel	.	.	.
4	Long-billed Curlew	.	.	.
4	Hudsonian Godwit	.	.	.
4	Marbled Godwit	.	.	.
4	Ruddy Turnstone	.	.	.
4	Red Knot	.	.	.
4	Sanderling	.	.	.
4	Semipalmated Sandpiper	.	.	.
4	Western Sandpiper	.	.	.
4	Least Sandpiper	.	6	.
4	White-rumped Sandpiper	.	.	.
4	Baird's Sandpiper	.	.	.
4	Pectoral Sandpiper	5	.	.
4	Sharp-tailed Sandpiper	.	.	.
4	Dunlin	.	.	.
4	Curlew Sandpiper	.	.	.
4	Stilt Sandpiper	.	.	.
6	Buff-breasted Sandpiper	.	.	.

Table A. Part 8.

Hab	SPECIES	8/8	8/11	8/13
4	Ruff	.	.	.
4	Short-billed Dowitcher	.	.	.
4	Long-billed Dowitcher	.	.	.
4	Wilson's Snipe	.	1	.
4	American Woodcock	.	.	.
4	Wilson's Phalarope	.	.	.
4	Red-necked Phalarope	.	.	.
4	Red Phalarope	.	.	.
5	Pomarine Jaeger	.	.	.
5	Parasitic Jaeger	.	.	.
5	Laughing Gull	.	.	.
5	Franklin's Gull	.	.	.
5	Little Gull	.	.	.
5	Bonaparte's Gull	.	.	.
5	Ring-billed Gull	.	.	.
5	Herring Gull	.	.	.
5	Thayer's Gull	.	.	.
5	Great Black-backed Gull	.	.	.
5	Lesser Black-backed Gull	.	.	.
5	Gull-billed Tern	.	.	.
5	Caspian Tern	.	.	.
5	Royal Tern	.	.	.
5	Sandwich Tern	.	.	.
5	Roseate Tern	.	.	.
5	Common Tern	.	.	.
5	Arctic Tern	.	.	.
5	Forster's Tern	.	.	.
5	Least Tern	.	.	.
5	Black Tern	.	.	.
5	Bridled Tern	.	.	.
5	Sooty Tern	.	.	.
5	Black Skimmer	.	.	.
8	Rock Pigeon	1	.	1
8	Eurasian Collared-Dove	3	2	4
8	Diamond Dove			
8	African Collared-Dove	.	.	.
8	White-winged Dove	1	.	.
8	Mourning Dove	130	66	115
8	Common Ground-Dove	15	22	16
8	Cockatiel	.	.	.
7	Budgerigar	.	.	.
8	Black-billed Cuckoo	.	.	.
8	Yellow-billed Cuckoo	3	1	1
8	Smooth-billed Ani	.	.	.
8	Groove-billed Ani	.	.	.
8	Barn Owl	3	.	1
8	Eastern Screech-Owl	.	.	.

Table A. Part 8.

Hab	SPECIES	8/8	8/11	8/13
8	Great Horned Owl	1	.	.
8	Burrowing Owl	.	.	.
8	Barred Owl	1	.	.
7	Long-eared Owl	.	.	.
7	Short-eared Owl	.	.	.
8	Northern Saw-whet Owl	.	.	.
8	Lesser Nighthawk	.	.	.
8	Common Nighthawk	1	.	2
8	Chuck-will's-widow	.	.	.
8	Eastern Whip-poor-will	.	.	.
7	Chimney Swift	.	155	330
8	Ruby-throated Hummingbird	.	.	.
8	Black-chinned Hummingbird	.	.	.
5	Belted Kingfisher	3	3	3
8	Red-headed Woodpecker	.	.	.
8	Red-bellied Woodpecker	22	11	16
8	Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	.	.	.
8	Downy Woodpecker	6	5	10
8	Hairy Woodpecker	.	.	.
8	Red-cockaded Woodpecker	.	.	.
8	Northern Flicker	2	2	3
8	Pileated Woodpecker	.	3	4
8	Olive-sided Flycatcher	.	.	.
8	Eastern Wood-Pewee	.	.	.
8	Yellow-bellied Flycatcher	.	.	.
8	Acadian Flycatcher	.	.	.
8	Alder Flycatcher	.	.	.
8	Willow Flycatcher	.	.	.
8	Least Flycatcher	.	.	.
7	Eastern Phoebe	.	.	.
8	Vermilion Flycatcher	.	.	.
8	Ash-throated Flycatcher	.	.	.
8	Great Crested Flycatcher	7	.	2
8	Brown-crested Flycatcher	.	.	.
8	Tropical Kingbird	.	.	.
8	Cassin's Kingbird	.	.	.
8	Western Kingbird	.	.	.
8	Eastern Kingbird	.	2	1
8	Gray Kingbird	.	.	.
8	Scissor-tailed Flycatcher	.	.	.
8	Fork-tailed Flycatcher	.	.	.
8	Loggerhead Shrike	2	2	3
8	White-eyed Vireo	8	3	5
8	Bell's Vireo	.	.	.
8	Yellow-throated Vireo	.	.	.
8	Blue-headed Vireo	.	.	.
8	Philadelphia Vireo	.	.	.

Table A. Part 8.

Hab	SPECIES	8/8	8/11	8/13
8	Red-eyed Vireo	.	.	.
8	Black-whiskered Vireo	.	.	.
8	Blue Jay	15	11	18
8	Florida Scrub-Jay	.	.	.
7	American Crow	.	.	.
7	Fish Crow	300	240	220
7	Purple Martin	.	1	1
7	Tree Swallow	1	.	.
7	Northern Rough-winged Swallow	.	.	.
7	Bank Swallow	.	5	1
7	Cliff Swallow	.	.	.
7	Cave Swallow	.	.	.
7	Barn Swallow	80	260	31
8	Carolina Chickadee	1	.	.
8	Tufted Titmouse	1	.	1
8	Brown-headed Nuthatch	.	.	.
8	Carolina Wren	23	24	24
8	Bewick's Wren	.	.	.
8	House Wren	.	.	.
8	Winter Wren	.	.	.
7	Sedge Wren	.	.	.
7	Marsh Wren	.	.	.
8	Golden-crowned Kinglet	.	.	.
8	Ruby-crowned Kinglet	.	.	.
8	Blue-gray Gnatcatcher	.	.	1
8	Eastern Bluebird	.	.	.
8	Veery	.	.	.
8	Gray-cheeked Thrush	.	.	.
8	Bicknell's Thrush	.	.	.
8	Swainson's Thrush	.	.	.
8	Hermit Thrush	.	.	.
8	Wood Thrush	.	.	.
8	American Robin	.	.	.
8	Gray Catbird	.	.	1
8	Northern Mockingbird	9	6	17
8	Brown Thrasher	3	4	5
7	European Starling	2	16	3
7	Common Myna	.	.	.
6	American Pipit	.	.	.
8	Cedar Waxwing	.	.	.
8	Blue-winged Warbler	.	.	.
8	Tennessee Warbler	.	.	.
8	Orange-crowned Warbler	.	.	.
8	Nashville Warbler	.	.	.
8	Northern Parula	.	.	.
7	Yellow Warbler	12	7	19
8	Chestnut-sided Warbler	.	.	.

Table A. Part 8.

Hab	SPECIES	8/8	8/11	8/13
8	Magnolia Warbler	.	.	.
8	Cape May Warbler	.	.	.
8	Black-throated Blue Warbler	.	.	.
8	Yellow-rumped Warbler	.	.	.
8	"Audubon's Warbler"	.	.	.
8	Black-throated Gray Warbler			
8	Black-throated Green Warbler	.	.	.
8	Blackburnian Warbler	.	.	.
8	Yellow-throated Warbler	1	.	.
8	Pine Warbler	1	.	.
7	Prairie Warbler	10	6	4
7	Palm Warbler	.	.	.
7	"Yellow Palm Warbler"	.	.	.
8	Bay-breasted Warbler	.	.	.
8	Blackpoll Warbler	.	.	.
8	Cerulean Warbler	.	.	.
8	Black-and-white Warbler	.	.	.
8	American Redstart	.	.	1
8	Prothonotary Warbler	.	.	1
8	Worm-eating Warbler	.	.	.
8	Swainson's Warbler	.	.	.
8	Ovenbird	.	.	.
7	Northern Waterthrush	.	.	.
7	Louisiana Waterthrush	14	9	17
8	Kentucky Warbler	.	.	.
7	Common Yellowthroat	1	1	1
8	Hooded Warbler	.	.	.
8	Wilson's Warbler	.	.	.
8	Canada Warbler	.	.	.
7	Yellow-breasted Chat	1	.	.
8	Summer Tanager	.	.	.
8	Scarlet Tanager	.	.	.
8	Western Tanager	.	.	.
7	Eastern Towhee	51	71	49
7	Bachman's Sparrow	.	.	.
8	Chipping Sparrow	.	.	.
7	Clay-colored Sparrow	.	.	.
7	Field Sparrow	.	.	.
7	Vesper Sparrow	.	.	.
7	Lark Sparrow	.	.	.
7	Savannah Sparrow	.	.	.
7	Grasshopper Sparrow	.	.	.
7	Henslow's Sparrow	.	.	.
7	Le Conte's Sparrow	.	.	.
7	Nelson's Sparrow	.	.	.
7	Fox Sparrow	.	.	.
7	Song Sparrow	.	.	.

Table A. Part 8.

Hab	SPECIES	8/8	8/11	8/13
7	Lincoln's Sparrow	.	.	.
7	Swamp Sparrow	.	.	.
7	White-throated Sparrow	.	.	.
7	White-crowned Sparrow	.	.	.
7	Dark-eyed Junco	.	.	.
7	Lapland Longspur	.	.	.
8	Northern Cardinal	41	38	60
8	Rose-breasted Grosbeak	.	.	.
8	Blue Grosbeak	16	4	13
8	Lazuli Bunting	.	.	.
8	Indigo Bunting	20	2	4
8	Painted Bunting	1	.	1
7	Dickcissel	1	.	1
7	Bobolink	.	.	.
7	Red-winged Blackbird	3300	1400	6700
6	Eastern Meadowlark	1	3	2
7	Yellow-headed Blackbird	.	.	.
7	Rusty Blackbird	.	.	.
7	Brewer's Blackbird	.	.	.
7	Common Grackle	13	5	375
7	Boat-tailed Grackle	400	150	100
7	Shiny Cowbird	.	.	.
7	Bronzed Cowbird	.	.	.
7	Brown-headed Cowbird	5	1	10
8	Orchard Oriole	1	.	.
8	Baltimore Oriole	.	.	.
8	Bullock's Oriole	.	.	.
8	Pine Siskin	.	.	.
8	Purple Finch	.	.	.
8	House Finch	.	.	.
8	American Goldfinch	.	.	.
8	House Sparrow	.	.	.
8	Bronze Mannikin	.	.	.
8	Orange Bishop	.	.	.
8	Zebra Finch	.	.	.
8	Pin-tailed Whydah	.	.	.
	TOTAL SPECIES	84	72	82
	TOTAL INDIVIDUALS	9,631	6,465	13,160

Table B

Habitat usage on a daily basis

This table is a daily summary of the number of birds using the different described habitats. By each species in Table A I have given a “Hab”itat code using codes 1 to 8. This code indicates what I perceive as each species’ preferred habitat at Zellwood. It is the “Hab” code that has been used to collate the numbers using each habitat on a daily basis. Detailed below are the preferred habitats together with a brief description of the same.

Habitat 1 Deep water

This covers a field that is deep flooded to its banks or the deeper areas of an otherwise shallow flooded field. The species in this category are the grebes, pelicans, cormorants, diving ducks and the American Coot.

Habitat 2 Wetlands

This covers what are sometimes described as marsh birds but in reality they use a variety of habitats from damp fields to the edge of open sheets of water. The species in this category are the herons, egrets, ibis, Wood Stork, Limpkin, the cranes and the rails. The only exception is the Cattle Egret which is to be found in the short grassed areas.

Habitat 3 Shallow water

This category includes the surface feeding ducks and geese. The title says it all this relates to those fields that are shallow flooded in whole or in part. There will often be loafing areas.

Habitat 4 Mud and water

This relates to the muddy shores of flooded fields and any muddy ridges out in the middle of the fields. The drier areas will be used by the plovers but the other shorebirds will use the wet mud or the shallow water, the depth of water used depending on their leg length. The only shorebirds that are excluded are the Killdeer, Upland Sandpiper and the Buff-breasted Sandpiper; these prefer a short grass habitat.

Habitat 5 Over water

This category covers those species that feed over water. This includes such diverse species as the gulls and terns along with the Bald Eagle, Osprey and Belted Kingfisher. The gulls and terns may feed over the water but they require loafing and roosting areas preferably a muddy island in the middle of a flooded field. It is also possible that some will roost out in the middle of Lake Apopka. The Bald Eagle, the Osprey and the kingfisher all use snags or utility poles for perches and roosting.

Habitat 6 Short Grass

This habitat rarely exists now; at times the Sod Farm approaches that type of habitat. The species in this category are the Cattle Egret, Killdeer, Upland Sandpiper, Buff-breasted Sandpiper, American Pipit and the Eastern Meadowlark.

Habitat 7 Weedy fields

In 1998 the term weedy field meant just that but now it covers any well vegetated field that is not flooded. The habitat varies from groves of Elderberry inter mixed with other plants to fields with tall grass or vines. This category covers such diverse species as the Swallow-tailed Kite and Barn Swallow that hunt over the fields to the sparrows that search the ground for seeds.

Habitat 8 The eastern and northern borders of woodland and scrub

Many woodland species had moved out into the fields but they are now retreating to their basic habitat. Included in this category are those species that utilize the wood and scrub borders more than they do the fields. This category has a diverse list of species; one can check the "hab" code on the spreadsheet in Table A to see which species are included here or in Habitat 7.

Habitat	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
15-Aug-05	95	497	7	161	40	1432	14,142	453
17-Aug-05	105	431	6	200	30	668	9986	332
21-Aug-05	64	715	4	143	39	1020	103,371	399
25-Aug-05	66	763	12	121	32	856	36,033	351
28-Aug-05	103	686	9	180	45	1228	77,990	553
31-Aug-05	100	381	15	136	30	911	86,480	407
4-Sep-05	102	396	3	195	26	943	102,398	386
7-Sep-05	87	405	14	180	28	694	56,304	349
12-Sep-05	99	326	9	203	34	284	26,196	398
19-Sep-05	60	234	10	207	33	593	18,146	423
22-Sep-05	102	321	48	222	33	303	16,708	497
2-Oct-05	68	283	45	190	23	777	7353	542
8-Oct-05	87	287	25	182	29	522	1189	730
12-Oct-05	98	506	47	221	37	694	2370	818
6-Oct-05	90	407	19	230	32	1044	2325	1010
19-Oct-05	125	542	10	282	44	643	2365	1017
21-Oct-05	130	327	15	175	33	1090	1546	1126
23-Oct-05	146	333	6	260	42	569	1828	1165
26-Oct-05	173	324	18	331	36	610	1812	813
28-Oct-05	130	456	14	361	49	1387	1580	697
30-Oct-05	193	393	7	339	38	496	3217	745
2-Nov-05	194	586	18	302	57	314	2411	926
4-Nov-05	206	385	45	286	91	813	4297	834
7-Nov-05	208	475	25	419	68	873	5762	694
9-Nov-05	320	426	18	383	61	558	2588	1006
11-Nov-05	372	392	70	324	160	1157	17,054	723
13-Nov-05	531	457	68	434	185	283	5761	578
15-Nov-05	253	509	51	320	96	479	3727	604
18-Nov-05	681	424	88	359	133	523	3704	370
20-Nov-05	785	515	145	385	109	771	2636	552
22-Nov-05	458	366	184	272	202	296	1118	250
25-Nov-05	3193	636	309	273	216	488	2150	777
27-Nov-05	798	660	251	721	216	571	3759	532
30-Nov-05	602	936	401	501	2153	484	2189	530
2-Dec-05	1019	837	663	592	3570	489	2248	450
4-Dec-05	11,327	694	312	881	2754	594	1731	428
7-Dec-05	1093	837	698	601	4276	835	4384	442
9-Dec-05	1111	620	552	767	1081	1092	7339	745
11-Dec-05	1109	639	138	640	6074	1090	2311	1186
13-Dec-05	959	614	130	683	1058	824	2289	1029
16-Dec-05	581	522	471	712	1027	499	3041	1465
19-Dec-05	1165	486	77	816	2122	508	2527	610
21-Dec-05	1796	810	245	544	5569	534	4389	480
23-Dec-05	391	744	72	496	5237	729	6639	571
26-Dec-05	317	575	36	577	5033	375	9296	391

Habitat	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
28-Dec-05	707	541	241	882	7840	694	2920	3309
30-Dec-05	33,081	664	117	692	8573	462	3489	813
1-Jan-06	32,926	428	480	708	4031	437	4164	4504
4-Jan-06	34,614	632	82	757	6562	975	5866	713
6-Jan-06	410	405	33	660	9556	786	6512	384
8-Jan-06	6973	507	113	791	8089	551	2322	560
11-Jan-06	27,901	422	176	854	12065	1150	3028	535
13-Jan-06	1004	486	122	926	3064	1092	2939	937
15-Jan-06	34,856	442	143	884	8544	433	4190	21,408
18-Jan-26	991	465	209	635	6043	561	3593	390
20-Jan-06	987	548	99	1189	2054	728	4299	1157
22-Jan-06	924	303	192	959	2036	820	2711	8414
25-Jan-06	855	525	70	706	2353	555	6297	922
27-Jan-06	941	631	152	839	1061	875	2239	954
29-Jan-06	839	468	218	1219	5545	305	7437	11,658
1-Feb-06	16,958	446	116	1070	4538	396	2823	1895
5-Feb-06	770	414	204	885	2375	308	2728	1811
8-Feb-06	869	468	346	918	1733	1401	5622	5335
10-Feb-06	14,935	330	327	780	6042	363	5560	3226
12-Feb-06	1143	304	558	739	1024	317	4385	437
14-Feb-06	15,053	344	445	884	1549	381	2346	1060
17-Feb-06	14,877	263	424	974	912	1021	2558	1788
19-Feb-06	1143	455	255	736	1958	201	4861	1295
22-Feb-06	7550	295	147	700	2399	99	3776	980
24-Feb-06	945	397	388	914	805	144	6913	1874
27-Feb-06	5867	420	216	877	1442	147	6540	1429
1-Mar-06	2337	389	201	793	930	144	6297	2355
4-Mar-06	529	452	102	503	204	208	4098	1755
5-Mar-06	10,044	539	181	481	1813	101	7648	1262
8-Mar-06	5723	409	126	432	603	124	6167	1055
10-Mar-06	6679	566	65	452	378	277	73,317	1210
12-Mar-06	4035	276	65	498	941	115	13,316	1178
15-Mar-06	1017	815	101	410	3131	198	8951	672
17-Mar-06	6414	647	95	406	903	178	13,869	1255
19-Mar-06	3383	521	115	426	137	115	17,388	910
22-Mar-06	2865	638	130	292	322	61	8605	607
24-Mar-06	676	464	115	263	475	138	7797	352
26-Mar-06	754	688	53	317	375	31	3615	483
14-Apr-06	247	537	24	16	33	55	2090	498
19-Apr-06	260	473	26	276	190	157	1821	568
21-Apr-06	211	320	34	255	46	179	1193	497
23-Apr-06	101	592	16	264	58	150	2284	520
25-Apr-06	126	512	37	234	43	132	5012	518
28-Apr-06	99	495	18	320	67	185	14,747	394
30-Apr-06	84	468	19	289	86	245	8445	386

Habitat	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3-May-06	149	312	13	238	72	255	2971	531
5-May-06	112	311	18	332	49	231	872	427
7-May-06	69	280	11	333	72	176	2323	398
10-May-06	97	444	21	248	50	451	437	363
12-May-06	3	97	13	212	1	291	341	35
14-May-06	84	496	16	237	73	204	623	356
17-May-06	105	736	17	208	131	526	439	352
19-May-06	101	508	7	184	91	598	503	329
21-May-06	120	328	21	152	76	476	596	437
24-May-06	123	1234	17	172	105	639	648	494
28-May-06	119	572	12	113	55	399	665	395
31-May-06	143	1330	12	257	52	580	1577	457
4-Jun-06	130	980	4	126	39	204	919	639
8-Jun-06	160	869	5	191	52	528	4036	440
11-Jun-06	187	706	9	193	50	637	6589	493
14-Jun-06	125	559	8	130	56	660	13,695	475
16-Jun-06	165	489	11	198	47	867	12,697	482
19-Jun-06	207	584	5	253	67	1119	3404	523
21-Jun-06	280	627	8	202	34	1113	7124	447
23-Jun-06	244	570	4	207	49	1817	2726	546
25-Jun-06	279	611	5	246	40	1615	4072	527
28-Jun-06	208	1344	10	178	49	1516	4165	329
30-Jun-06	222	1785	12	302	55	1219	7810	487
2-Jul-06	311	2015	12	192	76	2418	3998	404
5-Jul-06	247	2925	29	328	56	1368	2629	445
10-Jul-06	285	2750	50	294	56	3085	4065	470
12-Jul-06	302	2696	47	402	60	2673	2591	574
14-Jul-06	231	3084	49	345	57	3162	2017	456
16-Jul-06	260	2965	37	392	61	3670	1416	501
19-Jul-06	237	2664	41	413	50	3558	2217	460
21-Jul-06	242	2267	43	349	61	3204	2210	435
23-Jul-06	265	3370	37	419	73	2644	5604	398
26-Jul-06	332	2683	26	430	58	2153	18,404	435
28-Jul-06	317	1759	27	383	81	2455	9045	842
30-Jul-06	325	1351	36	512	83	2702	5818	564
2-Aug-06	309	1048	22	463	56	1677	1903	483
4-Aug-06	310	1063	32	537	46	2152	2276	434
6-Aug-06	366	919	42	547	63	2405	2849	501
8-Aug-06	360	1112	16	551	62	2503	4593	434
11-Aug-06	321	1342	30	535	47	1324	2592	274
13-Aug-06	352	1443	21	596	45	2335	7954	414

Table C

Days the site visited, hours spent surveying, the number of species seen together with the number of birds seen

The hours shown below relate to completed $\frac{1}{4}$ hours i.e. a count of 11 hours 23 minutes has been treated as a count of 11 hours 15 minutes i.e. 11.25 hours.

Date	Field work hours	Total species	Number of birds
8.15.05	13.25	80	16,827
8.17.05	13.00	79	11,758
8.21.05	13.25	85	105,755
8.25.05	13.25	87	38,234
8.28.05	13.25	86	80,794
8.31.05	13.25	89	88,460
9.4.05	13.25	80	104,449
9.7.05	13.00	82	58,061
9.12.05	13.25	86	27,549
9.19.05	13.25	89	19,706
9.22.05	13.50	88	18,234
10.2.05	13.00	106	9,281
10.8.05	13.00	104	3,051
10.12.05	13.50	98	4,791
10.16.05	13.50	99	5,157
10.19.05	13.00	92	5,028
10.21.05	13.00	99	4,442
10.23.05	13.00	100	4,349
10.26.05	13.25	104	4,117
10.28.05	13.50	98	4,674
10.30.05	12.75	93	5,428
11.2.05	12.50	99	4,808

Date	Field work hours	Total species	Number of birds
11.4.05	12.50	105	6,957
11.7.05	12.50	102	8,524
11.9.05	12.50	104	5,360
11.11.05	12.50	107	20,251
11.13.05	12.50	115	8,297
11.15.05	12.50	113	6,039
11.18.05	12.50	115	6,282
11.20.05	12.75	113	5,898
11.22.05	12.50	98	3,145
11.25.05	12.25	113	8,042
11.27.05	12.50	111	7,508
11.30.05	12.50	110	7,796
12.2.05	12.25	117	9,868
12.4.05	12.25	107	18,721
12.7.05	12.25	113	13,166
12.9.05	12.50	119	13,307
12.11.05	12.00	119	13,186
12.13.05	12.50	120	7,586
12.16.05	12.25	106	8,318
12.19.05	12.50	120	8,311
12.21.05	12.75	122	14,367
12.23.05	12.75	116	14,879
12.26.05	12.50	112	16,600
12.28.05	12.75	116	17,134
12.30.05	12.75	121	47,891
1.1.06	12.50	113	47,678
1.4.06	12.75	117	50,201
1.6.06	12.50	104	18,746
1.8.06	12.50	119	19,906
1.11.06	12.75	110	46,131
1.13.06	12.50	116	10,570
1.15.06	12.50	117	70,900
1.18.06	12.75	112	12,887
1.20.06	12.75	123	11,061
1.22.06	12.50	116	16,359
1.25.06	13.00	118	12,283
1.27.06	12.75	121	7,692
1.29.06	13.00	118	27,689
2.1.06	12.50	107	28,242
2.5.06	12.50	107	9,495

Date	Field work hours	Total species	Number of birds
2.8.06	13.00	108	16,692
2.10.06	13.00	116	31,563
2.12.06	13.00	105	8,907
2.14.06	13.00	116	22,062
2.17.06	13.00	117	22,817
2.19.06	12.75	105	10,904
2.22.06	13.00	113	15,946
2.24.06	11.50	114	12,380
2.27.06	13.00	115	16,938
3.1.06	13.00	117	13,446
3.4.06	13.00	107	7,851
3.5.06	13.25	114	22,069
3.8.06	13.25	109	14,639
3.10.06	13.00	113	82,944
3.12.06	13.00	109	20,424
3.15.06	13.00	103	15,295
3.17.06	13.25	103	23,767
3.19.06	13.25	110	22,995
3.22.06	13.25	102	13,520
3.24.06	13.00	94	10,280
3.26.06	13.50	105	6,316
4.14.06	13.25	90	3,500
4.19.06	14.00	118	3,771
4.21.06	13.00	108	2,735
4.23.06	13.50	105	3,985
4.25.06	13.75	105	6,614
4.28.06	13.75	106	16,325
4.30.06	13.50	101	10,022
5.3.06	13.25	112	4,541
5.5.06	13.50	108	2,352
5.7.06	13.50	105	3,662
5.10.06	13.00	98	2,111
5.12.06	4.75	50	993
5.14.06	13.50	100	2,089
5.17.06	14.00	100	2,514
5.19.06	11.75	85	2,321
5.21.06	12.50	87	2,206
5.24.06	12.75	82	3,432
5.28.06	11.00	72	2,330
5.31.06	11.50	73	4,408

Date	Field work hours	Total species	Number of birds
6.4.06	11.00	70	3,041
6.8.06	12.25	78	6,281
6.11.06	12.25	76	8,864
6.14.06	9.75	73	15,708
6.16.06	11.50	70	14,956
6.19.06	10.50	75	6,162
6.21.06	11.00	75	9,835
6.23.06	11.00	69	6,163
6.25.06	11.25	74	7,395
6.28.06	10.00	77	7,799
6.30.06	11.75	77	11,892
7.2.06	12.00	75	9,426
7.5.06	11.00	73	8,027
7.10.06	12.00	76	11,055
7.12.06	11.75	79	9,345
7.14.06	11.75	73	9,401
7.16.06	11.25	77	9,302
7.19.06	11.00	78	9,640
7.21.06	11.25	76	8,811
7.23.06	11.25	81	12,810
7.26.06	10.25	75	24,521
7.28.06	12.00	78	14,909
7.30.06	11.50	77	11,391
8.2.06	11.25	74	5,961
8.4.06	10.25	73	6,850
8.6.06	12.25	81	7,692
8.8.06	11.50	84	9,631
8.11.06	12.00	72	6,465
8.13.06	10.75	82	13,160

Total days = 131 Total hours = 1,629.25

Table D which follows deals with all the species seen during the first 8 years. It seems important to show that although the list is long with some exceptional records the amount of fieldwork needed to find these birds was also extensive. I am therefore including below a summary of the number of days the site visited and the number of hours spent on fieldwork for each of the 8 years.

Survey Year	No. visits	Total visits	No. hours	Total hours
8.15.98-8.14.99	88	88	1,000	1,000
8.15.99-8.14.00	104	192	1,207	2,207
8.15.00-8.14.01	104	296	1,328	3,535
8.15.01-8.14.02	104	400	1,345	4,880
8.15.02-8.14.03	105	505	1,367	6,247
8.15.03-8.14.04	104	609	1,380	7,627
8.15.04-8.14.05	94	703	1,261	8,888
8.15.05-8.14.06	131	834	1,629	10,517

Table D**Systematic List of all species seen August 15, 1998 to August 14, 2012**

This list covers all the species seen during the 14 years of the survey. I am showing separately the highest count up to August 14, 2006 and the highest count up to August 14, 2012. As well as listing the species details are given of the highest daily count for each species together with the date on which the high count occurred. When the same high count occurred on more than one date only the first is given.

Species	Highest count to 8.14.06	Date of high count to 8.14.06	Highest Count to 8.14.12	Date of high count to 8.14.12
Pacific Loon	1	12.11.05	1	12.11.05
Common Loon	1	11.18.01	3	12.8.06
Pied-billed Grebe	750	11.18.98	945	11.26.10
Horned Grebe	3	11.11.98	4	12.21.11
Red-necked Grebe			1	11.24.06
Eared Grebe	4	1.1.99	4	1.1.99
Sooty Shearwater	1	8.15.04	1	8.15.04
American White Pelican	4,370	1.29.99	4,370	1.29.99
Brown Pelican	6	4.30.05	6	4.30.05
Neotropic Cormorant			1	6.3.09
Double-crested Cormorant	7,800	2.22.04	7,800	2.22.04
Anhinga	304	8.6.06	873	7.2.10
American Bittern	60	3.24.04	105	12.30.09
Least Bittern	28	7.3.05	76	7.9.08
Gray Heron	1	12.17.03	1	12.17.03
Great Blue Heron	395	12.3.98	395	12.3.98
Great White Heron	2	3.30.05	3	6.22.08
Great Egret	2,390	12.5.04	2,390	12.5.04

Species	Highest count to 8.14.06	Date of high count to 8.14.06	Highest Count to 8.14.12	Date of high count to 8.14.12
Snowy Egret	2,585	11.7.04	2,585	11.7.04
Little Blue Heron	735	12.1.04	735	12.1.04
Tricolored Heron	385	11.17.04	466	7.13.11
Reddish Egret	1	3.21.00	1	3.21.00
Cattle Egret	6,400	9.16.04	6,400	9.16.04
Green Heron	236	8.16.04	242	8.23.08
Black-crowned Night-Heron	208	10.13.04	241	3.20.11
Yellow-crowned Night-Heron	27	4.25.06	28	4.24.11
White Ibis	5,970	3.30.05	11,210	6.17.11
Glossy Ibis	3,825	12.1.04	3,825	12.1.04
White-faced Ibis	2	11.11.01	3	3.5.10
Roseate Spoonbill	30	6.26.02	139	10.2.11
Wood Stork	1,130	11.18.98	1,130	11.18.98
Black Vulture	137	8.11.06	1,340	2.28.07
Turkey Vulture	1,200	11.11.05	2,800	2.11.09
White-faced Whistling-Duck	1	5.7.00	1	5.7.00
Black-bellied Whistling-Duck	345	1.1.06	1,660	2.5.10
Fulvous Whistling-Duck	840	10.22.03	840	10.22.03
Greater White-fronted Goose	3	10.28.01	3	10.28.01
Snow Goose	90	12.18.98	90	12.18.98
Ross's Goose	2	12.7.98	2	12.7.98
Canada Goose	3	10.29.98	3	10.29.98
Egyptian Goose	3	7.23.06	3	7.23.06
Black Swan	1	6.10.02	1	6.10.02
Muscovy Duck	4	11.18.05	4	11.18.05
Wood Duck	86	9.22.04	316	9.9.11
Gadwall	222	11.22.99	812	12.16.11
Eurasian Wigeon			1	11.19.10
American Wigeon	186	12.18.98	186	12.18.98
American Black Duck	3	12.7.98	6	12.26.10
Mallard	103	10.24.04	103	10.24.04
Mottled Duck	197	8.20.99	397	9.2.11
Blue-winged Teal	10,500	11.2.98	10,500	11.2.98
Cinnamon Teal	3	1.19.99	3	1.19.99
Northern Shoveler	770	1.27.99	770	1.27.99
Northern Pintail	420	12.16.98	420	12.16.98
"Common Teal"	1	1.22.06	1	1.22.06
Green-winged Teal	12,565	12.18.98	12,565	12.18.98

Species	Highest count to 8.14.06	Date of high count to 8.14.06	Highest Count to 8.14.12	Date of high count to 8.14.12
Canvasback	5	12.7.98	5	12.7.98
Redhead	18	1.3.02	18	1.3.02
Ring-necked Duck	11,900	12.3.98	11,900	12.3.98
Greater Scaup	5	12.8.98	22	12.19.10
Lesser Scaup	279	1.12.99	3,300	1.23.09
Black Scoter			2	11.22.06
Bufflehead	11	12.16.04	34	12.31.10
Common Goldeneye	2	11.22.05	2	11.22.05
Hooded Merganser	100	1.12.99	100	1.12.99
Red-breasted Merganser	6	1.7.99	14	3.15.09
Ruddy Duck	34,000	1.4.06	34,000	1.4.06
Osprey	113	5.17.06	201	7.11.12
Swallow-tailed Kite	1,560	7.26.06	1,642	8.3.12
White-tailed Kite	1	6.30.00	1	6.30.00
Snail Kite	1	7.16.99	1	7.16.99
Mississippi Kite	1	5.5.04	1	5.5.04
Bald Eagle	109	11.13.05	109	11.13.05
Northern Harrier	305	12.12.04	305	12.12.04
Sharp-shinned Hawk	14	12.9.05	26	11.30.07
Cooper's Hawk	28	8.6.06	45	8.25.06
Red-shouldered Hawk	101	7.30.06	133	9.29.06
Broad-winged Hawk	1	10.6.98	3	9.29.06
Short-tailed Hawk	1	9.30.99	1	9.30.99
Swainson's Hawk	1	12.27.99	2	11.11.07
Red-tailed Hawk	94	3.14.00	175	11.30.07
Rough-legged Hawk	3	2.23.00	3	2.23.00
Golden Eagle	1	1.8.99	1	1.8.99
Crested Caracara	1	7.27.99	1	7.27.99
Eurasian Kestrel	1	2.26.03	1	2.26.03
American Kestrel	38	11.5.03	38	11.5.03
Merlin	6	11.2.05	8	9.30.07
Peregrine Falcon	4	10.12.99	4	10.12.99
Ring-necked Pheasant	1	5.6.02	1	5.6.02
Common Peafowl			1	9.10.06
Wild Turkey	2	10.16.05	13	10.21.09
Gray Partridge	2	9.14.03	2	9.14.03
Northern Bobwhite	69	7.4.03	105	6.1.08
Yellow Rail	1	3.9.03	1	3.9.03

Species	Highest count to 8.14.06	Date of high count to 8.14.06	Highest Count to 8.14.12	Date of high count to 8.14.12
Black Rail	1	6.4.03	1	6.4.03
Clapper Rail	1	11.28.03	1	11.28.03
King Rail	447	8.13.06	523	8.23.06
Virginia Rail	9	2.16.05	9	2.16.05
Sora	260	12.4.05	415	11.28.08
Purple Gallinule	97	4.25.04	97	4.25.04
Common Gallinule	1,890	10.21.98	6,600	9.18.11
American Coot	16,720	11.18.98	24,900	11.7.10
Limpkin	5	5.14.01	6	3.8.09
Sandhill Crane	227	11.30.05	375	1.16.09
Whooping Crane	8	3.21.00	8	3.21.00
Black-bellied Plover	346	12.3.98	346	12.3.98
American Golden-Plover	6	10.26.99	6	10.26.99
Wilson's Plover			1	9.10.08
Semipalmated Plover	134	5.15.02	134	5.15.02
Piping Plover	1	5.10.02	1	5.10.02
Killdeer	1,935	2.9.03	2,815	1.2.09
Black-necked Stilt	368	9.17.98	432	8.4.10
American Avocet	75	1.11.99	75	1.11.99
Greater Yellowlegs	415	12.16.98	415	12.16.98
Lesser Yellowlegs	1,195	12.16.98	1,195	12.16.98
Solitary Sandpiper	76	5.7.06	76	5.7.06
Willet	8	7.27.99	8	7.27.99
Spotted Sandpiper	13	5.15.02	13	5.15.02
Upland Sandpiper	6	4.20.99	6	4.20.09
Whimbrel	1	5.1.99	2	4.30.08
Long-billed Curlew	1	6.25.99	1	6.25.99
Hudsonian Godwit			1	6.22.11
Marbled Godwit	2	11.25.98	3	8.19.11
Ruddy Turnstone	8	5.6.02	8	5.6.02
Red Knot	12	5.14.01	12	5.14.01
Sanderling	5	5.20.02	5	5.20.02
Semipalmated Sandpiper	1,540	5.23.02	1,540	5.23.02
Western Sandpiper	965	9.11.98	1,250	9.7.11
Least Sandpiper	2,450	12.31.98	2,450	12.31.98
White-rumped Sandpiper	37	5.23.02	118	5.21.11
Baird's Sandpiper	2	8.6.00	2	8.6.00
Pectoral Sandpiper	690	9.16.01	965	9.12.08

Species	Highest count to 8.14.06	Date of high count to 8.14.06	Highest Count to 8.14.12	Date of high count to 8.14.12
Sharp-tailed Sandpiper	1	9.26.02	1	9.26.02
Dunlin	210	11.13.98	210	11.13.98
Curlew Sandpiper	1	9.2.98	1	9.2.98
Stilt Sandpiper	490	10.21.98	490	10.21.98
Buff-breasted Sandpiper	23	9.11.98	23	9.11.98
Ruff	2	11.25.98	2	11.25.98
Short-billed Dowitcher	670	10.29.98	670	10.29.98
Long-billed Dowitcher	1,890	1.12.99	1,890	1.12.99
Wilson's Snipe	1,090	1.4.04	1,090	1.4.04
American Woodcock	12	12.7.05	12	12.7.05
Wilson's Phalarope	21	9.2.98	21	9.2.98
Red-necked Phalarope	2	9.28.04	5	8.22.08
Red Phalarope	1	9.16.01	1	9.16.01
Pomarine Jaeger	2	5.6.01	2	5.6.01
Parasitic Jaeger			1	8.20.08
Laughing Gull	114	4.11.01	174	2.14.10
Franklin's Gull	21	12.4.98	21	12.4.98
Little Gull	1	1.7.01	1	1.7.01
Bonaparte's Gull	404	1.10.02	1,013	1.17.10
Ring-billed Gull	18,000	2.8.05	18,000	2.8.05
Herring Gull	88	2.3.99	88	2.3.99
Thayer's Gull	1	3.31.04	1	3.31.04
Lesser Black-backed Gull	2	12.11.98	2	12.11.98
Great Black-backed Gull	1	1.27.06	1	1.27.06
Gull-billed Tern	4	4.20.99	4	4.20.99
Caspian Tern	208	2.10.99	208	2.10.99
Royal Tern	1	12.16.98	8	8.22.08
Sandwich Tern	2	7.30.06	4	5.7.07
Roseate Tern			1	5.20.08
Common Tern	6	5.10.04	103	10.31.07
Arctic Tern	2	5.23.02	3	10.31.07
Forster's Tern	514	3.31.04	611	1.16.08
Least Tern	54	7.19.00	92	6.10.09
Bridled Tern			6	8.20.08
Sooty Tern	1	6.12.05	16	8.22.08
Black Tern	500	9.2.98	532	8.24.08
Black Skimmer	120	2.3.99	120	2.3.99
Rock Pigeon	106	6.25.99	106	6.25.99

Species	Highest count to 8.14.06	Date of high count to 8.14.06	Highest Count to 8.14.12	Date of high count to 8.14.12
Eurasian Collared-Dove	36	6.7.99	36	6.7.99
Diamond Dove			1	8.6.10
White-winged Dove	24	9.19.01	35	8.12.09
Mourning Dove	2,120	7.8.01	2,370	7.30.08
Common Ground-Dove	111	5.21.03	111	5.21.03
Budgerigar	1	7.23.99	1	7.23.99
Cockatiel	1	9.2.02	1	9.2.02
Black-billed Cuckoo	1	5.10.99	1	5.10.99
Yellow-billed Cuckoo	52	6.8.06	52	6.8.06
Smooth-billed Ani	1	6.26.03	1	6.26.03
Groove-billed Ani	6	2.6.05	6	2.6.05
Barn Owl	16	10.12.03	25	12.22.06
Eastern Screech-Owl	2	12.20.98	3	2.1.09
Great Horned Owl	10	1.30.05	10	1.30.05
Burrowing Owl	1	6.18.03	1	6.18.03
Barred Owl	7	3.13.05	11	10.8.06
Long-eared Owl	1	1.11.04	1	1.11.04
Short-eared Owl	7	1.9.05	9	12.29.06
Northern Saw-whet Owl	1	11.5.02	1	11.5.02
Lesser Nighthawk	1	12.16.98	1	12.16.98
Common Nighthawk	1,233	9.11.02	1,233	9.11.02
Chuck's-will's-widow	16	5.23.04	16	5.23.04
Eastern Whip-poor-will	3	9.13.00	7	3.15.09
Chimney Swift	6,800	10.11.04	8,100	9.24.08
Ruby-throated Hummingbird	2	10.13.02	2	10.13.02
Black-chinned Hummingbird	1	12.19.99	1	12.19.99
Belted Kingfisher	24	11.3.04	45	11.1.09
Red-headed Woodpecker	3	9.10.03	3	9.10.03
Red-bellied Woodpecker	57	10.16.05	91	10.1.06
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	7	10.23.05	10	12.13.06
Downy Woodpecker	33	10.3.04	49	3.28.07
Hairy Woodpecker	1	3.13.99	1	3.13.99
Red-cockaded Woodpecker	1	6.23.03	1	6.23.03
Northern Flicker	10	10.23.05	16	10.8.06
Pileated Woodpecker	9	9.22.04	12	11.4.07
Olive-sided Flycatcher	1	4.20.05	1	4.20.05
Eastern Wood-Pewee	6	9.24.00	7	9.27.06
Yellow-bellied Flycatcher	1	10.11.04	1	10.11.04

Species	Highest count to 8.14.06	Date of high count to 8.14.06	Highest Count to 8.14.12	Date of high count to 8.14.12
Acadian Flycatcher	4	9.10.03	4	9.10.03
Alder Flycatcher	1	9.14.03	1	9.14.03
Willow Flycatcher	1	7.27.99	1	7.27.99
Least Flycatcher	20	1.19.04	23	12.19.07
Eastern Phoebe	416	10.26.03	416	10.26.03
Vermillion Flycatcher	2	3.4.02	2	3.4.02
Ash-throated Flycatcher	12	12.23.05	16	12.14.07
Great Crested Flycatcher	18	7.3.02	45	5.16.07
Brown-crested Flycatcher	2	3.1.06	2	3.1.06
Tropical Kingbird	1	12.9.01	1	12.9.01
Cassin's Kingbird	2	2.29.04	2	2.29.04
Western Kingbird	72	1.27.02	72	1.27.02
Eastern Kingbird	347	8.31.99	347	8.31.99
Gray Kingbird	2	10.21.98	2	10.21.98
Scissor-tailed Flycatcher	8	12.11.05	8	12.11.05
Fork-tailed Flycatcher	1	7.23.00	1	7.23.00
Loggerhead Shrike	18	2.3.02	18	2.3.02
White-eyed Vireo	53	10.5.03	74	10.5.08
Bell's Vireo	1	2.6.00	1	2.6.00
Yellow-throated Vireo	2	4.3.02	2	4.3.02
Blue-headed Vireo	10	1.19.05	19	11.23.08
Philadelphia Vireo	1	10.14.99	1	10.14.99
Red-eyed Vireo	17	9.21.00	17	9.21.00
Black-whiskered Vireo			1	9.10.06
Blue Jay	123	10.16.05	180	10.17.07
Florida Scrub-Jay	2	4.17.02	2	4.17.02
American Crow	12	9.22.05	38	11.9.08
Fish Crow	4,400	1.27.02	4,400	1.27.02
Purple Martin	2,850	6.20.04	2,850	6.20.04
Tree Swallow	71,000	3.10.06	71,000	3.10.06
Northern Rough-winged Swallow	28	10.11.04	28	10.11.04
Bank Swallow	264	9.7.05	265	8.20.08
Cliff Swallow	68	9.25.99	71	10.1.06
Cave Swallow	14	10.28.05	14	10.28.05
Barn Swallow	3,530	7.28.06	9,300	8.22.08
Carolina Chickadee	1	11.9.99	7	5.3.09
Tufted Titmouse	8	8.1.04	16	9.15.10
Brown-headed Nuthatch	1	12.17.03	1	12.17.03

Species	Highest count to 8.14.06	Date of high count to 8.14.06	Highest Count to 8.14.12	Date of high count to 8.14.12
Carolina Wren	103	4.24.03	103	4.24.03
Bewick's Wren	1	2.25.00	1	2.25.00
House Wren	674	11.5.00	674	11.5.00
Winter Wren	1	1.19.03	1	1.19.03
Sedge Wren	108	11.26.00	108	11.26.00
Marsh Wren	211	11.9.05	211	11.9.05
Golden-crowned Kinglet	1	12.7.99	3	11.17.06
Ruby-crowned Kinglet	31	12.12.04	67	11.17.06
Blue-gray Gnatcatcher	167	10.3.04	173	12.7.07
Eastern Bluebird	6	12.21.02	6	12.21.02
Veery	12	10.2.02	12	10.2.02
Gray-cheeked Thrush	2	10.2.03	6	10.15.08
Bicknell's Thrush	1	5.27.00	1	5.27.00
Swainson's Thrush	36	9.26.01	36	9.26.01
Hermit Thrush	9	12.12.04	9	12.12.04
Wood Thrush	1	10.19.99	1	10.19.99
American Robin	21,000	1.15.06	240,000	12.29.06
Gray Catbird	660	10.12.03	713	10.17.08
Northern Mockingbird	118	7.11.04	126	10.8.06
Brown Thrasher	36	10.12.05	74	10.8.08
European Starling	1,250	7.18.04	2,040	7.13.07
Common Myna	1	7.11.05	1	7.11.05
American Pipit	570	12.8.98	820	1.2.09
Cedar Waxwing	615	4.6.99	2,240	4.8.07
Blue-winged Warbler	2	9.3.00	2	9.3.00
Tennessee Warbler	29	10.21.04	29	10.21.04
Orange-crowned Warbler	36	12.15.00	36	12.15.00
Nashville Warbler	1	1.11.99	1	1.11.99
Northern Parula	52	3.18.05.	52	3.18.05
Yellow Warbler	145	8.24.03	232	9.15.06
Chestnut-sided Warbler	6	9.21.00	6	9.21.00
Magnolia Warbler	3	10.13.04	4	10.17.09
Cape May Warbler	13	4.17.99	16	4.30.08
Black-throated Blue Warbler	5	5.1.99	15	4.30.08
Yellow-rumped Warbler	8,470	3.5.03	10,220	2.23.07
Black-throated Gray Warbler			1	9.15.10
Black-throated Green Warbler	2	12.20.98	4	10.15.10
Blackburnian Warbler	4	9.19.00	4	9.19.00

Species	Highest count to 8.14.06	Date of high count to 8.14.06	Highest Count to 8.14.12	Date of high count to 8.14.12
Yellow-throated Warbler	4	10.11.04	8	9.26.07
Pine Warbler	10	11.15.05	24	12.9.11
Prairie Warbler	83	9.10.03	83	9.10.03
Palm Warbler	3,120	2.26.03	3,120	2.26.03
Bay-breasted Warbler	1	10.19.99	2	11.2.07
Blackpoll Warbler	73	5.5.06	73	5.5.06
Cerulean Warbler	2	9.21.00	2	9.21.00
Black-and-white Warbler	10	9.22.04	10	9.22.04
American Redstart	48	5.14.01	48	5.14.01
Prothonotary Warbler	2	4.14.02	2	4.14.02
Worm-eating Warbler	2	9.22.04	2	9.22.04
Swainson's Warbler	1	8.16.00	1	8.16.00
Ovenbird	50	9.22.05	92	9.27.06
Northern Waterthrush	188	9.28.04	188	9.28.04
Louisiana Waterthrush	68	8.26.04	98	8.27.10
Kentucky Warbler	1	4.14.99	1	4.14.99
Common Yellowthroat	856	9.22.04	856	9.22.04
Hooded Warbler	2	4.17.99	2	4.17.99
Wilson's Warbler	2	1.26.05	2	1.26.05
Canada Warbler	1	8.24.03	1	8.24.03
Yellow-breasted Chat	41	5.23.04	41	5.23.04
Summer Tanager	2	10.19.99	2	10.19.99
Scarlet Tanager	1	10.2.99	2	10.10.07
Western Tanager			1	12.9.07
Eastern Towhee	228	7.30.03	228	7.30.03
Bachman's Sparrow	1	1.16.05	1	1.16.05
Chipping Sparrow	4	4.14.02	19	12.17.08
Clay-colored Sparrow	46	2.3.99	46	2.3.99
Field Sparrow	13	2.12.06	32	1.30.09
Vesper Sparrow	22	12.15.03	45	1.16.09
Lark Sparrow	1	2.9.99	1	2.9.99
Savannah Sparrow	860	12.8.98	860	12.8.98
Grasshopper Sparrow	12	2.17.99	12	2.17.99
Henslow's Sparrow	1	11.20.98	1	11.20.98
LeConte's Sparrow	1	12.16.98	1	12.16.98
Nelson's Sparrow	1	11.5.00	1	11.5.00
Fox Sparrow	1	2.17.99	1	2.17.99
Song Sparrow	16	12.16.02	16	12.16.02

Species	Highest count to 8.14.06	Date of high count to 8.14.06	Highest Count to 8.14.12	Date of high count to 8.14.12
Lincoln's Sparrow	5	11.17.02	5	11.17.02
Swamp Sparrow	1,126	11.21.04	1,126	11.21.04
White-throated Sparrow	4	2.25.01	7	3.4.09
White-crowned Sparrow	51	2.3.99	51	2.3.99
Dark-eyed Junco	1	12.17.03	1	12.17.03
Lapland Longspur	1	10.16.98	1	10.16.98
Northern Cardinal	340	3.17.06	344	4.9.08
Rose-breasted Grosbeak	2	10.17.04	3	10.21.09
Blue Grosbeak	69	9.12.04	72	10.1.06
Lazuli Bunting	1	1.7.02	1	1.7.02
Indigo Bunting	336	10.15.03	840	10.26.07
Painted Bunting	12	5.26.04	12	5.26.04
Dickcissel	143	5.22.05	143	5.22.05
Bobolink	14,000	4.28.06	16,550	4.30.08
Red-winged Blackbird	303,000	7.17.05	303,000	7.17.05
Eastern Meadowlark	62	1.24.02	74	2.27.09
Yellow-headed Blackbird	5	12.31.98	5	12.31.98
Rusty Blackbird	13	12.3.98	13	12.3.98
Brewer's Blackbird	1	12.19.01	1	12.19.01
Common Grackle	117,000	7.17.05	117,000	7.17.05
Boat-tailed Grackle	167,000	7.14.05	167,000	7.14.05
Shiny Cowbird	13	7.3.05	13	7.3.05
Bronzed Cowbird	1	11.23.98	2	12.13.09
Brown-headed Cowbird	3,500	1.29.06	3,600	2.27.09
Orchard Oriole	24	7.1.05	28	6.19.09
Baltimore Oriole	7	9.29.03	7	9.29.03
Bullock's Oriole	1	1.22.03	1	1.22.03
Purple Finch			1	11.26.06
House Finch	2	11.17.04	27	7.11.12
Pine Siskin	1	4.30.03	2	12.26.08
American Goldfinch	136	11.28.04	196	2.20.08
House Sparrow	7	12.8.98	7	12.8.98
Orange Bishop	1	4.6.03	1	4.6.03
Bronze Mannikin	1	11.18.01	1	11.18.01
Zebra Finch	1	9.7.05	1	9.7.05
Pin-tailed Whydah	2	9.22.05	2	9.22.05

That is a total of 342 species.

The following seven species were recorded by others at Zellwood prior to the start of the survey on August 15, 1998 and they had not been seen since. One of these species has now been seen in 2011, that is the Hudsonian Godwit, it was seen on June 22, 2011.

Brant	1	10.24.81
White-cheeked Pintail	1	8.18.73
Ferruginous Hawk	2	12.19.83
Southern Lapwing	1	7.23.61
Hudsonian Godwit	32	9.3.86
Brown Noddy	1	9.10.65
Golden-winged Warbler	1	8.17.74

Summary

Total species August 15, 1998 to August 14, 2006	342
Additional species pre-survey	7
Grand Total	349
Less exotics	14
Acceptable total	335
Total species August 15, 1998 to August 14, 2012	357
Additional species pre-survey	6
Grand Total	363
Less exotics	15
Acceptable total	348

Appendix A

Historical Bird Sightings at Zellwood

I have decided because of space not to include these historical records. The full list can be seen in *Bird Migration a Florida Study* and in *Bird Migration a Second Florida Study*.

Appendix B

Field Descriptions

Pacific Loon (*Gavia pacifica*)

On December 11 I was on the northern shore of Lake Apopka scanning the lake when I spotted a loon. This was clearly not a Common Loon and it looked like an Arctic Loon a species that I was very familiar with in England. It did however lack the flash of white along the rear flank. The bill was straight and dark, not so heavy looking as a Common Loon. Forehead, crown, nape and rear neck all a clear dark gray/brown sharply demarcated with the white chin, face (to eye) and front of the neck. Head was rounded without the flat top look of a Common Loon. There was no pale eye ring. Finally there was a fine necklace at the join between the head and the neck.

Common Teal (*Crecca crecca crecca*)

On January 22 I was at the Sand Farm Cattail Marsh using the telescope to scan the large flock of Green-winged Teals in the remote chance of finding a Common Teal. This day I was successful in find a male in full breeding plumage. What caught my eye was the strong white line along the wing. I immediately checked to make sure that there was not a vertical line at the rear of the breast, there was not so hybrid appeared to be ruled out. On looking at the head pattern and when comparing that pattern to the Green-winged Teals the pale line surrounding the green ear patch was much more prominent on the Common Teal.

Great Black-backed Gull (*Larus marinus*)

On January 27 I was by Lake Apopka to the south of the Hooper Farms Road extension scanning the lake for ducks/grebes when I spotted this very large gull sitting on the lake off the end of the island. There were no Herring Gulls for comparison but I felt it was larger. The bill was massive and dark. Face was whitish with darkish streaking on crown and rear neck. Mantle quite pale as feathers white with dark edges; the flight feathers also showing some white so looking very different from a Herring or Lesser Black-backed Gull. Wings were short and underparts whiter than the other large gulls.

Appendix C

Butterflies

I have not kept a daily log of these insects. All I have recorded is the first date on which each species was seen in each calendar year. Thus the cycle is different from the bird report which runs from August 15 to August 14. Below I have listed all the species that have been seen from August 15, 1998 to December 31, 2006. I am however only detailing the records for the years 2004 to 2006.

Species	2004	2005	2006
Pipevine Swallowtail	8.4.04	6.5.05	5.31.06
Polydamus Swallowtail			9.27.06
Zebra Swallowtail			
Black Swallowtail	2.2.04	1.2.05	2.8.06
Giant Swallowtail	2.4.04	2.2.05	1.27.06
Eastern Tiger Swallowtail	2.22.04	1.2.05	2.5.06
Spicebush Swallowtail	3.28.04	2.28.05	3.19.06
Palamedes Swallowtail	3.7.04	6.5.05	3.19.06
Checkered White	4.18.04	1.2.05	3.19.06
Cabbage White	5.26.04		5.10.06
Great Southern White	1.4.04	1.2.05	3.4.06
Orange Sulphur	2.4.04	2.8.05	1.22.06
Southern Dogface	4.21.04	8.21.05	1.1.06
Cloudless Sulphur	1.4.04	1.2.05	1.4.06
Orange-barred Sulphur		8.21.05	9.1.06
Large Orange Sulphur		8.7.05	5.31.06
Barred Yellow	1.4.04	1.2.05	1.1.06
Little Yellow	3.3.04	1.2.05	1.11.06

Species	2004	2005	2006
Sleepy Orange	1.4.04	1.2.05	1.1.06
Dainty Sulphur	3.3.04	3.20.05	1.13.06
Great Purple Hairstreak			
Banded Hairstreak		6.12.05	
White M Hairstreak		1.19.05	
Gray Hairstreak	1.11.04	1.19.05	1.8.06
Red-banded Hairstreak		2.20.05	
Cassius Blue	7.24.04		11.12.06
Ceraunus Blue			
American Snout	4.7.04	4.14.05	3.26.06
Gulf Fritillary	1.4.04	1.2.05	1.1.06
Zebra	1.11.04	1.2.05	1.1.06
Variegated Fritillary	5.5.04	3.30.05	4.14.06
Phaon Crescent	5.10.04	6.5.05	2.22.06
Pearl Crescent	3.3.04	1.6.05	2.1.06
Question Mark	4.18.04	2.28.05	2.22.06
American Lady	1.19.04	1.19.05	1.4.06
Painted Lady	3.22.04	3.30.05	1.8.06
Red Admiral	1.4.04	1.6.05	1.1.06
MIMIC			
Common Buckeye	1.4.04	1.2.05	1.1.06
White Peacock	1.14.04	1.2.05	1.1.06
Red-spotted Purple			
Viceroy	1.4.04	1.2.05	1.8.06
Hackberry Emperor	4.28.04	4.10.05	3.22.06
Tawny Emperor	4.28.04	4.17.05	4.23.06
Carolina Satyr	3.3.04	1.2.05	1.1.06
Little Wood-Satyr			
Monarch	1.4.04	1.2.05	1.1.06
Queen	1.4.04	1.2.05	1.1.06
Silver-spotted Skipper		2.20.05	3.15.06
Long-tailed Skipper	1.14.04	1.2.05	1.1.06
Dorantes Skipper	8.29.04	1.2.05	1.8.06
Southern Cloudywing			
Confused Cloudywing			
Juvenal's Duskywing			
Horace's Duskywing	4.25.04	2.16.05	1.25.06
Zarucco Duskywing	7.4.04	6.26.05	
Common Checkered-Skipper	2.11.04	1.19.05	1.6.06

Species	2004	2005	2006
Tropical Checkered-Skipper	1.4.04	1.12.05	1.1.06
Swarthy Skipper			
Clouded Skipper	1.25.04	1.6.05	1.1.06
Least Skipper		2.28.05	
Southern Skipperling	3.14.04	5.22.05	6.4.06
Fiery Skipper	1.14.04	1.2.05	1.29.06
Dotted Skipper		10.28.05	
Whirlabout	8.11.04	2.28.05	3.19.06
Southern Broken-Dash			
Northern Broken-Dash			
Sachem	7.21.04	2.13.05	3.8.06
Byssus Skipper			10.18.06
Dun Skipper	5.10.04	8.3.05	
Dusted Skipper			
Eufalia Skipper			10.13.06
Twin-spot Skipper	5.14.04		9.13.06
Brazilian Skipper			10.4.06

There were 74 species recorded from August 15, 1998 to December 31, 2006.

Appendix D

Dragonflies and Damselflies

I have not kept a daily log of these insects. All I have recorded is the first date on which each species was seen in each calendar year. Thus the cycle is different from the bird report which runs from August 15 to August 14. Below I have listed all the species that have been seen during the survey from August 15, 1998 to December 31, 2006. Here I detail the first dates for the years 2004 to 2006.

Species	2004	2005	2006
Ebony Jewelwing			
Common Spreadwing	3.31.04	4.14.05	9.23.06
Variable Dancer			
Familiar Bluet	5.23.04	7.17.05	2.10.06
Purple Bluet			
Cherry Bluet			3.22.06
Atlantic Bluet	5.23.04	4.10.05	4.21.06
Florida Bluet	5.14.04	5.22.05	
Orange Bluet			3.17.06
Vesper Bluet			
Citrine Forktail	4.7.04	1.2.05	1.6.06
Fragile Forktail	1.14.04	1.2.05	1.4.06
Rambur's Forktail	2.4.04	1.2.05	2.10.06
Southern Sprite	2.29.04	2.28.05	2.10.06
Duckweed Firetail			

Species	2004	2005	2006
Comet Darner			5.19.06
Common Green Darner	1.4.04	1.2.05	1.1.06
Blue-faced Darner	5.16.04	4.14.05	4.21.06
Regal Darner	3.14.04	4.10.05	3.24.06
Swamp Darner	3.7.04	3.16.05	3.22.06
Harlequin Darner			
Twilight Darner	6.6.04	2.6.05	10.22.06
Cyrano Darner	8.22.04	4.10.05	4.19.06
Phantom Darner	9.16.04	1.2.05	1.8.06
Two-striped Forceptail	5.16.04	6.12.05	5.19.06
Gray-green Clubtail	4.14.04	4.26.05	3.15.06
Sandhill Clubtail			
Cypress Clubtail		4.17.05	
Dragonhunter	5.26.04	6.26.05	
Russet-tipped Clubtail			4.25.06
Illinois River Cruiser			4.30.06
Prince Baskettail	3.28.04	3.27.05	3.24.06
Common Baskettail	2.16.04	1.26.05	
Sepia Baskettail			
Florida Baskettail		3.13.05	3.4.06
Four-spotted Pennant	4.18.04	4.20.05	4.14.06
Amanda's Pennant			
Red-veined Pennant		6.26.05	6.14.06
Halloween Pennant	4.14.04	4.6.05	3.19.06
Banded Pennant	5.10.04	6.19.05	5.21.06
Faded Pennant	3.19.04	6.26.05	3.22.06
Scarlet Skimmer	3.31.04	3.30.05	4.21.06
Pin-tailed Pondhawk	3.28.04	2.23.05	5.21.06
Eastern Pondhawk	1.4.04	2.23.05	2.22.06
Little Blue Dragonlet	4.28.04	4.17.05	4.23.06
Blue Corporal			
Golden-winged Skimmer	5.14.04	4.3.05	4.23.06
Bar-winged Skimmer	6.13.04	4.24.05	
Slaty Skimmer	6.2.04	4.10.05	4.14.06
Needham's Skimmer	5.10.04	4.24.05	4.23.06
Great Blue Skimmer	6.13.04	6.12.05	4.28.06
Marl Pennant		5.15.05	5.5.06
Hyacinth Glider	3.14.04	3.27.05	3.15.06
Roseate Skimmer	4.14.04	1.2.05	1.11.06
Blue Dasher	3.7.04	1.19.05	2.27.06

Species	2004	2005	2006
Wandering Glider	5.5.04	5.22.05	4.21.06
Spot-winged Glider	4.28.04	6.12.05	6.14.06
Eastern Amberwing	3.7.04	3.27.05	3.22.06
Carolina Saddlebags	2.29.04	1.6.05	1.22.06
Black Saddlebags	2.22.04	2.23.05	3.12.06
Red Saddlebags	3.14.04	3.27.05	4.28.06

So far during the survey a total 60 species have been identified, of these 15 were damselflies.

Appendix E

Amphibians and Reptiles

I have not kept a daily log of these creatures. All I have recorded is the first date on which they were seen in each calendar year. Thus the cycle is different from the bird report which runs from August 15 to August 14. Below I have listed the species seen from August 15, 1998 to December 31, 2006. I have only detailed those seen in the years 2004 to 2006.

Species	2004	2005	2006
Eastern Newt		1.2.05	
Southern Toad	1.4.04	1.9.05	1.1.06
Oak Toad		7.17.05	
Greenhouse Frog	3.3.04	2.8.05	1.11.06
Southern Cricket Frog	3.19.04	7.1.05	6.16.06
Spring Peeper	1.14.04	1.9.05	1.1.06
Green Treefrog	1.4.04	1.6.05	1.1.06
Barking Treefrog	3.10.04	2.23.05	2.17.06
Pinewoods Treefrog	9.28.04		5.14.06
Squirrel Treefrog	5.10.04	5.1.05	4.30.06
Cope's Gray Treefrog	1.4.04	1.16.05	1.1.06
Southern Chorus Frog	5.10.04	3.13.05	1.18.06
Ornate Chorus Frog	3.19.04	3.27.05	1.20.06
Little Grass Frog	5.16.04	3.13.05	5.24.06
Eastern Narrow-mouthed Frog	5.2.04	4.24.05	5.31.06
Bull Frog	3.7.04	3.27.05	3.24.06

Species	2004	2005	2006
Pig Frog	3.3.04	2.23.05	2.24.06
Bronze Frog	4.23.04	4.6.05	4.19.06
Southern Leopard Frog	1.4.04	1.2.05	1.1.06
American Alligator	1.4.04	1.2.05	1.1.06
Common Snapping Turtle	2.16.04	2.2.05	6.28.06
Stinkpot			
Loggerhead Musk Turtle			
Mud Turtle			5.31.06
Striped Mud Turtle	2.16.04	4.3.05	3.22.06
Box Turtle	11.7.04	6.12.05	10.13.06
Florida Cooter	1.4.04	1.2.05	1.1.06
Florida Redbelly Turtle	1.4.04	1.2.05	1.1.06
Chicken Turtle	2.16.04	1.2.05	2.5.06
Gopher Tortoise	1.16.04		8.18.06
Florida Softshell	1.4.04	1.2.05	1.1.06
Green Anole	3.14.04	4.3.05	2.22.06
Brown Anole	3.19.04	1.24.05	3.15.06
Six-lined Racerunner	3.24.04		
Ground Skink			4.21.06
Broad-headed Skink	3.31.04		3.19.06
South-eastern Five-lined Skink	8.11.04	7.1.05	3.22.06
Mole Skink			
Eastern Glass Lizard			
Island Glass Lizard			
Florida Green Water Snake		7.20.05	
Brown Water Snake			
Banded Water Snake	4.25.04	1.9.05	3.10.06
Swamp Snake			2.19.06
Brown Snake	6.6.04	2.16.05	8.16.06
Striped Crawfish Snake			
Garter Snake	1.11.04	1.6.05	1.22.06
Ribbon Snake		4.26.05	2.8.06
Eastern Hognose Snake		8.28.05	5.17.06
Ring-neck Snake		4.20.05	7.16.06
Mud Snake			11.3.06
Racer	2.16.04	1.6.05	1.22.06
Eastern Coachwhip		3.30.05	
Rough Green Snake	11.14.04	3.24.05	3.17.06
Corn Snake	9.16.04	3.6.05	1.1.06
Rat Snake	1.11.04	3.24.05	3.12.06

Species	2004	2005	2006
Cottonmouth		3.13.05	4.23.06
Pygmy Rattlesnake			5.31.06
Eastern Diamondback Rattlesnake			

There were 20 Amphibians and 40 Reptiles seen since August 15, 1998.

Appendix F

Mammals

I have not kept a daily log of these mammals. All I have recorded is the first date on which they were seen in each calendar year. Thus the cycle is different from the bird report which runs from August 15 to August 14. Below I have listed all the species that have been seen from August 15, 1998 to December 31, 2006. I have only detailed those seen in the years 2004 to 2006.

Species	2004	2005	2006
Virginia Opossum	1.16.04	1.6.05	1.8.06
Southern Short-tailed Shrew			1.15.06
Least Shrew			7.2.06
Nine-banded Armadillo	5.16.04	2.28.05	4.21.06
Eastern Cottontail	1.4.04	7.3.05	2.27.06
Marsh Rabbit	1.4.04	1.2.05	1.1.06
Gray Squirrel	2.4.04	3.6.05	1.8.06
Southern Flying Squirrel	2.29.04	4.30.05	9.3.06
South-eastern Pocket Gopher			1.15.06
Marsh Rice Rat	10.3.04	3.2.05	7.2.06
Eastern Harvest Mouse			
Cotton Mouse			
Hispid Cotton Rat	3.31.04	4.26.05	1.18.06
Eastern Wood Rat			
Round-tailed Muskrat			
Norway Rat	11.14.04		
House Mouse			10.13.06
Coyote	1.14.04	1.6.05	1.6.06
Red Fox	1.16.04	7.14.05	1.10.06

Species	2004	2005	2006
Gray Fox	4.7.04	8.7.05	1.8.06
Black Bear	2.22.04		
Raccoon	1.4.04	1.2.05	1.1.06
Long-tailed Weasel			2.5.06
Spotted Skunk	7.4.04	10.30.05	
Striped Skunk		1.30.05	1.1.06
River Otter	1.4.04	1.2.05	1.11.06
Bobcat	1.21.04	1.19.05	1.6.06
Wild Boar			9.21.06